THE
Chronology and History
Of the World.

From the Creation to the Year of Christ, 1768,

Illustrated in LVI Tables;

Of which IV are Introductory & include the Centurys prior

To the I.st Olympiad;

And each of the remaining LII contain in one expanded View [illegible] Years

Or Half a Century.

By the Rev.d John Blair L.L.D.

Neque enim res humanæ, ita imperiis aut regionibus diviſæ ſunt,
ut non habeant multa connexa; quare juvat certe, fata alicui ſæculo
aut ætati deſtinata, veluti una Tabula contenta & deſcripta intueri.
Fra.s De Verulamio, De Augmentis Scientiarum lib. II. cap. VIII.

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Champion scrip.t Kitchin sculp.t

To Her Royal Highneſs
AUGUSTA
Princeſs Dowager of Wales.

The Early Approbation which Your Royal Highneſs was pleased to expreſs of these Tables of Chronology & History, did them the greatest Honour. They are now considerably improved by the addition of many Articles, as well as illustrated by concomitant Maps of those Countries where the Scenes of Action were the most interesting, dispersed in such a manner as to unite as near as poſsible those two eſsential Distributions of Time and Place, so as to give a joint View of the two great Eyes of History.

It is therefore with the hopes of their being still more worthy of your attention that I have presumed to lay them at your Royal Highneſs's Feet, in a more improved State than they were at their first Publication, to be sheltered under the Patronage of a Princeſs, whose great and Eminent Virtues have contributed so much to the lasting Glory and Happineſs of this Age and Country.

They are therefore inscribed with the highest Sense of Gratitude Submiſsion and Respect by

Your Royal Highneſs's
most obliged, most faithful and
most devoted humble Servant

John Blair.

THE PREFACE.

HISTORY is at preſent ſo generally eſteem'd, and its beſt Authors ſo much peruſed, that it is unneceſſary to ſay any thing of its Importance. For it opens, like a great Avenue, into ſo many of the Branches of Learning, and the different Provinces of Life, that every Man finds it uſeful, in that Part of Knowledge, to which he may give the Preference.

And yet, while the Books, of all Nations upon this Subject, enter into every Library, of which indeed, they generally occupy the largeſt Diviſion; while they are become the private Amuſement of ſo many, as well as a prevailing Topick of Converſation; it is ſurpriſing, that Chronology, ſhould have been hitherto ſo partially known; when it has ſo much higher Pretenſions, than that of a Siſter Art. For the Series of Time, according to its proper Periods; the Interval of Occurrences; and the Train and Coincidence of Events; muſt be drawn together into one Body, to make what is properly call'd, The Thread of History: without which, it is really nothing more, than a Bundle of detached Fragments.

But indeed, this Neglect of Chronological Knowledge, has ariſen from one of the vulgar Errors of the preſent Age, which has miſrepreſented the Nature of this Science, as if it were merely confined, to *the intricate Points of uncertain Hiſtory*; whereas its Province, is of a much larger Extent; and comprehends the whole Hiſtory of the World, according to the Diviſion of Kingdoms, as well as the Succeſſion of Ages; and is ſo much the more full, accurate, and uſeful, as the particular Ages and Centuries, are the better known.

It is not therefore, without good Reaſon, that Chronology, by Way of Proverb, has been call'd, The Eye of History; becauſe this Metaphor, expreſſes better than any other, how it opens a Light, upon the moſt dark, and complicated Revolutions of Mankind.

And we ſhall be the more confirm'd, in our Opinion, of the Neceſſity, of this Branch of Science; if we find, that the Generality of Readers, acquire their Hiſtorical Knowledge, by ſuch unconnected Parcels, as they are ſeldom able, clearly to put together. And of this, the following Articles, may ſerve for an Example, as they contain the Subſtance, of the ancient Greek and Roman Hiſtory, before the Birth of Chriſt; and every one may judge for himſelf, whether he has not peruſed many of them, in the common Method of reading, without any proper Attention, to their Chronological Order. Such as,

The Beginnings of ancient Rome, and its regal Government,
The History of the elder Cyrus,
The Expulsion of the Roman Kings, and the first Establishment of the Consular Government,
The Persian Invasion of Greece, under Darius, and under Xerxes,
The Peloponnesian War,
The Expedition of the younger Cyrus, and the Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks,
The Expedition of Agesilaus,
The Victories of Epaminondas,
The Battles of Philip of Macedon,
The Conquests of Alexander,
The Quarrels of his Successors,
The Rise of the Achæan League,
The two Punick Wars,
The Conquest of Lacedemon, by the Macedonians and Achæans,
The Conquest of Macedon, by the Romans,
The Destruction of Carthage,
The Destruction of Corinth,
The Numantian War,
The Jugurthine War,
The Mithridatick War,
The Civil War, betwixt Marius and Sylla,
The Cataline Conspiracy,
The Ist Triumvirate,
The Civil War, betwixt Cæsar and Pompey,
The IId Triumvirate,
Their War against Brutus and Cassius,
The War, betwixt Antony and Augustus.

P R E F A C E.

Now all theſe, tho' they are curious in the Detail, and **Plutarch** has given us moſt of them with great Beauty of Deſcription, in the Lives of his different Heroes; yet they always appear, as if they were cover'd with a Cloud of Darkneſs, and make but an imperfect Impreſſion on the Memory, till the Lamp of Hiſtorical Chronology has enlighten'd them. For it is that, which fixes them, in their proper Order of Succeſſion; which fills up their different Intervals, according to the Series of Time; which gives the preciſe Month and Day of each Tranſaction; which accompanies them with other cotemporary Circumſtances; and which connects them altogether, with the Periods and eſtabliſh'd Æras of Chronology.

This Order and Connection will appear ſtill the more neceſſary, if we conſider the Abſurdities of ſome Authors of Reputation, in Matters of this Sort.

Servius, upon Virgil's III^d^ Eclogue, v. 40 and 41.

In medio duo ſigna, Conon: & quis fuit alter,
Deſcripſit radio totum qui gentibus orbem?

has this remarkable Note, *Conon, Dux fuit, cujus nomen dicit, quia in omnium ore verſatur, nam philoſophi tacet.* And a little after, *ſignificat autem, aut Aratum, aut Ptolemæum, aut Eudoxum.*

Now the Conon, whom Virgil mentions, was not Conon the Athenian General, but Conon of Alexandria the Aſtronomer; who had given the Name of *Coma Berenices*, to one of the Conſtellations, and was an intimate Friend of Archimedes, who is generally thought to be the other Aſtronomer, whom Virgil had in his Eye; but when Servius ſuppos'd it might be Ptolemy, he gave us a ſtrange Contradiction in point of Time, for it may be ſhown that Ptolemy the Mathematician, according to his own Obſervations, did not flouriſh till above 130 Years after Chriſt; and we know, that Virgil died, 19 Years before the Chriſtian Æra; ſo that Ptolemy did not really make a Figure, till about 150 Years after the Death of Virgil.

Accurſius, the famous Author of the Gloſſes on the Civil Law, who flouriſh'd in the Beginning of the XIII^th^ Century, has obſerv'd in his Gloſs, *in legem* 5 D. *de ſer.* "that our Saviour, was not yet born, in the Days of Ulpian the Lawyer;" tho' we know, that Ulpian, was Prime Miniſter to Alexander Severus, the Roman Emperor, and that he died in the Year 226 after Chriſt. And others, in their Notes *ad novellam* XLVIII. *c.* 1. had concluded, "that the Emperor Juſtinian liv'd "before the Birth of Chriſt; becauſe no Mention is made of the Chriſtian Æra, either in the Codex, or the Digeſt of the "Law, publiſh'd by that Emperor;" tho' the Publication of the Codex is chronologically fix'd, to have been on April 16th, 529 Years after the Birth of Chriſt[a].

After theſe few Examples, and indeed there are many ſuch, there will be little Reaſon, to inſiſt any farther, upon the Uſefulneſs of this Science, in Matters of Learning. And therefore it may be ſufficient, to recommend the famous Inſcription, on the Portal of the Academies of Pythagoras and Plato, to be conſider'd and imitated, for it has a very univerſal Application.

ΜΗΔΕΙΣ ΑΓΕΩΜΕΤΡΗΤΟΣ ΕΙΣΙΤΩ

If thou art ignorant of Geometry, presume not to enter here.

And the Propriety of this Excluſion, is very well illuſtrated, by a Saying of Xenocrates, the Diſciple of Plato, as it is related by Diogenes Laertius in his Life: "For when one, unacquainted with the firſt Principles, either of Harmony, of "Geometry, or of Aſtronomy, had deſired to frequent his School of Philoſophy, he made him this Anſwer,

"You must depart from this, for you have not yet got the Handles of Philosophy."

Πρὸς δὲ τὸν, μήτε μουσικὴν, μήτε γεωμετρίαν, μήτε αστρονομίαν μεμαθηκότα, βουλόμενον δὲ παρ᾽ αὐτὸν φοιτᾷν, Πορεύου, ἔφη, λαβὰς γὰρ οὐκ ἔχεις φιλοσοφίας[b].

In like Manner therefore, on the Title Page of every Hiſtorian, there ought to be this Inſcription in Capitals.

ΜΗΔΕΙΣ ΑΧΡΟΝΟΛΟΓΟΣ ΕΙΣΙΤΩ,
ΛΑΒΑΣ ΓΑΡ ΟΥΚ ΕΧΕΙΣ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑΣ

"Enter not here, if thou art ignorant of Chronology, for thou haſt not yet got the Handles of History."

Where, and about what Time, Chronology firſt roſe to be a regular Science, may be eaſily pointed out.

Polybius[c] is of Opinion that Ephorus of Cumæ the Hiſtorian, was the firſt who attempted it, under the Form of an Univerſal Hiſtory; and we know, that he flouriſh'd, in the Days of Philip of Macedon, about 350 Years before Chriſt; but nothing ſatisfactory upon this Subject, ſeems to have appear'd, till after the Days of his Son Alexander; and ſo late indeed, as towards the cloſe of the Reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, about the Middle of the III^d^ Century before Chriſt: And the true Reaſon of it, ſeems to be this, That before the Conqueſts of Alexander, the Greeks had very ſcanty Materials for ſuch a Work; as their Knowledge was confined, to the Tranſactions of a narrow Tract of Country, and to the Annals of a ſhort Period of Time. For their Travellers, could not eaſily import the Hiſtorical Memoirs of the Countries thro' which they paſs'd; becauſe ſuch a Work would have required many Advantages, of which they were ſeldom Maſters. Such as, a thorough Knowledge of the Language of the Country, a free Acceſs to all their principal Records, and a Perſeverance in ſuch Application for a Series of Years. Now, general Wars among their fatal Calamities, often produce certain accidental good Conſequences, by the Opportunities they give to Numbers, of obſerving the Situation, Nature, and Improvements of other Nations; by which the Progreſs and Circulation, both of Learning and of other uſeful Arts, has been the more eaſily propagated into different Countries.

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[a] Brunquelli Hiſtoria Juris, Diſſert. Prelim. § XLII.

[b] Diogenes Laertius, lib. IV. § 10.

[c] Polybius, lib. V. § 33.

Strabo tells us, “that the Greeks received great Advantages even in their Knowledge of Geography, from the Conqueſts of Alexander; for by his Means they became more perfectly acquainted, with the larger Tracts of Aſia, and all the Northern Parts of Europe, to the River Iſter;” and he might have mentioned too the whole Extent of Egypt; ſo that, at one and the ſame time, they came to the full Poſſeſſion of Babylon and Egypt, the two Great Fountains of Ancient Learning. “The Romans, ſays he, in like Manner, opened the ſame Light over the Weſtern Parts of Europe, up to the River Elbe, which divided Germany into two Parts; and they went beyond the Iſter ev'n to the Tyra; and as for the Countries round the Lake Mœotis, and the Sea-Coaſt to Colchis, they were undiſcover'd, till the Days of Mithridates, ſirnamed Eupator, King of Pontus; and the Parthian Empire made Hyrcania, Bactria, and the Scythians that lived beyond them, to be better known [d].”

We may therefore take it for granted, that no General Hiſtory could be properly compoſed, till the Geography of theſe Countries was ſufficiently known; in order to deſcribe the Strength of each particular Kingdom, the Number of its Inhabitants, the Progreſs of its Armies, or the Provinces that might be loſt or acquired, in its Quarrels with other Kingdoms. But whenever the Acceſs to all theſe Countries was laid open, by the Conqueſt of Alexander; when ſo many new Kingdoms were eſtabliſhed, under the Macedonian Government, into which the Citizens of all the Greek States were freely admitted; when it extended the Greek Tongue, as an Univerſal Language, over Aſia and Egypt; it gave the moſt favourable Opportunity, to ſeveral eminent Men, to write the Hiſtories of different Nations. Beroſus compiled the Hiſtory of Chaldæa, from the Records of Babylon; and Manetho that of Egypt, from the Records of Memphis, and of Thebes; and The Arundelian Marbles gave a compleat Series, of the Annals of Greece, from their earlieſt Times; all of which, were compos'd in that Age, by cotemporary Writers. And when we add to this, that the great Library of Alexandria was firſt form'd under Ptolemy Philadelphus, into which the Writings of all Nations were collected; we may ſafely conclude from ſo many united Particulars, that it was then, and not before, that Univerſal Chronology became a Science.

And the more narrowly we conſider the Situation of the World at this Time, we ſhall be the more fully convinced of this Opinion. For till there was a Collection of proper Materials, brought together, ſuch as the Manuſcripts of all Nations muſt contain, it was impoſſible to ſeparate the Truth of Hiſtory from the Rubbiſh of Fable; becauſe Facts are only to be canvaſſed, from a Multitude of Circumſtances, which combine together, to give Light to each other, while the Cotemporary Hiſtory of one Country, correſponds to the Cotemporary State of another.

And as a Library was neceſſary to furniſh the Materials for this Purpoſe, ſo we find, that the firſt great *Father of Chronology*, was Eratoſthenes, the Librarian of Alexandria, who had the Command of all that Treaſure of Learning. For the Poſſeſſion of ſuch a Multitude of Hiſtorical Memoirs, both prompted and enabled him to determine the Dates of many diſtant Facts. And we are informed by Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus [e], that in the Execution of this Work, he had laid down to himſelf certain *Chronological Canons*, which that great Critick declares, he found to be accurate and uncorrupted, having examin'd them, in a Treatiſe wrote purpoſely upon that Subject, tho' to the great Misfortune of the Learned World, it is now loſt.

The Tables which are now publiſhed, are not built upon any New Syſtem of Chronology; for this is a Science which of all others, admits the leaſt of any Innovations; tho' it has not eſcaped the Faſhionable Diſtemper of the Preſent Age, which multiplies New Theories and New Opinions, upon every Branch of Learning. And indeed this Spirit of Novelty, which is rather the Childhood and Sport of Imagination, than the Maturity of Judgement, has become a more Deſpotick Tyrant, over the Underſtandings of Men, than all the Prejudices of Education put together. For tho' we may have juſtly rejected many of the Errors, or the Follies of our Forefathers; yet theſe can never juſtify an Attack, upon the Good Senſe, the Learning, the Religion, or the Experience of paſt Ages; which have, and which always will outlive, both the Viſions of Enthuſiaſm, and the Perplexities of Metaphyſicks.

The Ancient Chronology has been digeſted in the Tables, according to the Hebrew Text, and agreeable to the Syſtem of Archbiſhop Uſsher; tho' it is proper to obſerve, that we don't aſſume the earlier Dates of Years, as if they could be demonſtrated Mathematically. For as we only prefer them, from their being more generally received than any other, amidſt a vaſt Uncertainty of no leſs than Three hundred different Opinions, about the exact Year of the Creation; we therefore chuſe to decline any Controverſy upon Points, where the Data are ſo few, and the Range of Hypotheſis ſo unlimited; where Authors boaſt of Demonſtrations, and yet give us nothing more, than the Play of a prolifick Imagination. And we may be the eaſier ſatisfyed upon this Head, if we conſider, that neither Religion, nor Hiſtory, are fundamentally concerned, in preciſely fixing the Times of ſuch Remote Antiquity.

But when we deſcend, into the ſucceeding Ages of the World, we hope the Periods that have been adopted in the Tables, and their collateral Events, will be found in general to be built, upon the beſt Authorities, without being ſervilely copied, from the Syſtem of any one particular Author.

It is unneceſſary to give a Detail of the Errors and Omiſſions of the other Tables of Chronology, by way of Apology for what are now publiſh'd. For the Complaint againſt them, is rather of a more general Nature, “That in them all, there is either a Want of Clearneſs and Method, in their Plan; or a Want of Materials, in their Execution; that they are ſeldom

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[d] Strabo, lib. 1. p. 14. Ed. Caſaub. Paris, 1620.

[e] Dionyſius Halicar. lib. 1. §. 46. p. 60. Ed. Sylburg. Lipſiæ, 1691.

" found applicable, to the different Books of Hiſtory, either Ancient or Modern, which indeed ought, to be their principal " Point of View; and that they have rather wanted a Commentary themſelves, than helped to illuſtrate other Authors." And of this, there cannot be given a clearer Evidence, than the Practice of many Hiſtorians of Reputation; who have found it neceſſary to add to their Writings certain Chronological Excerpts, under the Form of a Table, which, tho' generally very imperfect, are yet a plain Proof of their Sentiments with regard to the Inſufficiency of other Tables of Chronology.

For ſuch is the Table ſubjoined by *Dr. Prideaux*, to his Connexion of the Old and New Teſtament; ſuch likewiſe is the Table, added by *Mr. Stanley*, to his Lives of the Philoſophers; and ſuch alſo are the Chronological Tables which have been lately publiſh'd, by way of Supplement to the *Univerſal Hiſtory*: All of which were only intended by their Authors, as partial Illuſtrations of theſe particular Works.

The Tables of *Helvicus*, which were publiſh'd in 1629, are what approach the neareſt to the Plan of the preſent Work, and have been generally preferr'd by Men of Learning to all the reſt; becauſe they give a more united View of the Collateral Succeſſion of different Kingdoms. Whereas the more Modern Tables of *Talent*, *Marſhal*, *Freſnoy*, and thoſe compoſed by an Anonymous Author from *Petavius*, have all of them made one great and fundamental Miſtake. For their chief Aim ſeems to have been pointed, to the contracting Hiſtory, into as little Room as they could, by which they have loſt the true Connection and Union of its Parts, which can never be preſerved, without expanding them, according to *the Series of ſingle Years*; and we therefore venture to affirm, that this Principle is the moſt eſſential, in the Texture of a Chronological Table. For it is in Chronology as in Muſick, where the Harmony does not ariſe, from any ſingle Note, or from any Number of Notes, but from their being properly proportioned and tuned to each other; where, without the exact Diſpoſition of Time and Place, the true Uniſon of Concert is broken, and the beſt Muſick may become Diſcord.

The Improvements that are to be found in the Preſent Tables, and which are not contained in the Plan of *Helvicus*, may be reduced under different Heads.

And firſt, we have added to the Æras of Time, and to the Succeſſion of Kings, *the Principal Annals of Univerſal Hiſtory*. For theſe two firſt will be found to be Unintereſting and Dry, unleſs accompanied with the Great Stream of Remarkable Events. And the fixing of theſe Events to *the Preciſion of Months and Days*, wherever proper Authorities could enable us, will be found to be a very conſiderable Improvement upon the Original Plan. For it opens to many other collateral Circumſtances, which ſerve to impreſs them much deeper on the Memory; and it prevents that great Perplexity of confounding Time and Place, which therefore renders a Minuteneſs in theſe Articles, of a much greater Importance, than is generally obſerved.

The Column of Stateſmen and Warriors, is a Thing hitherto unattempted, in any Tables of Chronology, and will be found to give conſiderable Light, to the Column of Remarkable Events; becauſe they are the great Actors in the Publick Tranſactions of the World, and are therefore ſo diſpoſed in the Tables, as to be eaſily connected by the Eye, with thoſe Battles and Revolutions in which they were principally concerned. *Mons^{r} le Preſident Henaut* ſeems to have underſtood the great Uſe of this Column, as appears, from his excellent *Chronological Abridgement of the Hiſtory of France*, where, at the Beginning of every Reign, he has given us a Liſt of ſuch as were the moſt Eminent, in that particular Kingdom.

In the Column of Men of Learning and Genius, as well as in that of the Stateſmen and Warriors, we have made one uſeful Improvement; and that is, *the adding to each Perſon, the Year of his Death and his Age*. For by theſe we may determine the Diſtance and Coincidence of a Multitude of other Circumſtances; and the more intimately converſant we are, with any Branch of Hiſtory or Learning, we ſhall be the more ſenſible of the Uſefulneſs and Importance of this Addition.

We have likewiſe added many *New Columns*, even in the Succeſſion of ſeveral Kingdoms, which will be diſcovered by a more particular Compariſon of them with thoſe of *Helvicus*, or of any other; and at preſent we ſhall only refer to the Plate, Nº 29. where we have given a clear View of all the New Monarchies which ſprung from the Irruption of the Northern Nations. For this is a Part of Hiſtory which is of all others the moſt complicated, and has been hitherto the leaſt underſtood; becauſe the Riſe of New Kingdoms, occaſions that Peculiarity of Confuſion in Hiſtorical Matters, which nothing but a Chronological Table can properly clear up. And this ought to be conſidered too, as a more Critical point of Time, becauſe it is the True Source of all the conſiderable Monarchies now in Being; and is therefore the proper Æra of Connection betwixt what is called the Ancient and Modern Hiſtory.

The Engraving of the Tables, has enabled us, to render the Whole more diſtinct and uſeful, than could have been done, by common Printing; becauſe the *Fifty faint Hair Lines*, which run acroſs every Plate, contain each of them an united View, of the State of the World, for one Year; and lead the Eye, by a plain and clear Direction, from any particular Event, to the Year of the Reign of the different Kings, of particular Kingdoms; and ſo onwards, to the Year of the particular Æras, correſponding to that Event; or by Reverſe, from the Year of the Æra, and through the intermediate Columns, to the oppoſite Page, where the particular Event is regiſter'd.

There are alſo ſubjoined proper Indexes for the readier finding both the Perſons and the remarkable Events recorded in the Tables, which, we hope, will be found uſeful for many Purpoſes. The firſt, containing the alphabetical Liſt of the Perſons, has many additional Articles which could not be introduced into the Body of the Tables; ſuch as the Place of the Birth of the Men of Learning, and ſome Anecdotes of the Species of Learning for which they were each moſt eminent, which tends a little to illuſtrate the Literary Hiſtory of the particular Age in which they lived.

The two Indexes of Remarkable Events before and after the Birth of Chriſt, are ſo contrived as to collect all the Articles of the ſame Nature together, and renders it much eaſier, to make Compariſons and Concluſions, from particulars ſcattered in the Tables, at a great Diſtance from each other. It is therefore with this View, that we have added to each Article, not only the Nº of the Plate in which it is to be found, but the particular Year whether before or after Chriſt; tho' that of the Plate would have been otherwiſe ſufficient, for the common Uſes of an Index. And we would for this Reaſon recommend a frequent Peruſal of theſe Indexes for the acquiring a more thorough Knowledge of the Tables, as it more effectually awakens our Curioſity, to examine the Events in the particular Plates; and then it fixes them, in our Minds, by many ſtrong and remarkable Connections, which is indeed the great Secret of a Local Memory.

For Example, under the Word BATTLE, we have collected all the different Battles, in their proper Order; and we have likewiſe added to moſt of them, the Names of the Victor, and of the Vanquiſhed; which the Brevity eſſential to Chronological Tables would not allow us to mention, in its proper Place. In the ſame Manner, we have given, a Liſt of all the different WARS, ranged according to the Series of Time; every Thing that regards Aſtronomy under ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS; every Thing that regards LAW, under that Title; and ſo on of many others.

And now we have little more to mention upon this Head, but only to ſhow the firſt and ſimpleſt Method of Entering the Tables, and acquiring a Knowledge of Chronology, for the Uſe of ſuch as are not accuſtomed to Works of this Sort.

Suppoſe we ſhould be reading any Part of the Roman Hiſtory, for Example, that of Cicero, and ſhould deſire to know the State of the World at that Time. We muſt therefore begin with conſulting the Index of Remarkable Events, before the Birth of Chriſt; and there we ſhall find his Name, accompanied with the following Articles,

Cicero, M. Tullius, born on the 3d of the Nones of Jan; 107 Years before Chriſt, and to be found in the 18th Plate.
———began to plead in the 26th Year of his Age; 81 Years before Chriſt, to be found in the 19th Plate.
———makes his Orations againſt Verres, when he was 36 Years old; 70 Years before Chriſt, and in the 19th Plate.
———detects the Cataline Conſpiracy, in Octo; 63 Years before Chriſt, and in the 19th Plate.
———baniſhed Rome, by Clodius, April 1st; and retires to Theſſalonica; 58 Years before Chriſt, and in the 19th Plate.
———is recalled, after a Baniſhment of a Year and five Months, in Septr; 57 Years before Chriſt, and in the 19th Plate.
———is put to Death by the IId Triumvirate, Decr 7th Æt. 64. being 43 Years before Chriſt, and in the 20th Plate.

Let us therefore begin with the firſt Article, and examine the State of the World, at the Birth of Cicero, which is put down, as having happened 107 Years before Chriſt, and to be found in the 18th Plate. We muſt therefore turn over the Plates, till we come to No 18. In the Title of which is inſcribed, THE IId CENTURY BEFORE CHRIST, PART 2d, and under it, are the different Chronological Periods, JULIAN PERIOD—YEARS OF NABONASSAR—OLYMPIADS—YEARS OF ROME, and YEARS BEFORE CHRIST.

Next to theſe are the different Columns, of THE KINGS OF EGYPT—THE KINGS OF SYRIA—THE KINGS OF PERGAMUS—THE KINGS AND HIGH PRIESTS OF THE JEWS; MEN OF LEARNING OR GENIUS; REMARKABLE EVENTS; STATESMEN, WARRIORS, &c.

Now as that of the Years before Chriſt, is the Æra to which the Number 107 refers, we muſt go down that Column of Figures, beginning with 150, till we find 107, which lies in the laſt Diviſion, and 7 Places above the Bottom of the Page; and having once got this Number, we muſt run our Eye acroſs the Plate and along the Hair Line, to the Column of Remarkable Events, where we find this Article thus entered.

Cicero is born on the 3d of the Nones of January, which agreed with the Beginning of November according to the Julian Year.

But ſtill the Year of Rome, and that of the other Æras, might be deſired; to anſwer which, we muſt again carry back our Eye, to the Number 107 already found, being the Year before Chriſt, and on the ſame Line on the other ſide, we find theſe Numbers,

Firſt 647, which is the Year of Rome, according to Varro;
Next 2, which ſhows it to have been, on the 2d Year, of the CLXVIIIth Olympiad, which is marked on the Line above;
Then 642, the correſponding Year of Nabonaſſar; and in the firſt Column of all, is
4607, the Year of the Julian Period, coinciding with theſe other Æras, and with the Year 107 before Chriſt.

We next come to inquire, about the State of the different Kingdoms, in that Year 107; firſt, in the Column of Egypt we find the Figure 10 marked on the Hair Line, which ſhows it to be the 10th Year of the Reign of Ptolemy Lathurus, King of Egypt, with his Mother Cleopatra, ſirnamed the Elder, whoſe Names, are marked a little higher, when they began to reign. In the Column of Kings of Syria, we find the figure 17 marked, which ſhows it to be the 17th Year of Antiochus VIII ſirnamed Grypus; and in the ſame Column, on the other ſide, tho' ſtill on the ſame Hair Line, is the Figure 6, as being the 6th Year of the Reign of Antiochus IX, ſirnamed Cyzicenus, King of Cœleſyria, which was Part of Syria, then erected into a ſeparate Kingdom; in the Column of Kings of Pergamus, we find nothing marked, becauſe by caſting our Eye upwards, we may obſerve that Kingdom had been bequeathed to the Romans, in the Year 133 before Chriſt. But ſtill along the Hair Line above mentioned, in the Column of High Prieſts, and Princes of the Jews, we find it was the 1st Year of Ariſtobulus, ſirnamed Philellen, who had juſt ſucceeded John Hyrcanus, and was himſelf ſucceeded, in the following Year, by Alexander Jannæus.

But we may enquire ſtill farther, what was the Situation of the Roman Republick at that Time? And in order to underſtand this, what we have already mentioned muſt be recollected, That each ſingle Line contains the Events of that ſingle Year, to which it correſponds, along the Hair Line, by which we may eaſily diſcover, that the Romans were at that Time engaged in two Great Wars, one againſt Jugurtha, and another againſt the Teutones and Cimbri; for the Line immediately below, tells us, that Jugurtha was delivered up to Marius, by Bocchus, in the following Year 106, which therefore concluded the five Years of the Jugurthine War; and on the ſecond Line below, which correſponds to the Year before Chriſt 105, Cæpio and Manilius were ignominiouſly defeated by the Teutones, on the Banks of the Rhone; where 80,000 Romans were killed; and by running our Eye upwards, along the Column of Remarkable Events, we may proceed to connect it in our Memory with a Multitude of other Particulars, ſuch as,

That 12 Years before this, Marius, when Tribune, had impriſoned Metellus the Conſul, for oppoſing a Law which he propoſed about the Bridges of Rome.

That 14 Years before this, Caius Gracchus was killed, in attempting an Agrarian Law.

That 26 Years before this, Numantia was deſtroyed, by P. C. Scipio, ſirnamed Africanus II; being the ſame Year in which Pergamus was bequeathed to the Romans; and in which Tiberius Gracchus was killed, in attempting his Agrarian Law.

That 39 Years before this, Carthage and Corinth were both deſtroyed, the firſt by Scipio, and the ſecond by Mummius.

If we deſire to know the State of Learning of that Age, we may find it, from the Column of Men of Learning, and Genius, for ſuch then were, Caſtor of Rhodes the Chronologer and Hiſtorian,
Menecrates, of Nyſa, the Grammarian [1],
Lucilius, the firſt Roman Satiriſt, who died in 103, Æt. 46,
Apollodorus, of Athens, the Chronologer and Grammarian,
Marcus Antonius ſen^{r}, the Roman Orator, who died in 87, Æt. 56,
Lucius Craſſus, the Roman Orator, who died in 91, Æt. 49,
Athenion, the Peripatetick Philoſopher, who died about 95,
Artemidorus, of Epheſus, the Geographer.

All of whom were alive and eminent about the Birth of Cicero, tho' they are placed according to the Times in which they principally flouriſhed, without being ſtrictly confined to a particular Year; for the Period of their flouriſhing is eaſily determined from the Year of their Death, and their Age, which is generally added, when it can be found. And the ſame Rule is obſerved, in diſpoſing the Column of Stateſmen and Warriors, tho', in general, they are more directly connected with thoſe Remarkable Events which they either occaſioned or conducted. For we find there the following Names,
Caius Marius, the Roman General, who died in 86,
L. Cæcilius Metellus, ſirnamed Dalmaticus,
Ptolemy Appion, King of Cyrené,
Alexander, King of Cyprus, and afterwards of Egypt, who died in 88,
Jugurtha, King of Numidia, who died in 106,
Bocchus, King of Mauritania,
Metellus ſirnamed Numidicus who was baniſhed Rome in 100,
Q. Servilius Cæpio, the Roman General, who died about 95,
Antigonus the Jewiſh Prince who died in 106,
Athenion, the General of the Slaves in Sicily who died in 102.

Let us take another Part of the Life of Cicero, which is his Suppreſſion of the Cataline Conſpiracy, and obſerve its Connection with the other Parts of the Roman Hiſtory. And here I cannot help obſerving a very common Miſtake, among a Number of People, who conceive, that the Cataline Conſpiracy was prior in Time to the Jugurthine War; becauſe it is printed and placed before it, in Saluſt's Account of both theſe Tranſactions: which is a plain Proof, how much a Prejudice only acquired by Accident, may darken the cleareſt Period of Hiſtory. For the Tables plainly ſhow, that the Jugurthine War, began no leſs than 48 Years, before the Cataline Conſpiracy.

We have already obſerved, that this Conſpiracy was detected by Cicero in Octo^{r}, 63 Years before Chriſt, and to be found in the 19th Plate.

According then to the Method above mentioned, we find, that the Year 63 before Chriſt, was the 691st Year of Rome, the 2d Year of the CLXXIXth Olympiad, the 686th Year of Nabonaſſar, and 4651st of the Julian Period; and in the Column of Kings, that it was in the 3d Year of Ptolemy Dionyſius, ſirnamed Auletes, King of Egypt; we obſerve in the next Column that the Kingdom of Syria, had been conquered, two Years before by Pompey, who reduced it to a Roman Province; and in the Column of Kings of the Jews, that it was the firſt Year of the Reſtoration of Hyrcanus II; for the Remarkable Events, mention, that Jeruſalem was taken by Pompey (that very Year) who reſtored Hyrcanus. The Cataline Conſpiracy appears then to have been in Agitation when Pompey was engaged in this War in Judæa; and when Mithridates killed himſelf, after being defeated by his Son Pharnaces; and we can diſcover from the Tables, that Cicero was then 43 Years old, Cæſar 37, and Pompey 39.

By looking back in the Tables, we obſerve, that it was 16 Years after Sylla had reſigned his Dictatorſhip. In the Tranſaction itſelf, it is mentioned to have been detected by Cicero, in October, and defeated by Antony the Conſul, in Dec^{r}: So that the whole Affair was diſcovered and ſuppreſſed, in about two Months. And when we deſcend, in the Column of Events, we find, that it was a little leſs than three Years, before the Ist Triumvirate of Cæſar, Pompey and Craſſus, which began in the Autumn of the Year 60 before Chriſt. We find next that Cicero was baniſhed in the Calends of April, of the Year 58, at the very Time that Cæſar began his Expedition againſt Gaul, for he attacked the Helvetii upon the 1st Day of April; and this Baniſhment of Cicero appears to have continued one Year and five Months; as he was recalled from his Retirement at Theſſalonica, about the beginning of Sept^{r} 57; ſo that his Return was about ſix Years after the Cataline Conſpiracy. The Death of Craſſus was near ten Years after it, being defeated and killed by the Parthians, at Sinnaca in Meſopotamia, on the 9th of June 53. Now the Space from this laſt Event, to the beginning of the Civil War, makes an Interval of about 3 Years and 4 Months, as it broke out on the 22d of October 50, according to the Julian Year, though the Romans, from the Miſtake in their Calendar, reckoned it to be the Calends of January of the following Year. And from this Date of Octo^{r} 22d, when the Senate ordered Cæſar to diſband his Army, we find there was an Interval of two Months and four Days, to the Siege of Brunduſium, which he began on Dec^{r} 26th, Pompey ſailed from thence Jan^{y} 3d, 49, and Cæſar entered it on the 4th, and came to Rome upon the 19th; beſieged Marſeilles in the Spring of that Year, defeated Pompey's Lieutenants in Spain in the Summer, returned to Rome in Sept^{r}, and croſſed the Adriatic into Epirus on the 15th of Octo^{r}; all of which happened in the Year 49 before Chriſt. The Battle of Pharſalia was fought upon the 20th of July following, according to their erroneous Calendar, tho' really about the 12th of the Julian May; being 48 Years before Chriſt, the 706th Year of Rome, according to Varro, the 1st Year of CLXXXIIId Olympiad, the 701st Year of Nabonaſſar, and the 4666 Year of the Julian Period; and with regard to the collateral

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[1] The Title of Grammarian, in thoſe Days, was properly applied to Men eminent, both in Critical Learning, and the different Branches of the Belles Lettres.

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Reigns,

Reigns, it was on the 4th Year of Ptolemy Dionyſius, King of Egypt, with his Siſter Cleopatra, and the 16th of Hyrcanus II. King of the Jews.

And now let us conclude theſe Examples, with the particular Æras and State of the World, at the Birth of our Saviour.

From the Index we are directed to the 20th Plate, where, upon the 5th Year before the Vulgar Æra, we have his Birth marked to have been on Decr 25th, and by running our Eye acroſs the Hair Line, we find it to be the 749th Year of Rome, according to Varro, the 4th Year of the CXCIIId Olympiad, the 744th Year of Nabonaſſar, and the Year 4709 of the Julian Period; it was likewiſe in the 27th Year of the Reign of Auguſtus the Roman Emperor, counting it from his Victory over Antony at Actium, Septr 3d, 31; and it was alſo in the 33d Year of Herod King of the Jews, from which Year of his Reign, as we ſhall ſhow in the Diſſertations, we have been induced to fix the true Birth of Chriſt, as happening 4 Years before the Common Æra.

Then as to the Political State of the World, we find that Auguſtus was at this Time at Peace with all Nations, and continued ſo till the Armenian War, which began 3 Years after, under his Grandſon Caius Cæſar. We may obſerve likewiſe that Auguſtus had then loſt his two Great Miniſters, as Marcus Vipſanius Agrippa died in Campania on the 19th of March, 12, which was above 7 Years and 9 Months before the true Birth of Chriſt, and Mæcenas died in the Month of Auguſt of the Year 8, which was only 3 Years and four Months before that Birth; Tiberius had retired the preceding Year to Rhodes, from a Jealouſy of the two Young Cæſars, who were the Grandſons of Auguſtus, being the Sons of Agrippa, by his Daughter Julia.

As to the State of Learning, we find that the famous Varro had been dead about 23 Years, Cornelius Nepos 20, Virgil 14 Years 3 Months and 3 Days, as he died at Brunduſium, or, as Servius has it, at Tarentum, Septr 22d, 19 Years before the Vulgar Æra; Tibullus was dead likewiſe 14 Years, being on the ſame Year with Virgil, and Horace 3 Years and 28 Days, as he died on the 27th of Novr, in the Year 8, before the Vulgar Æra, having ſurvived his Patron Mæcenas about 3 Months.

Theſe few Examples will perhaps be ſufficient to inſtruct even the Ignorant in the Manner of conſulting the Tables, and we hope that ſuch as are more Learned, will excuſe the Detail, which has been thought neceſſary for that Purpoſe.

Theſe Tables were honoured upon the firſt Publication in 1754, with the Countenance of ſome of the firſt Perſonages in this Country; particularly of the late EARLS OF BATH AND HARDWICKE, two of the ableſt and moſt eminent Men which this Kingdom has produced; and therefore the Author hopes he will be excuſed in taking this Opportunity of declaring his private Gratitude and Veneration for two ſuch Characters who are now far removed out of the Reach either of Slander or Adulation.

The Diſſertations upon the difficult Parts of Chronology, which were preparing for the Preſs at the Time of the firſt Edition of theſe Tables, have been long interrupted by a Duty to which the Author was called upon ſoon after to diſcharge, which was the Attendance on his late Royal Highneſs THE DUKE OF YORK. And as this, for the Courſe of near Eleven Years, engroſſed without any Interruption all his Thoughts and Leiſure, it is therefore the only Apology he can give for having ſo long delayed the Publication of that Part of his Work.

How much that excellent young Prince deſerved of the World and of his Country, was evident, and will be long remembered, by every one who had the Honour of being near his Perſon, or to whom he was at all known. For, amidſt the Gaiety of Youth, enlivened by a great conſtitutional Vivacity, few Perſonages of his high Rank had a more ſteady Attention to Buſineſs, or a firmer Attachment to Men whoſe Characters he approved.

To Science in particular he was one of the warmeſt Friends, and took all Opportunities of honouring and promoting every uſeful or ingenious Improvement in Knowledge.

Flattered, unhappily, with an Idea of having a Conſtitution equal to every Fatigue, and poſſeſſed of a Flow of natural Chearfulneſs and animal Spirits which neither travelling nor watching ſeemed to leſſen, he fell a Victim to this ill-grounded Prepoſſeſſion. For the too intenſe Exerciſe he took in a ſultry Seaſon and Climate, brought upon him the Attack of a Putrid Fever, againſt which he was perhaps leſs fortified than moſt other Perſons from his great Temperance in Wine; ſo that its Violence ſoon put a Period to his Life in the Bloom and Vigour of Youth, and when he was juſt entering with uncommon Sedulity into the Career of publick Buſineſs, where his Abilities would have rendered him of the greateſt Service to the King his Royal Brother, and to his native Country. Even in his laſt Moments he ſhewed the ſtrongeſt Proofs of a Fortitude and Reſignation, as well as a Preſence of Mind which was natural and unaffected, and would have diſtinguiſhed his Character had he been born even in the loweſt Rank of human Life.

It was in Compliance with his Royal Highneſs's Deſire that I have endeavoured to improve theſe Tables of Chronology, by adding *fourteen Maps*, part of them containing *the antient* and part of them *the modern Geography*, which are

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[*] As the little Ornament which is given in the Title Page, has pleaſed ſome good Judges, they have deſired a particular Account of the Deſign.

The Story then, is that of Herodotus reading his Hiſtory at the Olympick Games, and is founded on a Paſſage of Lucian, in his Piece called Herodotus, or Aetion and at the Recital of which, Thucidides, then a Boy, is ſaid to have cried with Tears of Admiration, as taken Notice of by Marcellinus in his Life of that Hiſtorian.

The Figure of Herodotus will be eaſily known, as being the Principal in the Piece, and having a Scroll in his Left Hand, on which may be read, ΞΕΡΞΟΥ ΚΑΤΑΒΑΣΙΣ, THE EXPEDITION OF XERXES. For as this was the moſt violent and dangerous Attack upon the general Liberties of Greece, and occaſioned the burning of all their Temples by the Perſians, which were ever afterwards left in Ruins, as a publick Monument of their Barbarity; it was therefore attended with all the Circumſtances which could awaken their Enthuſiaſm and their Horror. And we are directed to fix upon this Subject the rather, becauſe Lucian mentions it, as the Part of the Hiſtory which had affected them the moſt. " For when the Time, ſays he, of the GREAT OLYMPICK GAMES drew near, " Herodotus found this to be the very Opportunity he ſo much deſired, as it aſſembled together all the moſt eminent Men of Greece. He entered therefore the " ΟΠΙΣΘΟΔΟΜΟΣ, and preſented himſelf, not as a Spectator, but as one ready to contend in the Games; and when he recited his Hiſtory, he ſo enchanted " every one preſent, that they diſtinguiſhed his different Books, by way of Title, with the Names of the Muſes, as being alſo Nine in Number. And he be" came at once more univerſally known than the Olympick Conquerors themſelves; for there was none but had heard of the Name of Herodotus; either ſuch as

" were

ſo diſpoſed in different Places of the Tables, as to illuſtrate the Times and Periods when the Countries delineated in each Map were the principal Scenes of Action. For in his Royal Highneſs's Application to the Peruſal of the Political Hiſtory of the World in its various Branches, to which indeed all his Mornings were generally devoted, he found it of great Advantage, for the clearer underſtanding of any Tranſaction or Event, to have the Country and the Period of Time placed before him in one View, as the proper Companions to each other. And as they have been privately uſed in this manner for ſome Years paſt, they are now publiſhed to the World, with the Hopes of their being found of Service to ſuch who may employ any of their leiſure Hours in the Study either of ancient or modern Hiſtory.

A few of the Maps have been copied from M. *Deliſle* and M. *Robert*, but by much the greateſt Number of them were drawn under the Author's immediate Inſpection by M. *De Larochette*, from the lateſt and moſt accurate Diſcoveries and Obſervations. And that the Errors in other Maps, and the Times when they were rectified, might be the eaſier traced and known, *a Diſſertation* is prefixed to the whole *on the Riſe and Progreſs of Geography*, which though far from being ſo complete as the Author could have wiſhed, may ſtill be of ſome uſe to many who have been hitherto leſs converſant in this Branch of Science.

" were preſent themſelves at Olympia, or had enquired of ſuch as had been there. And wherever he appeared, they pointed him out, ſaying, " This is that " Herodotus who described the Persian Battles, in the Ionian Dialect, and who so nobly celebrated our Victories*."

His Diſcourſe is properly addreſſed to the Olympick Judges, who are raiſed above the reſt upon a particular Seat or Bench, with a ſemicircular Table before them, on which there lie, as the proper Insignia, *the Palm Branch and the three Olive Crowns.* We have placed only ſix Judges on the Bench, though it appears from Pauſanias †, that there were ten Judges in the Days of Herodotus; becauſe it would have crowded that Part of the Piece too much, if we had taken them all in: So that we may ſuppoſe, four of them might be abſent by reaſon of Sickneſs or other Buſineſs.

Upon the Front of the Bench, we have put a plain Inſcription, ſimilar to many mentioned by Pausanias, ſignifying that it was the Seat of the Olympick Judges, ΕΛΛΑΝΟΔΙΚΩΝ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΚΩΝ ΕΔΡΑ, and we have placed this ἕδρα or Seat, near the Goal of the Stadium, agreeable to a Paſſage in Pauſanias, p. 180. Ὡς ἐφεστήκοιεν τρεῖς, ἐπὶ τοῦ δρόμου τῷ πέρατι, Ἑλλανοδίκαι.

The Stadium, or circular Range of Trees, round which the Races were made, appear in the Picture immediately behind Herodotus and the Crowd ‡.

The Boy ſtanding juſt under the Right Arm of Herodotus, is intended for the Figure of Thucidides, who is ſuppoſed to be about fourteen Years of Age; there is a Tear juſt trickling down his Left Cheek, which, joined to that Attention with which he gazed upon Herodotus, ſhews that he cried rather from Admiration than from Grief; as if the firſt Sparks of his Emulation, as an Hiſtorian, were kindled from what he then heard. For Marcellinus mentions, that Herodotus took particular Notice of his Behaviour, and made the following Obſervation to his Father, " Thy Son, O, Olorus! has a ſtrong Impulſe in his Nature to Science:" Which is rather more expreſſive in the Original, Ὦ Ὄλορε, ὀργᾷ ἡ φύσις τοῦ υἱοῦ σου πρὸς μαθήματα ‖.

The round Sphere or Globe, which is raiſed upon the Dorick Pillar in the Middle of the Picture, repreſents the famous Olympick Diſk, which has the Word ΕΚΕΧΕΙΡΙΑ inſcribed upon it; for Pauſanias tells us, lib. v. p. 168, that the Eleans uſed this Diſk for proclaiming and publiſhing Peace to all Greece, during the Celebration of the Olympick Games; " which ἐκεχειρία, ſays he, was not wrote upon the Diſk in ſtreight Lines, but round it, in a circular Manner. This Inſcription upon the Diſk, conſiſted, probably, of the two Reſponſes of the Oracle at Delphi, which Syncellus has preſerved to us in his Chronographia, p. 196, Ed. Goar. Paris 1652, and is copied from him by Scaliger, in his Excerpts of Euſebius's Chronicon, p. 37, and which we ſhall give below for the Amuſement of the Learned §. Upon the lower Part of the Diſk, the Names of Iphitus and Lycurgus were inſcribed, which is mentioned by Plutarch in the Beginning of his *Life of Lycurgus*, as a Quotation from Ariſtotle; and it is confirmed likewiſe by what Pauſanias ſays of their being cotemporary, lib. v. p. 150, which Syncellus particularly takes Notice of in his Quotation from Ariſtodemus, p. 196.

The Back Ground of the Picture, behind the Judges, repreſents what Pauſanias calls, *The Treaſury of Altis*, which was a large Tract of Olympia, containing ſome of the moſt magnificent Antiquities of Greece; for it was crowded with *Altars and Temples* to all the Heathen Deities, which had been erected there by different States and Cities at different Times, as Memorials of Battles and Conqueſts, of which the moſt remarkable was that dedicated to the Olympian Jupiter, by the Eleans, out of the Spoils of Piſa, when they deſtroyed that City; in which Temple was enthroned the Statue of Jupiter, the Maſter-piece of Phidias, and made of ſolid Gold and Ivory. This Treaſury contained likewiſe many *Obeliſks*, which were the Monuments of Peace betwixt different Nations, the Treaties being inſcribed upon them at full length; ſuch as the thirty Years Truce between the Athenians and Lacedemonians, which was wrote upon a Column of Braſs; and there ſtood alſo, ſcattered about, a great Number of *Statues* of their Gods, Heroes, and Olympick Victors. But we ſhall inſiſt no farther upon theſe Particulars at preſent, and therefore we beg leave to cloſe this Account, by referring the more curious Reader to *the Fifth and Sixth Books of Pauſanias*, where he will find Materials for much Speculation, in what regards either the Antiquity or Magnificence of the fine Arts.

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* Ἐνςᾶλα ὖν Ὀλύμπια τὰ μεγάλα καὶ ὁ Ἡρόδοτος, τοῦτ' ἐκεῖνο ἥκειν οἱ νομίσας τὸν καιρὸν, οὗ μάλιστα ἐγλίχετο, πλήθουσαν τηρήσας τὴν πανήγυριν, ἀπανταχόθεν ἤδη τῶν ἀρίστων συνειλεγμένων, παρελθὼν εἰς τὸν ὀπισθόδομον, οὐ θεατὴν, ἀλλ' ἀγωνιστὴν Ὀλυμπίων παρεῖχεν ἑαυτὸν, ᾄδων τὰς ἱστορίας, καὶ κηλῶν τοὺς παρόντας, ἄχρι τοῦ καὶ Μούσας κληθῆναι τὰς βίβλους αὐτοῦ, ἐννέα καὶ αὐτὰς οὔσας. ἤδη οὖν ἅπαντες αὐτὸν ᾔδεσαν πολὺ μᾶλλον, ἢ τοὺς Ὀλυμπιονίκας αὐτούς. Καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις ἀνήκοος ἦν τοῦ Ἡροδότου ὀνόματος, οἱ μὲν, αὐτοὶ ἀκούσαντες ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ, οἱ δὲ, ἐκ τῶν τῆς πανηγύρεως ἡκόντων πυνθανόμενοι, καὶ εἴ πού γε φανείη μόνον, ἐδείκνυτο αὖ τῷ δακτύλῳ, ΟΥΤΟΣ ΕΚΕΙΝΟΣ ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟΣ ΕΣΤΙΝ, Ο ΤΑΣ ΜΑΧΑΣ ΤΑΣ ΠΕΡΣΙΚΑΣ ΙΑΣΤΙ ΕΓΓΕΓΡΑΦΩΣ, Ο ΤΑΣ ΝΙΚΑΣ ΗΜΩΝ ΥΜΝΗΣΑΣ. Luciani Opera. Ed. Bourdelot. p. 327, 328. Paris 1615.

† The Olympick Judges were increaſed at different Times, and their Number was often varied, according to Pauſanias, lib. v. p. 156. Wechel. Francof. 1583, who gives the following Account of them.

Iphitus preſided alone at his firſt Celebration of the Olympick Games, and this Honour was continued to the Poſterity of Oxylus, who all preſided ſingly till the Lth Olympiad; but, on this Olympiad *two Judges* were choſen by Lot, from the City of Elis, which Number were thus continued for many Years, till, in the twenty-fifth Olympiad after this, which anſwers to the LXXVth Olympiad, when the Number of the ΗΛΛΑΝΟΔΙΚΑΙ, or *Olympick Judges*, was increaſed to nine, *three* of which were appointed for the Horſe Races, *three* for the Pentathlon, or five united Games, and the reſt for the remaining Games; and, in the LXXVIIth Olympiad, a *tenth* Judge was added. In the CIII^{d} Olympiad, the Eleans, having modelled their Government according to XII Tribes, or Diviſions, each Tribe ſent a particular Judge to the Olympick Games; but their War with the Arcadians following ſoon after, they loſt great Part of their Territory, and their Tribes were contracted to *eight*; therefore only *eight* Olympick Judges were choſen for the CIVth Olympiad; but in the CVIIIth Olympiad, their Number was again encreaſed to ten, and continued ſo till the Days of Pauſanias.

From this Account, it appears, that there were ten Judges in the Days of Herodotus, as he flouriſhed about the LXXXIII^{d} Olympiad.

‡ The naked Situation of the Plains of Olympia, before the Planting of the Stadium by Hercules, and the Manner how he firſt diſcovered the beautiful Olive Trees, with which he encloſed it, is excellently deſcribed by Pindar, in his Third Olympick Ode, to which Mr. Weſt has done great Juſtice in his Tranſlation. See likewiſe Pauſanias, lib v. p. 154.

‖ See Marcellinus's Life of Thucidides, prefixed to Henry Stephens's Edition of that Hiſtorian.

§ Ὦ Πελοποννήσου ναίται περιβώμι' ἰόντες
Θύετε καὶ πείθεσθε τὰ καὶ μάντεις ἐνέπωσιν
Ἠλεῖοι πρόπολοι πατέρων νόμον ἰθύνοντες.

The Oracle addreſſed to the Eleans was as follows,

Τὴν αὐτῶν ῥύεσθε πάτραν, πολέμου δ' ἀπέχεσθε
Κοινοδίκου φιλίης ἡγούμενοι Ἑλλήνεσσι
Εὖτ' ἂν ἐνὶ τριέτεις ἔλθῃ φιλόφρων ἐνιαυτός.

FOURTEEN MAPS

OF

ANCIENT AND MODERN GEOGRAPHY,

FOR THE ILLUSTRATION OF

THE TABLES

OF

CHRONOLOGY AND HISTORY.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A DISSERTATION ON THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF GEOGRAPHY.

BY JOHN BLAIR, L.L.D. F.R.S. and A.S.

PREBENDARY OF WESTMINSTER,

AND CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCESS DOWAGER OF WALES.

> *Hæ tot portiones Terræ—hæc eſt materia gloriæ noſtræ, hæc ſedes: hic honores gerimus, hic exercemus Imperia, hic opes cupimus, hic tumultuatur humanum Genus.*
>
> C. Plinii Naturalis Hiſtoriæ, lib. II. cap. LXVIII.

L O N D O N:
Printed in the YEAR MDCCLXVIII.

ON THE

RISE AND PROGRESS OF GEOGRAPHY.

IT muſt be obvious to every one, that ARTS and SCIENCES, when repreſented only in their more ripened State of Improvement, can never communicate a full Degree of Information, unleſs at the ſame Time the ruder Stages through which they paſſed before they arrived at that degree of Perfection, are minutely traced and known. A young Architect would never attain to be Maſter of his Art, if he had only ſeen Buildings, however magnificent, after the Fabricks were compleated. For then he could have no Opportunity of obſerving the Breadth or Depth of the Foundations which are neceſſary for carrying ſo great a Weight; he could know nothing of the Figure and Contrivance of the Frames by which the Arches and Vaultings were executed; the Manner of fixing thoſe Beams which bind the different Parts of the Walls and Roof together, and all the various Application of Tools and Engines, Ladders and Scaffolding, by means of which the Efforts of Art and Labour were united to compleat the Pile. For when the Superſtructure is finiſhed, then all theſe various Implements of Mechaniſm are removed like Rubbiſh from the Spot, and many of the ableſt Exertions of Skill in the Builder lie covered and out of Sight.

Geography therefore is in this Reſpect like every other Science whoſe imperfect Beginnings ought to be traced, and the Time and Manner pointed out in which it received its gradual Improvements. For though it is far from my Intention to prefix any Syſtem of Geography before the few Maps which are now publiſhed by way of Illuſtration of my Tables of Chronology, yet having found but little Satisfaction in any one Author, though I have looked into moſt of them who have profeſſedly wrote upon this Subject, I have, for my own Amuſement, collected and digeſted from different Writers, both ancient and modern, ſuch Particulars as I thought moſt intereſting for giving the Outline of this Hiſtory of Geography, hoping that the Leiſure and Abilities of others more converſant in this Branch of Knowledge, may be prompted to ſupply more amply this *Deſideratum* in the Hiſtory of Learning.

It appears that the early Geographers being deſtitute of mathematical Inſtruments and of aſtronomical Obſervations, began firſt to determine the Situation of Places according to Climates, and they were led to fix upon thoſe Climates from the Form and Colour of certain Animals which were to be found in thoſe different Countries. The Appearance of *Negroes*, or what they called Æthiopians, and of the larger ſized Animals, ſuch as the Rhinoceros and Elephants, ſuggeſted to them the Line of Diviſion where the Limits of the Torrid Zone began towards the North and ended towards the South. For Reaſon, ſaid they, points out to us, that ſimilar Things appear in the ſame Temperature of the Elements; and that whether they were Animals or Plants, they are produced according to the ſimilar State of the Air or Climate under the ſame Parallels, or a like Situation equally diſtant from either Pole[a].

This groſſer manner of dividing their Climates, muſt be conſidered as the firſt rude Outline of Geography in the more illiterate Ages of the World. For another Method was ſoon adopted by the Egyptians and Babylonians, which was the determining the Situation of Places or their Diſtance from the Equator, by obſerving *the Length of their longeſt and ſhorteſt Days*. And that this Obſervation might be performed with ſome Accuracy, they made uſe of a Species of perpendicular Sundials, having a Stilus or *Gnomon* erected upon a horizontal Plane, by which they were enabled to meaſure the Length or Shortneſs of the Shadow, in proportion to the Height of the Stilus.

It is difficult to ſay which of theſe two Nations are intitled to the Credit of this Invention. Herodotus[b] tells us, *that the Greeks firſt learned the Pole, the Gnomon, and the twelve Diviſions of the Day, from the Babylonians.* But in oppoſition to this it may be obſerved, that the Merit of this Invention of the Gnomon in Greece, is aſcribed by Pliny[c] and Diogenes Laertius, to the aſtronomical School of Miletus, and particularly to Anaximander and Anaximenes, the Diſciples of Thales; and there is Reaſon to believe that this Method of Obſervation was well known to Thales himſelf. For though the actual Erection of a Gnomon was an Honour reſerved for one of his immediate Succeſſors, who placed at Lacedemon the firſt Sundial upon that Conſtruction that was ſeen in Greece[d]; yet it may be preſumed at the ſame time, that Thales, who had travelled into Egypt, where he learned both his Geometry and Aſtronomy, might bring from thence the Idea and Principle of this Inſtrument of Obſervation; for Diogenes Laertius particularly mentions, *That he was the firſt who found out the Paſſage of the Sun from Tropick to Tropick*[e]. But by what Inſtrument could this be determined unleſs by the Gnomon? For *the Aſtrolab* and *the Armillary Circles* are generally believed to have been invented by ſome of the later Greek Aſtronomers who flouriſhed under the Ptolemys; ſuch as Timocharis, Ariſtillus, or Eratoſthenes.

Thales is likewiſe ſaid to have been the Author of two Books, one *on the Tropick*, and one *on the Equinox*, the exact Times of which he probably determined by the Shadows of the Gnomon; and by this he was naturally led to another of his Diſcoveries, which was the Diviſion of the Year into *its four Seaſons*, which was a Conſequence of his finding the particular Days when the Sun appeared to be in the Tropicks and in the Equinox.

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[a] Ptolemæi Geogr. lib. 1. cap. 9. [b] Herodotus, lib. 2. p. 145. Ed. H. Steph. [c] Pliny, lib. 2. cap. 76. Umbrarum hanc rationem & quam vocant Gnomonicen invenit Anaximenes Mileſius Anaximandri Diſcipulus, primuſque Horologium, quod appellant Sciotericon Lacedæmone oſtendit. [d] Diogenes Laertius in Anaximandro, lib. 2. Εὗρε δὲ καὶ γνώμονα πρῶτος, καὶ ἔστησεν ἐπὶ τῶν σκιοθήρων ἐν Λακεδαίμονι τροπάς τε καὶ ἰσημερίας σημαίνοντα. [e] πρῶτος δὲ καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τροπῆς ἐπὶ τροπὴν πάροδον εὗρε. Diog. Laert. lib. 1. § 24.

His Diviſion of the Year into 365 Days, was undoubtedly brought by him from Egypt, as it is univerſally allowed[f] to have been an Egyptian Diſcovery prior to his Time, being aſcribed to the ſecond Mercury, ſirnamed Triſmegiſtus, who is ſuppoſed[g] to have lived about 50 Years after the Exodus, according to Euſebius. And Pliny tells us expreſsly, that the Diſcovery of this Length of the Year by the Addition of the five Days and a Quarter to the 360, was made by obſerving when *the Shadow returned to its Marks*[h]; which is a clear Proof that it was done by the Uſe of a Gnomon. And that the taking the Lengths of the Shadow, by way of Calculation, was an Idea familiar to Thales, appears from his firſt inventing the Method of determining the Height of the Pyramids by their Shadow, at that exact Inſtant of Time in the Day when the Shadow of a Man is found to be equal to his Height *.

It does not therefore ſeem to be an improbable Suppoſition, that this Method of obſerving by the Gnomon was originally imported from Egypt, where it was known long before this Dawn of the Greek Learning; for it has been the Opinion of ſeveral eminent Writers[i], that their Pyramids and Obeliſks, which to common Travellers appeared to be Buildings merely of Ornament and Magnificence, were really Sun-dials upon a larger Scale, by which the Variation of the Length of the Shadow in proportion to its Height, could be taken with a greater degree of Accuracy. And to confirm this Opinion, it was found upon Examination by M. de Chazelles[k] in 1694, that the two Sides, both of the larger and ſmaller Pyramids, were placed exactly North and South, ſo as to be true meridian Lines even at this Day, and the other two Sides ſtood Eaſt and Weſt; which is a clear Proof that even in thoſe early Times in which they were built, they were ſo contrived by the Egyptians to ſtand in the Direction of the four cardinal Points of the Heavens for the Purpoſes of their aſtronomical Obſervations.

It is not my preſent Intention to regiſter all the particular Diſcoveries of *Aſtronomy*, but only to explain ſuch of them as are intimately connected with *the Progreſs of Geography*; for their Advances were ſo often made by the ſame Steps, that the one is not to be clearly underſtood without the other.

From the Days of Thales and his immediate Succeſſors, who flouriſhed in the Sixth Century before Chriſt, there ſeems to have been little done towards the ſolid Improvement of Geography for two hundred Years, till the Eſtabliſhment of the famous aſtronomical School of Alexandria. For we have ſcarce any Fragments remaining of the School of Pythagoras; though at the ſame time it muſt be owned, that their having known the true Syſtem of the World by placing the Sun in the Center, and giving the Earth both the diurnal and annual Revolutions, are Proofs that their Knowledge of this muſt have been eſtabliſhed by clear and accurate Obſervations.

There is however an aſtronomical Obſervation mentioned during this Period, and it is indeed the firſt Greek one that is on Record, and is preſerved to us by Ptolemy[l], which is that of Meton and Euctemon, who obſerved the Summer Solſtice at Athens, during the Archonſhip of Apſeudes, upon the 21st of the Egyptian Month Phamenoth, in the Morning, being the 27th of June, 432 Years before Chriſt. This Obſervation was made with a View of determining the Beginning of their Cycle of XIX Years, which commenced upon the New Moon of the 15th of July immediately ſucceeding (being exactly 18 Days after the Solſtice) and fell, according to Diodorus[m], upon the 13th of the Athenian Month Scirophorion.

This ſolſticial Obſervation muſt have given Meton and Euctemon an Opportunity of determining the Latitude of Athens at the ſame time, had they but known the ſimple Manner of drawing the Concluſion; for as the Length of the Shadow of the Gnomon was narrowly watched at the Criſis of the Solſtice, the Proportion of that to the Height of the Gnomon was eaſily known, by which the Angle of the Sun's Altitude was given. And though the Sun's greateſt Declination was then very inaccurately known, being by ſome[n] ſuppoſed to be 24°, and by others[o] 23° 51′, which is only found at preſent to be 23° 28′ 10″, yet ſtill the Latitude of Athens might have been deduced within the Limitations of this Error; making at the ſame time Allowances for the groſs Manner in which Altitudes were determined without proper Inſtruments, and without the Solutions of Trigonometry, which appears to have been unknown till the Age of Hipparchus, by whom it was firſt introduced[p].

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[f] Herodotus, lib. 2. p. 48. Macrobii Saturn. 1. 12. Strabo, lib. 17. p. 816.

[g] Euſebius in Chronico. Syncelli Chronograph. p. 123. Marſhami Chronicon ad Sæc. x. p. 245. Ed. Lipſ. 1676.

[h] Deinde Solis Meatum eſſe partium trecentarum, ſed *ut Obſervatio Umbrarum ejus redeat ad Notas*, quinos annis dies adjici, ſuperque quartam partem diei. Pliny, lib. 2. cap. 8. It is proper to obſerve here, that the odd Quarter of a Day, though known to the Egyptians, was not added till under the Reign of the Emperor Auguſtus, in the Year 25 Before Chriſt.

* Diogenes Laertius in Thalete, lib. 1. § 27.

[i] Idemque inſinuant Obeliſci & Pyramides antiquiſſimæ, non ad Ornatum ſolum aut Pompam erectæ in Ægypto, ſed etiam ad captandam ope Umbrarum Altitudinem Solis. Riccioli Almageſt. Tom. 1. Præf. ix. Caſſini de l'Origine & du Progres de l'Aſtronomie, p. 13.

[k] M. Fontenelle's Eloge de M. de Chazelles dans les Memoires de l'Academie pour 1710.

[l] Mathem. Syntax. lib. 3. cap. 2. p. 62.

[m] Diodorus Siculus, lib. 12. p. 305.

[n] Strabo ad finem, lib. 2. & Vitruvius, lib. 9. cap. 8. & Meſſahala Arabs, lib. 2. Aſtrolabii, ex Indorum Obſervatione.

[o] Ptolemy. Math. Syntax. lib. 1. cap. 11. p. 18.

[p] TRIGONOMETRY appears to have been firſt introduced by Hipparchus, according to Theon in his Commentary on the Almageſt, lib. 1. cap. 9. p. 39. where treating upon *the Quantity of Right Lines in a Circle*, and having premiſed that Circles are ſuppoſed to be divided into 360 Parts, the Diameter into 120, and the Radius into 60, he adds the following Words.

"The Method of finding the Right Lines (or Chords) in a Circle, is demonſtrated by Hipparchus in Twelve Books, and after him by Menelaus in Six Books — "It is a thing much to be admired (continues he) that this Man (viz. Hipparchus) with ſo little Difficulty, and by a few and thoſe eaſy Theorems, has made the "Diſcovery of their Quantities; and after this, by certain ſhort Lemmata, he demonſtrated a few, and thoſe the moſt uſeful of the Theorems, for obtaining the "Quantities of theſe Right Lines; and then conſequentially, by theſe very Theorems, he has demonſtrated the Method of inveſtigating a Canon or Table, by which "we may not only find from the Data, without any Inveſtigation, the Magnitudes laid down, but likewiſe by a linear Demonſtration we may inveſtigate them; ſo "that if any graphical Error ſhould be introduced in the Numbers given by the Canon, we may with great Readineſs rectify them by means of the Projection."

Ptolemy, in his Almageſt, or Mathem. Syntax. lib. 1. cap. 9. has ſhown us this Operation by finding the real Quantities of the Pentagons and other regular Figures inſcribed in a Circle, and from thence deduces his Method of calculating a Table of Subtenſes or Chords, to every 30′ of the Circle, which he ſubjoins to this Chapter.

But

It would ſeem that Timocharis and Ariſtillus, who began to obſerve 295 Years before Chriſt, were the firſt who introduced the Manner of determining the Poſitions of the Stars *according to their Longitudes and Latitudes* taken with reſpect to the Equator. This we know from Ptolemy, who has preſerved many of their Obſervations in his Almageſt[q]; one in particular is well known, as it gave Riſe to the famous Diſcovery of the Preceſſion of the Equinoxes; it was that of the Spica in Virgo, which Timocharis found to be 8° Weſt from the autumnal equinoctial Point, and likewiſe that it was one Degree and two Fifths to the North of the Equator: Both of which were found to be different by Hipparchus; ſo that this bright Star had ſhifted its Place with regard to theſe two Particulars in that Interval of Time elapſed betwixt theſe two Obſervations; for in one Caſe he only found it to be 6° Weſt from the autumnal equinoctial Point; and in the other, that it was three Fifths of a Degree, or 36′ to the North of the Equator; but it was found both by Timocharis and Hipparchus to have remained nearly at the Diſtance of two Degrees to the South of the Middle of the Zodiac or Ecliptick. From which it naturally appeared reaſonable for Hipparchus to ſuppoſe that the fixed Stars had a ſlow Motion round the Poles of the Zodiac: "Yet, as Ptolemy[r] tells us, that though inclined "to this Opinion, yet Hipparchus ſays of himſelf, "*That he heſitated in his own Mind upon the Deciſion of the Queſ-" "tion,* becauſe the Obſervations of Timocharis were not to be confidently depended upon, as being made in a rough "and groſs Manner; and that the Interval of Time (though of 150 Years and upwards) was not ſufficient for a clear "and certain Comprehenſion of that Matter.

There was likewiſe an additional Reaſon for this Suſpenſion of Judgment in Hipparchus, which Ptolemy has preſerved in another Paſſage of his Almageſt[s]. For he tells us, that Hipparchus had found the greateſt Diſtance of the Spica of Virgo from the autumnal Equinox to be 6° 30′ in the 32^{d} Year of the third Calippick Period (viz. 146 before Chriſt) and that he found it to be only 5° 15′ in the 43^{d} Year of the ſaid Period (viz. 135 before Chriſt); and as he could not apprehend that this Star ſhould make a Motion of 1° 15′ in 11 Years, he concluded that this Difference aroſe from ſome Inequality in the apparent Motion of the Sun: For though this Variation puzzled him, yet, ſays Ptolemy[t], *He was prompted from his Love of Truth to conceal nothing which could tend in the leaſt degree to carry any Perſons to a Suſpicion upon his Obſervations.* But by way of accounting for this, he was induced at one time to ſuppoſe, that this Motion of the fixed Stars in varying their Diſtance from the equinoctial Point, was confined to ſuch of them as were near the Zodiac, as if this Irregularity was occaſioned by the Sun, Moon and Planets which moved in this Path; and this Ptolemy calls *the firſt Hypotheſis of Hipparchus*[u]. But this he afterwards relinquiſhed, when he found that the Stars in the great Bear, and others which were at a conſiderable Diſtance from the Zodiac, ſhifted their Places equally with thoſe in the Zodiac, both with regard to the Equator and the equinoctial Colures.

From theſe Particulars, however, it ſufficiently appears, that Timocharis and Ariſtillus are intitled to a Share of the Merit of Hiparchus, who is ſo much celebrated for the Boldneſs of his Attempt in numbering the Stars, and ranging them all according to their Situations in the Heavens[v]. And it is likewiſe evident, that the Longitudes and Latitudes of the Stars were reckoned from the Equator both by Timocharis and Hipparchus; for it was only after the Preceſſion of the Equinoxes was fully eſtabliſhed by Ptolemy, that the Longitudes and Latitudes of the Stars were uniformly referred to the Ecliptic. It was then but an eaſy Tranſition of Thought in Hipparchus to aſſort and diſpoſe the different Parts of the Earth according to Latitude and Longitude, being only a new Application or Tranſpoſition of that Artifice which was already ſo happily introduced in the Arrangement of the Conſtellations, and therefore equally proper to be adopted in tracing the Meridians and Parallels of the Earth.

Strabo has preſerved the very Words of Hipparchus, in which he explains his Ideas upon this Subject, being a Fragment extracted from a Treatiſe of his wrote againſt Eratoſthenes.

"It

But when they came to apply theſe to the Purpoſes of Trigonometry, their Manner of Calculation was very tedious by the *Subtenſes of double Arcs* inſtead of *Sines*, which was an after Invention of the Arabians, appearing firſt in the Writings of Albategni, and their Caſes were ſolved by a Compoſition of Ratios betwixt ſix different Magnitudes, from which it was intitled, *The Canon of the ſix Quantities*, alluding to the three Sides and the three Angles contained in all Triangles whatever, both plain and ſpherical *.

In this embaraſſed State it continued till towards the Middle of the X^{th} Century, when it was reduced by the Arabians to a clearer and more ſimple Method. For beſides the Introduction of Sines already mentioned, all the various Propoſitions were reduced to three plain Theorems by Geber ben Apila, the Aſtronomer of Seville, and which are contained in his Preface to his Commentary on the Almageſt, which was publiſhed by Petreius of Norimberg in 1633.

There were two Caſes in ſpherical Triangles however to which theſe three Theorems did not extend; which are, when the three Sides are given and the Angles required; or when the three Angles are given and the Sides are required. And the Merit of the Solution of them was reſerved for Regiomontanus in the Middle of the XV^{th} Century. Trigonometry is alſo indebted to him and his Maſter Purbachius, for having calculated a Table of Sines to every Degree and Minute of the Quadrant. It was upon this Occaſion, in 1464, that Regiomontanus is ſuppoſed to have introduced for the firſt time *Decimal Arithmetic* in his *Trigonometrical Canons* in the Room of the *Sexageſimal Parts* which had formerly been in uſe; and this he did, as Wallis ſays, *ſilently* and *unobſerved.* See Wallis's Preface to his Algebra, and alſo p. 31. Regiomontanus likewiſe introduced the Uſe and Application of Tangents; and near 100 Years after this, about 1560, Rheticus added to theſe the Uſe of Secants in Trigonometry, and compoſed new Tables of Sines, Tangents, and Secants, calculated not only for Degrees and Minutes, but from ten Seconds to ten Seconds.

The greateſt Addition, however, to this Branch of Mathematicks, was made by John Napier of Merchiſtoun, who introduced two new Theorems, which rendered the Solution of all the Caſes of ſpherical Triangles ſtill more caſy and ſimple than they were before, by what are called *the five circular Parts.*

But whatever Reputation he might claim from that Diſcovery, *his Invention of Logarithms* in 1614, is ſtill much greater and more extenſive, and has ſpread its Influence to every Branch of mathematical Science. Though it muſt be confeſſed, that Trigonometry in particular received an infinite Advantage from it by ſhortning the tedious Multiplication and Diviſion of natural Sines, which beſides the Conſumption of ſo much Time, rendered the Calculations liable to frequent Errors.

* Menelaus, lib. 3. Prop. 1. Ptolemy Almageſt. lib. 1. cap. 12. p. 18. & lib. 2. p. 35. Montucla's Hiſtoire de Mathematiques, Tome 1. p. 358.

[q] Ptolemy Math. Syntax. lib. 7. cap. 2 & 3. p. 166, &c.

[r] Ptolemy Math. Syntax. p. 168. *διςάζει δ'ὅμως καθάπερ καὶ αὐτὸς φησὶ, διὰ τὸ μήτε τὰς τηρήσεις τῶν περὶ τὸν Τιμόχαριν ἀξιοπίςους εἶναι, πάνυ ὁλοσχερῶς εἰλημμένας, μήτε τὴν ἐν τῷ μεταξὺ χρόνῳ διαφορὰν ἱκανὴν ἤδη γεγονέναι πρὸς βεβαίαν κατάληψιν.*

[s] Mathem. Syntax. p. 61.

[t] *βεβουλῆσθαι δὲ μόνον ὑπὸ φιλαληθείας, μὴ σιωπῆσαί τι τῶν ἐνίους εἰς ὑποψίαν ὁπωςδήποτε δυναμένων ἐνεγκεῖν.*

[u] Ptolemy Mathem. Syntax. p. 164.

[v] Hipparchus—auſus, rem etiam Deo improbam, annumerare poſteris Stellas, ac *Sidera ad normam expangere, organis excogitatis* per quæ *Singularum loca* atque magnitudines *ſignarent* ut facile diſcerni poſſet ex eo, non modo an obirent, naſcerenturve ſed an omnino *aliqua tranſirent moverenturve*—cælo in hæreditate cunctis relicto, ſi quiſquam qui rationem eam caperet, inventus eſt. Plinii Nat. Hiſt. lib. 2. cap. 26.

“It is impoſſible, ſays he[x], either for an illiterate Perſon, or a Man of Learning, to acquire the neceſſary Knowledge “of Geography without an Attention to the Heavens, and to the Obſervations of Eclipſes. For whether Alexandria in “Egypt is more northerly than Babylon, or more ſoutherly, or to what Diſtance this amounts, cannot be determined “without conſidering them by their Climates. In like manner what Places lie towards the Eaſt, or towards the Weſt, “and whether more or leſs, no Perſon can know accurately without comparing the Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon.” Thus far Hipparchus.

As the two Diſtinctions here pointed out give us the clear Ideas of Latitude and Longitude, it is with great Juſtice that Hipparchus is univerſally allowed to have fixed the firſt ſolid Foundation of Geography by uniting it to Aſtronomy, and ſo rendering its Principles ſelf-evident and invariable[y].

Pliny[z] likewiſe confirms this, when after mentioning Thales and Sulpicius Gallus, who had both predicted Eclipſes, he adds, *that Hipparchus had foretold the Revolution* (of the Eclipſes) *of the Sun and Moon for* 600 *Years, comprehending the Months, Days and Hours of different Nations and the Situation of Places.* By which it would ſeem, that the Latitudes and Longitudes of theſe Places were particularly given.

But the fulleſt and ſtrongeſt Authority for appropriating this Invention to Hipparchus, is that of Ptolemy in his Geography, lib. 1. cap. 4. who ſays, “that Hipparchus was the only Author who had given *the Elevations of the North* “*Pole of a few Cities*, in proportion to the great Number that were to be delineated, and ſuch too as lay under the “ſame Parallels. Some that came after Hipparchus had given thoſe of other Places that lay upon the ſame Meridian, “becauſe their moſt favourable Voyages were commonly from North to South; but that moſt of the Diſtances, and “principally thoſe towards the Eaſt and Weſt, were laid down in a ſtill groſſer Manner; not from any Negligence of thoſe “who recorded them, but becauſe they had no ready Method of bringing them to a mathematical Exactneſs; and “likewiſe, becauſe there were not many Eclipſes of the Moon which had been obſerved at different Places at the ſame “Inſtant of Time: For it is upon Record, that an Eclipſe, which was obſerved at Arbela at Five o'Clock, was ſeen at “Carthage only at Two o'Clock; from which it clearly appeared what was the Diſtance of theſe two Places towards the “Eaſt and Weſt given in equinoctial Time.”

It is however a little remarkable, that though Latitudes and Longitudes were in this Manner introduced and pointed out by Hipparchus, yet ſo little were they attended to till the Days of Ptolemy, that none of the intermediate Authors, ſuch as *Strabo*[a], *Vitruvius*, and *Pliny*, who all of them entered into a minute Deſcription of the geographical Situation of Places according to the Length and Shadows of the Gnomon, have ever given us the leaſt Hint of the Latitude or Longitude of any one Place whatever in the Language of Degrees and Minutes. So common is it in Science to ſee the Seeds of great and uſeful Diſcoveries often lie dormant and neglected for many Years, till there ariſes ſome Man of Abilities equal to the firſt Inventor, who ſeparates them by an original Spirit of Diſcernment from the Maſs of Matters otherwiſe of ſmaller Importance, reſtores them to their true Point of Light, and often improves them beyond the Ideas with which they were repreſented in the firſt Conception.

When the true Principles of Geography were thus pointed out by this new Invention of Latitude and Longitude, it was no Wonder that Maps were from thence made to aſſume a new Form of Projection eſſentially different from thoſe in uſe prior to this Period. It was for this Purpoſe that the Planiſphere, or the Delineation of the Sphere in Plano, is ſaid by Syneſius[b] to have been introduced by Hipparchus, *in order to preſerve the Sameneſs of the Proportions in the Diverſity of the Figure.* It muſt be owned, however, that the previous Steps to this new Projection of the Sphere, had been in a great Meaſure made eaſy by Archimedes, when he invented (at leaſt 50 Years and upwards before Hipparchus) thoſe noble Theorems of his for meaſuring the Surface of a Sphere and its different Segments; which were none of the leaſt important Diſcoveries of that great Geometrician.

We find in Strabo[c] an Alluſion to a ſpherical Projection in Plano, where the Meridians bended towards each other ſo as to make the Figure of a Cone.

For the Maps that were on record before the Time of Hipparchus, were little more than rude Outlines and topographical Sketches of different Countries; excepting the ſingle Map of Eratoſthenes, which I ſhall explain more particularly after having given a ſhort Account of thoſe that went before it.

The earlieſt were thoſe of Seſoſtris, mentioned by Euſtathius in his Epiſtle prefixed to his Commentary on Dionyſius's Περιήγησις, who ſays, “that this Egyptian King, having traverſed great Part of the Earth, recorded his March in Maps, “and gave Copies of his Maps not only to the Egyptians, but to the Scythians, to their great Aſtoniſhment[d].”

The Jews ſeem to have had Surveyors among them; and ſome have imagined from this that they had made a Map of the Holy Land when they gave the different Portions to the Nine Tribes at Shiloh, as mentioned in Joſhua, Chap. xviii. ver. 4, 8 and 9. For they are there ſent to walk through the Land, and to deſcribe it; and they are afterwards ſaid *to have deſcribed it in ſeven Parts in a Book.* And Joſephus tells us, that when Joſhua ſent out People from the different Tribes to meaſure the Land, he gave them as Companions Perſons well inſtructed in Geometry, who could not be miſtaken in the Truth from their Skill[e].

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[x] Strabo, lib. 1. p. 7.

[y] See likewiſe what Strabo ſays of Hipparchus, lib. 2. p. 131, 2. ἀνέγραψε γαρ, ὡς αὐτός φησι, τὰς γιγνομένας εν τοις ὐρανίοις διαφορὰς καθ' ἕκαςον τῆς γῆς τόπον των ἐν τῇ καθ' ἡμᾶς τεταρτημορίων τεταγμένων, λέγω δὲ τὸν ἀπο τῦ ἰσημερινου μέχρι τυ βορείυ πόλυ.

[z] Utriuſque Sideris Curſum in ſexcentos Annos præcinuit Hipparchus, Menſes Gentium, dieſque & horas, *ac Situs Locorum* & Viſus Populorum complexus, ævo teſte, haud alio modo quam Conſiliorum Naturæ particeps. Plinii Nat. Hiſt. lib. 2. cap. 12.

[a] Strabo, lib. 2. p. 132. makes indeed an Apology for his not having done it, as if the giving of theſe Obſervations *(which determine Latitudes and Longitudes)* was neither the Buſineſs of a Geographer nor a Politician, and that they were beſides full of Perplexity; *adding*, that it was ſufficient for him to propound from Hipparchus other Things that were more diſtinguiſhable and more ſimple.

[b] Syneſius de dono Aſtrolabii, p. 310. σφαιρικῆς ἐπιφανείας ἐξάπλωσιν, ταυτότητα λόγων ἐν ἑτερότητι τῶν σχημάτων [illegible], ἠνίξατο μεν Ἵππαρχος, &c.

[c] Strabo. Geogr. lib. 2. p. 117. ἐν τω ἐπιπέδῳ γε ἡ διοίσει πίνακι τας ευθειας μικρον συννευσας ποιειν κῶνον τας μεσημβρινάς.

[d] Και Σεσωςρις δε, φασὶν, ὁ Αἰγύπτιος πολλὴν περιεληλυθὼς γῆν πινακί τε δίδωσι τὴν περίοδον, &c. p. 6. Ed. H. Steph.

[e] Καὶ ἄνδρας τὺς ἐκμετρησομένους τὴν χώραν αὐτων ἐξέπεμψε, παραδὺς αὐτοῖς τινὰς γεωμετρίας ἐπισήμονας ὓς τἀληθὲς ἐκ ἤμελλε λήσεσθαι διὰ τὴν τέχνην. Joſephus, lib. v. cap. 1. p. 141.

He afterwards mentions, that the Men who were ſent, being ten in Number, περιοδεύσαντες τε καὶ τιμησάμενοι τὴν γῆν, *going round and eſtimating the Land*, returned in the ſeventh month to Joſhua at Shilo.

From this therefore we may reaſonably preſume, that a geometrical Survey was then made of the Holy Land; though it does not fully determine whether their Menſuration was only taken down in Numbers, or regularly projected and digeſted into a Map.

The firſt Grecian Map on record was that of Anaximander, mentioned by Strabo, lib. 1. p. 7. It has been conjectured by ſome, that this was a general Map of the then known World, and is imagined to be the one referred to by Hipparchus under the Deſignation of *the ancient Map*[f], which he in a few Particulars preferred to that of Eratoſthenes; and ſome conjectured, that Anaximander, "by inventing a Sphere and introducing a Map, and a Meaſure of "the Circumference of the Sea and Land," according to Diogenes Laertius, may be[g] ſuppoſed[h] to be one of the Mathematicians alluded to by Ariſtotle at the End of his Second Book De Cœlo[i], who made *the Circumference of the Earth* to be 400,000 Stadia, being the firſt groſs Calculation that was attempted to be given of that *great Problem in Geography*.

The Map of Ariſtagoras, Tyrant of Miletus, is likewiſe particularly worthy of our Attention, becauſe it is ſo minutely deſcribed by Herodotus[k], and will give us ſome Idea of the Nature of the Maps in thoſe early Ages. He tells us, that Ariſtagoras ſhewed it to Cleomenes King of Sparta, with a View of inducing him to attack the King of Perſia even in his Palace at Suſa, in order to reſtore the Ionians to their ancient Freedom. It was traced upon Braſs or Copper, and contained the intermediate Countries which were to be traverſed in that March. The Words of Herodotus[l] muſt not however be interpreted too literally, as if it contained "the whole Circumference of the Earth, "the whole Sea or Ocean, and all the Rivers." For notwithſtanding the Pompouſneſs of the Expreſſion, it may fairly be concluded from the State of Geography at that Time, that *the Sea* meant only the Mediterranean, and therefore *the Earth* or Land the Coaſts of that Sea, and more particularly the Leſſer Aſia extended towards the Middle of Perſia, and *the Rivers* were the Halys, the Euphrates, and the Tigris, which Herodotus mentions as neceſſary to be croſſed in that Expedition. It contained one ſtraight Line called the Royal Highway, ὁδὸς ἡ Βασιληίη, taking in all the Stations or Places of Encampment, which were called ϛαθμοὶ, from Sardis to Suſa; ſo that it was an Itinerary, or what the Greeks diſtinguiſhed by the Title of ἀπογραφη ϛαθμων[m]. There were 111 of theſe Stations in the whole Extent of this Line or Road, containing 13500 Stadia, or 450 Paraſangæ, which being reduced to the Roman Mile, allowing 8 Stadia to each Mile, amounts to 1687 and ½ Roman Miles; and as it was a March of 90 Days, Herodotus tells us, that 150 Stadia were allow'd for a Day's March, which brings it to 18 Roman Miles ¾ for each Day. If we would accommodate this to the Engliſh Statute Mile, which contains 5280 Feet, whereas the Roman Mile conſiſted only of 5000 Feet, it will reduce a Day's March to 18 Engliſh Statute Miles and ¼ of a Mile nearly, as the Roman Itinerary Foot differed very little from the preſent Engliſh Foot, as appears from two Itinerary Diſtances which have been meaſured: one is the 25 Miles from Bologna to Modena, taken by Ricciolus, and the other the 21 Miles betwixt London and Verulam, found by ſome Surveyors quoted by Bernard to contain 20. 37 Miles, of 500 Engliſh Feet to a Mile[n].

Theſe Itinerary Maps of the Places of Encampment, were indiſpenſibly neceſſary in all Armies. We find Athenæus, in his Deipnoſoph. lib x. p. 442, quotes Bœton as Author of a Work intituled ϛαθμοι της Ἀλεξανδρε πορειας, *The Encampments of Alexander's March*; and he likewiſe cites Amyntas, εν τοις ϛαθμοις. And Pliny[o], lib. vi. cap. 17. tells us, that Diognetus and Bœton were the Surveyors of his Marches; he then quotes the exact Number of Miles according to their Menſuration, and afterwards confirms it by referring to the Letters of Alexander himſelf. It likewiſe appears from Strabo[p], that Alexander was very careful in perſonally examining the Meaſures of his Surveyors[q], having his Deſcriptions always from the moſt ſkilful in every Country. And the ſame Author acquaints us, that a Copy of this great Monarch's Survey was given by Xenocles his Treaſurer to Patrocles the Geographer, who, as Pliny informs us, was Admiral of the Fleets of Seleucus and Antiochus. His Book on Geography is often quoted both by Strabo and Pliny; and it appears that this Author furniſhed Eratoſthenes with the principal Materials and Authorities for conſtructing the oriental Part of his Map of the then known World. For the Voyages of Patrocles under Seleucus upon the Caſpian Sea and elſewhere, were a kind of Supplement to thoſe Meaſurements given by Bœton and Diognetus already mentioned, and by Nearchus and Oneſicritus, the two Admirals who were employed under Alexander, and therefore Pliny[r] quotes them immediately after. It appears likewiſe from the ſame Paſſage, that Megaſthenes and Dionyſius were two Surveyors ſent into India by Ptolemy Philadelphus for the Purpoſes of Geography, and their Authority was ſometimes ſet in oppoſition to Patrocles by Hipparchus in his Criticiſm upon Eratoſthenes's Geography[s].

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[f] ἀρχαιης πινακας. Strabo, lib. 2. p. 69.

[g] και γης και θαλασσης περιμετρον πρωτος εγραψεν. Lib. 2. § 2.

[h] Snellius in his Eratoſthenes Batavus, lib. 1. p. 22.

[i] καὶ των Μαθηματικων ὅσοι τὸ μέγεθος ἀναλογίζεσθαι πειρωνται της περιφερειας, εις τετταράκοντα λέγουσιν εἶναι μυριάδων σταδίων. Ariſtoteles, Vol. 1. p. 472. Ed. Du Val. This however may be an Argument againſt that Work being wrote by Ariſtotle, as Eratoſthenes was generally allowed to have been the firſt who attempted that Menſuration.

[k] Herodotus, lib. v. p. 347.

[l] ἔχων χάλκεον πίνακα, ἐν τῳ γῆς ἁπάσης περίοδος ἐνετέτμητο, καὶ θάλασσά τε πᾶσα καὶ ποταμοὶ πάντες.

[m] Strabo, lib. 2. p. 69. Xenophon has given us the March of the younger Cyrus's Army through theſe very ϛαθμοι, and their different Diſtances in Paraſangæ in his Αναβασις, lib. 1.

[n] Dr. Murdoch's Enquiries and Conjectures concerning Meaſures of Length prefixed to Buſching's Geography, vol. 1. p. xxlii. Bernardus de Menſuris Antiquis, p. 230, &c.

[o] Verum ut Terrena Demonſtratio intelligatur, Alexandri magni Veſtigia inſiſtamus, Diognetus & Bæton ejus Menſores ſcripſere, &c. Epiſtolæ quoque Regis ipſius conſentiunt.

[p] Strabo, lib. 2. p. 69.

[q] There is a Difficulty occurs with regard to the Meaſures of theſe Surveyors of Alexander, becauſe Pliny has given the Diſtances of Places as delivered by them in *the Roman Millia Paſſuum*, a Menſuration unknown to them, and not in the Greek Stadia. Dodwell had obſerved this with regard to the Voyages and Diſtances of Nearchus and Oneſicritus, who were Alexander's Admirals; and he ſuppoſes that Pliny took the Reduction of theſe Diſtances from Juba, who had abridged their Writings, as alluded to in Pliny, lib. vi. cap. 23. and therefore Juba might perhaps have done the ſame to the Writings of Bœton and Diognetus; though this is not quite conſiſtent with a Paſſage of his, lib. vi. cap. 17. where after having given their Menſurations in Roman Miles, he adds, *in quibuſdam Exemplaribus diverſi Numeri reperiuntur*, as if he had been conſulting different Manuſcripts of the original Writings of theſe Authors. See Dodwell's Diſſertatio de Nearcho in Hudſon's Geogr. Minor, vol. 1. p. 132. But as Pliny gives likewiſe the Meaſures of Eratoſthenes and other Greek Writers in Roman Miles, it is more probable to ſuppoſe they were Reductions made by himſelf. Pliny, lib. vi. paſſim.

[r] Reliqua inde Seleuco Nicatori peragrata ſunt. Pliny, lib. vi. cap. 17.

[s] Strabo, lib. 2. paſſim.

I have dwelt a little the longer upon theſe different Surveys which took their Riſe from Alexander's Expedition and Conqueſts and thoſe of his immediate Succeſſors, becauſe Geography began to aſſume a new Face and Form from this memorable Æra. For Eratoſthenes, who is deſervedly conſidered as the great Father of Chronology, employed his eminent Abilities and Learning with equal Succeſs to reduce Geography into a regular Syſtem, and laid its Foundation upon clear and ſolid Principles.

We muſt do him the Juſtice to allow, that it was he that firſt introduced into his Map *a regular parallel of Latitude*[t]. It was a geographical Outline traced over certain Places whoſe longeſt Day was obſerved to be exactly of the ſame length. He begun it from the Straits of Gibraltar, and it thence paſſed through the Sicilian Sea and near the ſouthern Extremities of Peloponneſus, and was continued through the Iſland of Rhodes and the Bay of Iſſus, and there entering Cilicia, and ſo croſſing the Euphrates and Tigris, was extended to the Mountains of India. By means of this Line he endeavoured to rectify the Errors in the ancient geographical Map, ſuppoſed to be that of Anaximander. In drawing this Parallel, he was regulated by obſerving where the longeſt Day conſiſted of fourteen Hours and a Half, which Hipparchus afterwards determined to be the Latitude of 36°, making by this a ſort of Tranſlation of it into his own aſtronomical Language.

This firſt Parallel through Rhodes, was ever afterwards conſidered with a degree of Preference like the foundation Stone of all the ancient Maps; for it was traced through the Middle of the Mediterranean, whoſe Coaſts were in the Center of the principal Nations of Antiquity, and the Longitude of the then known World was often attempted to be meaſured in Stadia and Miles, according to the Extent of that Line, by many ſucceeding Geographers. The running of this Parallel was ſo happy a Thought in Eratoſthenes, that it not only encouraged him to trace upon his Map other Parallels at certain Intervals from his firſt, ſuch as one through *Alexandria*, another through *Syene*, and another through *Meroe*, but he undertook to trace at Right Angles to theſe *a Meridian* paſſing through Rhodes and Alexandria down to Syene and Meroe. And as the Progreſs he thus made tended naturally to enlarge his Ideas upon this Science, he attempted a ſtill more arduous Taſk, which was *to determine the Circumference of the Globe* by an actual Meaſurement of a Segment of one of its great Circles, making his Computation upon the whole by uniting certain accurate Obſervations made in the Heavens with a correſponding Diſtance carefully ſurveyed and taken upon a Meridian of the Earth.

The Segment of the Meridian which he fixed upon for this Purpoſe, was that between Alexandria and Syene[u], the Diſtance of which was meaſured, and found to be 5000 Stadia, and the Angle of the Shadow upon the Scaphia or Sun-dial which was obſerved at Alexandria, was equal to the 50th Part of the Circle; for at Syene there was no Shadow from the Gnomon at the Mid-day of the Summer Solſtice; and that this might be more accurately taken, they dug a deep well, which being perpendicular, was compleatly illuminated at the Bottom when the Sun was vertical[w]. Though this even was not fully ſufficient to give the exact Line of the Tropic, becauſe the Sun was found to be vertical, or to caſt no Shadow at all for a circular Space of 300 Stadia, becauſe[x] the Sun's Diameter being equal to 32 Minutes, would therefore appear perpendicular at the ſame Inſtant of Time to an Extent of Ground correſponding to that Number of Minutes; and therefore Ricciolus concludes, that this vertical Obſervation muſt have extended 150 Stadia on each Side of Syene[y].

The Subſtance of this Account is taken from Cleomedes, who ſeems to have extracted it literally from Eratoſthenes's original Work, intitled Μετρησεις[z], and it is publiſhed as ſuch at the End of the Oxford Edition of Aratus in 1672, though under the Title of Μετρον της γῆς περιφερειας. By this Account Eratoſthenes made the Circumference of the Earth amount only to 250,000 Stadia, whereas a Cloud of original Authors[a] have uniformly given the Numbers to be 252,000. And to reconcile theſe two, Dr. Murdoch[b] has ingeniouſly ſuppoſed, that inſtead of 7° 12′, the Difference of Latitude was 7° 8′ $\frac{2}{5}$, which was the $\frac{1}{50}$ $\frac{2}{5}$th of the Circumference, which would bring the Calculation to 252,000 Stadia, and that Cleomedes neglected the ſmall fractional Part of the Denominator; but that the principal Miſtake was in meaſuring the Diſtance, and finding it to be 5000 Stadia. Indeed nothing is more common than to find a Confuſion of Numbers in the Diſtances given us by ancient Authors; for though theſe 5000 Stadia are mentioned as the Diſtance betwixt Alexandria and Syene by ſo many Authors, yet we know that Marinus and Ptolemy[c] did not allow above 3600 Stadia to that Diſtance, as the 7° 12′ amounted exactly to that Number upon the Proportion of 500 Stadia to a Degree, which Ptolemy tells us, *was agreeable to Menſurations that were allowed and acknowledged*. The ſame Number of 5000 Stadia is ſaid to have been the Diſtance ſuppoſed by Poſidonius betwixt Rhodes and Alexandria[d], where he had concluded that the Segment of the Meridian was the 48th Part of a great Circle from an Obſervation of the Star Canopus; whereas Strabo[e] tells us, that the Seamen only allowed it to be a Diſtance of 4000 Stadia, and that Eratoſthenes, by his gnomonical Obſervations, concluded it to be only 3750. In like manner Pliny[f] tells us, that it was 5000 Stadia betwixt Syene and Meroe; but in another Paſſage[g], after mentioning the various Meaſures of Eratoſthenes, Artemidorus and Seboſus, who differed from each other, he adds, *that the Diſputes upon that Head had*

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[t] Strabo, lib. 2. initio, p. 67.

[u] Cleomedes, lib. 1. p. 53. Martianus Capella, lib. vi. p. 194. tells us, that it was *meaſured by Ptolemy's Surveyors*, per menſores Regios Ptolemæi, though he ſeems to have made a Miſtake in ſaying that the Diſtance was betwixt Syene and Meroe, inſtead of betwixt Alexandria and Syene.

[w] Pliny, lib. ii. cap. 73. & lib. vi. cap. 29. Servius ad Eclog. 3. Virgil. Strabo, lib. xvii. p. 817.

[x] ἄσκιοι γίνονται——καὶ τῦτο γίνεσθαι, λόγος, ἐπὶ ϛαδίυς τριακοσίυς τὴν διάμετρον. Cleomedes, lib. 1. p. 53.

[y] Almageſt. vol. 1. lib. iii. cap. 27. p. 163.

[z] Fabricii Biblioth. Græc. vol. 2. p. 477.

[a] Strabo, lib. 2. p. 132. Geminus apud Petav. Uranol. p. 51. Vitruvius, lib. 1. cap. 6. Macrobius, lib. 1. cap. 20. Pliny, lib. 2. cap. 108. Capella, lib. 6. cap. 1. Cenſorinus De die Natali. cap. ii.

[b] Dr. Murdoch's Enquiries concerning Meaſures of Length, prefixed to Buſching's Geogr. vol. 1. p. xxvii.

[c] Ptolemy. Geogr. lib. 1. cap. 11. καὶ ὅτι τὸ την μὲν μίαν μοῖραν ὅιων ἐϛιν ὁ μέγιϛος κύκλος μοιρῶν τ ξ, πεντακοσίυς ἐπὶ τῆς ἐπιφανειας τῆς γῆς ἀπολαμβανειν ϛαδιυς, ὅτι ταῖς ὁμολογουμέναις ἀναμετρήσεσι σύμφωνόν ἐϛι.

[d] Cleomedes, lib. 1. p. 51.

[e] Strabo, lib. 1. p. 25. & lib. 2. p. 125. Pliny, lib. 5. cap. 31. Rhodus—diſtat ab Alexandria ut Eratoſthenes CCCCLXIX mill.=3752 Stadia.

[f] Lib. ii. cap. 73.

[g] Pliny, lib. vi. cap. 29.

been lately determined by Surveyors ſent thither by Nero, who found it to meaſure 852 *Miles*; though from the intermediate Diſtance there ſpecified, it appears that the collected Numbers give 874, and by multiplying each of theſe by 8 to increaſe them to Stadia, will give in the firſt 6896 Stadia, and in the ſecond 6992, both of which differ very materially from 5000 Stadia.

The Inveſtigation of this Problem of the Circumference of the Earth, was eſſentially neceſſary for determining the radical Principles of all Maps, and therefore the moſt eminent of the ancient aſtronomical Geographers made repeated Endeavours to obtain an Accuracy in this Calculation. Eratoſthenes, by making the Circumference as I have already mentioned to be 252,000 Stadia, allowed therefore 700 Stadia to a Degree; which by the Reduction of 8 Stadia to a Roman Mile of 5000 Feet, amounted to 87 ½ Roman Miles to each Degree.

Hipparchus added 25000 Stadia to this Meaſure of Eratoſthenes, according to Pliny, lib. 2. cap. 108, though the Obſervation is not mentioned from which this Concluſion is drawn, which it were to be wiſhed Pliny had done, as it increaſes the Error of Eratoſthenes. This Addition however makes the Circumference to conſiſt of 277,000 Stadia, which was an Allowance of 769 Stadia, or 96 Roman Miles to each Degree [h].

Poſſidonius, in like manner, computed the Circumference of the Earth to be 240,000 Stadia, by multiplying 5000 (the ſuppoſed Diſtance betwixt Rhodes and Alexandria) by 48, the Segment of the Meridian according to his Obſervation betwixt theſe two Places; but Cleomedes, when he mentions this Concluſion, he adds, *if the Diſtance is* 5000, *but if not, in Proportion to the Diſtance* [i]: And as Eratoſthenes had made the Diſtance to be only 3750 Stadia, and Poſſidonius reſting his Concluſion upon the Deduction from his aſtronomical Obſervation of the Arch of the Meridian, it was natural for him to infer, that if he admitted the Diſtance given by Eratoſthenes to be true, being taken upwards of 170 Years before his Time, upon that Hypotheſis, the Circumference of the Earth would be only 180,000 Stadia, as 3750 multiplied by 48 will produce that Number; and indeed Strabo [k] tells us, that this very Calculation was approved of by Poſſidonius. It is for this Reaſon that he is quoted [l] as having had two Opinions upon the Quantity of the Circumference of the Earth, and that he was therefore the firſt Geographer who advanced the Opinion of allowing only 500 Stadia to a Degree, which was afterwards adopted by Marinus and Ptolemy [m]. By the firſt Hypotheſis, therefore, there would be 666 Stadia, or 83 Roman Miles to a Degree; and by the ſecond, 500 Stadia, or 62 ½ Roman Miles.

The Diſcoveries and Improvements of Eratoſthenes as a Geographer, have naturally led me to explain theſe various Menſurations and Calculations of the Circumference of the Earth, which indeed materially affected the Dimenſions of all the ancient Maps. It is proper however to obſerve, that his Map appears to have contained little more than the States of Greece, and the Dominions of the Succeſſors of Alexander, digeſted from thoſe Surveys already mentioned. He had ſeen indeed, and has quoted, the Voyages of Pytheas into the great Atlantic Ocean, which gave him ſome faint Idea of the weſtern Parts of Europe; but withal ſo imperfect, that they could not be realiſed into the Outline of a Chart. Strabo [n] tells us, that he was extremely ignorant of Spain, Gaul, Germany and Britain, as well as of the Geti and Baſtarni; he was equally ignorant of Italy, the Coaſts of the Adriatic, of Pontus, and of all the Countries towards the North. And he mentions in another Paſſage, that Eratoſthenes had made the Diſtance from Epidamnus, or Dyrrachium, on the Adriatick, to the Bay of Thermæ on the Ægean Sea, quite acroſs Epirus, to be only 900 Stadia, when it was really above 2000 Stadia; and in another Inſtance he had enlarged the Diſtance from Carthage to Alexandria to be 15000 Stadia, whereas it amounted to no more than 9000 Stadia [o].

This was therefore the State of Geography and the Nature of the Maps prior to the Diſcoveries of Hipparchus, who like an abler Architect introduced a new Plan of Building more certain in its Principles and more ſimple in its Conſtruction, and where they might employ without waſte all the better Parts of the ancient materials. His Additions tended to make a new and cloſer Union betwixt Aſtronomy and Geography, from which they derived mutual Advantages, and widened their Bottom for the Acceſſion of new Improvements.

It appears that War has been generally the Occaſion of the moſt accurate Maps of different Countries, and therefore Geography, about this Æra, began to make conſiderable Advances from the Progreſs of the Roman Arms. For that great People, as they were *the Conquerors*, ſo they became *the Surveyors* of the World. In all the Provinces they occupied, we find that Camps were every where conſtructed at proper Intervals, and Roads were raiſed with ſubſtantial Materials for an eaſy Communication between theſe different Places of Encampment; ſo that *Civiliſation* and *Surveying* were carried on *according to Syſtem* through the Extent of that large Empire. Every new War produced a new Survey and Itinerary of the Countries where the Scenes of Action paſſed; ſo that the Materials of Geography were accumulated by every additional Conqueſt. Polybius [p], when he tells us, that at the Beginning of *the ſecond Punic War*, Hannibal was preparing his Expedition againſt Rome, by croſſing from Africa into Spain, and ſo through Gaul into Italy, he ſays, *that all theſe Places were meaſured or ſurveyed with the utmoſt Care by the Romans.*

Without entering into the minuter Execution of the Surveys of particular Provinces with which every Roman General was regularly furniſhed before his March, and which Vegetius has well deſcribed [q], I ſhall only add a remarkable Fact preſerved to us by Æthicus in the Preface to his Coſmographia. We are there informed, that Julius

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[h] It would ſeem from two Paſſages of Strabo, lib. 2. p. 113 & p. 132, as if Hipparchus admitted the Menſuration of Eratoſthenes.

[i] Cleomedes, lib. i. p. 52. ἐὰν ὦσιν οἱ ἀπο Ῥόδου πεντακισχίλιοι. εἰ δὲ μὴ, προς λογον τȣ διαςηματος.

[k] Strabo, lib. 2. p. 95. ὅταν ὁ Ποσειδώνιος ἐγκρίνει περὶ ὀκτω καὶ δέκα μυριάδας ἴσαν.

[l] Snellii Eratoſthenes Batavus, lib. 1. cap. 16. p. 88. & Riccioli Geogr. lib. 5. cap. 8. p. 144.

[m] Ptolemy Geogr. lib. 1. cap. 11.

[n] Strabo, lib. 2. p. 93.

[o] Strabo, lib. 2. p. 92.

[p] Polybii Hiſtoria, lib. 3. p. 193. Ed. Caſaub. Paris 1609.

[q] Primum itineraria omnia Regionum, in quibus bellum geritur, pleniſſime debere habere perſcripta: ita ut locorum intervalla non ſolum paſſuum numero, ſed etiam viarum qualitates perdiſcat: compendia, diverticula, montes, flumina, ad fidem deſcripta, conſideret; uſque eo, ut ſolertiores duces *itinera* provinciarum, in quibus neceſſitas geritur, non tantum *adnotata*, ſed etiam *picta*, habuiſſe firmentur, ut non ſolum conſilia mentis, verum adſpectu oculorum, viam profecturis, eligerent. Vegetius De Re Militari, lib. 3. cap. 6.

Cæſar ordered *a general Survey to be made of the whole Roman Empire* by a Decree of the Senate; the Surveyors are ſaid to have been Men of great Wiſdom, and inſtructed in every Branch of Philoſophy. The three Surveyors were Zenodoxus, Theodotus and Polyclitus, and were each of them appointed to ſurvey a different Diviſion of the Empire. It began in the Conſulſhip of Julius Cæſar and Marc Antony, (Before Chriſt 44) and continued for 25 Years one Month and ten Days, to the Conſulſhip of Sentius Saturninus and Lucretius Cinna (Before Chriſt 19). The Eaſtern Part of the Empire was aſſigned to Zenodoxus, who finiſhed it in 14 Years five Months and nine Days, being in the Conſulſhip of Auguſtus IV. and Craſſus (Before Chriſt 30). The Northern Part was compleated by Theodotus in 20 Years eight Months and ten Days, in the Conſulſhip of Auguſtus X. (and Flaccus) (Before Chriſt 24). And the Southern Part was finiſhed by Polyclitus in 25 Years one Month and ten Days[r].

As the different Spaces of Time taken up in each Survey are regiſtered according to the Conſulſhips, I have corrected the Numbers in the Manner done by Weſſelingus in his Preface to the Itinerary of Antoninus, which indeed is ſo directly pointed out by the *Faſti Conſulares*, that there can be no Doubt of the true reading. The only Difficulty with regard to the Authenticity of the Fact, ariſes from the Silence of Pliny, who has made no mention of theſe three Surveyors and of the important Taſk they had executed, which one ſhould have expected in a Roman Author who otherwiſe ſo minutely mentions the Diſtances taken by the Surveyors of Alexander upon a leſs intereſting Tract of Country. But perhaps we ought to ſuppoſe that this was *the general Survey aſcribed to Marcus Vipſanius Agrippa*, who was Prime Miniſter and Son-in-Law to Auguſtus, and which is ſo often quoted by Pliny, as a Menſuration of great Authority; and as this was a Buſineſs too large to be executed by him in Perſon, it is not unlikely that it was performed by three ſuch Surveyors under his Countenance and Protection; and indeed the Period of Time ſeems to point out and confirm this Hypotheſis: For this Survey was begun in the Year 44 Before Chriſt, in which Julius Cæſar was killed in the Senate Houſe; and as his Power was ſoon after devolved upon Auguſtus, therefore the Execution of this Survey, as one of the Plans of his Uncle Julius Cæſar, was in a manner bequeathed to the Nephew, and muſt have become a proper Object of the Attention of his Miniſters. It was finiſhed likewiſe in the Year 19 Before Chriſt, when Agrippa was in the Plenitude of his miniſterial Power, and juſt five Years before his Death.

The Roman Itineraries that are ſtill extant, ſhow evidently with what Accuracy their Surveys were made in every Province; and *Pliny* has filled the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Books of his Natural Hiſtory with the geographical Diſtances that were thus meaſured. We have likewiſe one ancient Set of Maps ſtill preſerved to us, known by the Name of *the Peutingerian Tables*, publiſhed by Welſer and Bertius, which give us a ſufficient Specimen of what Vegetius calls the *Itinera Picta*, for the clearer Direction of the March of their Armies.

The Roman Empire had been enlarged to its greateſt Extent, and all its Provinces well known and ſurveyed, when Ptolemy, in the Days of Antoninus Pius, about 150 Years after Chriſt, compoſed his Syſtem of Geography, which has been happily preſerved to us amidſt the general Wreck that conſumed ſo many other Books of Science. The Materials then extant, and in his Poſſeſſion, for the compleating of that great Work, conſiſted of various Particulars, ſome of greater and others of a leſs Degree of Authenticity. The Principal were the *Proportions of the Gnomon* to its Shadow, taken by different Aſtronomers at the Times of the Equinoxes and Solſtices; *Calculations* founded upon the Length of the longeſt Days; *the Meaſures* or computed Diſtances of the principal Roads contained in their Surveys and Itineraries, and the various *Reports of Travellers and Navigators*, who often determined the Intervals of Places by Hearſay and Gueſs-work. All of theſe were to be compared together, and digeſted into one uniform Body or Syſtem, and after this were converted and tranſlated by him into a new mathematical Language, expreſſing their different Degrees and Minutes of Latitude and Longitude, according to the Invention of Hipparchus, but which Ptolemy had the Merit of carrying into full Practice and Execution, after it had been neglected for upwards of 250 Years.

For I believe no Author has ever ſuppoſed that Ptolemy had in his Poſſeſſion real aſtronomical Obſervations ſufficient to determine all the Longitudes and Latitudes he has given; ſo that we muſt always remember that their degree of Accuracy, depended upon the Veracity of the Fact or Suggeſtion communicated to him, from which they were afterwards deduced. Agreeable to this Idea, we find that Regiomontanus, in his Commentary upon Ptolemy's Geography, quoted by Geſner, though never publiſhed, endeavoured to explain an Inſtrument called *Meteoroſcopium*, by which he ſuppoſes Ptolemy reduced and brought forth the Numbers of his Geography[s].

We muſt not therefore be aſtoniſhed at the Multitude of Errors to be found there, when his original Materials were ſo imperfect for executing ſo large a Work as the fixing the Longitudes and Latitudes of all the Places, Coaſts, Bays and Rivers of the then known World; an Undertaking which even in our Days has not hitherto been brought to any ſufficient degree of Accuracy.

It was almoſt impoſſible for him not to have committed many Miſtakes in the Places beyond the Extremities of the Roman Empire, which were indeed out of the Range both of Aſtronomers and Surveyors. So that thoſe learned Writers who have ſo ſharply criticiſed ſome few of his Errors in theſe Particulars, have not treated him with that

[r] Itaque Julius Cæſar, biſſextilis rationis Inventor, divinis humaniſque rebus ſingulariter inſtructus, cum conſulatus ſui faſces erigeret, ex Senatus conſulto cenſuit omnem orbem jam Romani nominis admetiri per prudentiſſimos viros & omni Philoſophiæ munere decoratos. Ergo a Julio Cæſare & M. Antonio Coſſ. orbis terrarum metiri cæpit, id eſt, a conſulatu ſupraſcripti uſque ad conſulatum Auguſti *tertium* (lege *quartum*) & Craſſi, annis XXI. (lege XIV.) menſibus V. diebus IX. Zenodoxo omnis oriens dimenſus eſt, ſicut inferius demonſtratur. A Conſulatu item Julii Cæſaris & M. Antonii uſque in Conſulatum Auguſti decimum, annis XXIX. (lege XX.) menſibus VIII. diebus X. a Theodoto ſeptentrionalis pars dimenſa eſt, ut evidenter oſtenditur. A Conſulatu ſimiliter Julii Cæſaris uſque in Conſulatum Saturni & Cinnæ a Polyclito meridiana pars dimenſa eſt, annis XXXII. (lege XXV.) menſe I. diebus X. ſicut definita monſtratur. Ac ſic omnis Orbis terræ intra annos XXXII. (lege XXV.) a dimenſoribus peragratus eſt, & de omni ejus Continentia perlatum eſt ad Senatum. Æthici Coſinographia, p. 107. Ed. H. Stephani. 1577.

[s] Commentaria in Coſmographiam Ptolemæi, ubi exponitur fabrica uſuſque Inſtrumenti Meteoroſcopii, quo Ptolemæus ipſe univerſos ferme numeros totius operis ſui elicuit: falſo enim quiſpiam crediderit, tot longitudinum latitudinumque numeros per ſupernorum obſervationes innotuiſſe. Geſneri Bibliotheca, p. 439.

Candour which a Work of this Nature deſerved. For his Miſtakes aroſe from the Ignorance of the Age in which he lived, which could give him no better Information, and were not properly the perſonal Ignorance of the Author. And this is a Remark which ought to have its due weight in reſtraining the Wantonneſs of Criticiſm in a thouſand Inſtances. *Ricciolus*, *Cellarius*, *Paul Merula*, and *Salmaſius*, have all of them[t] committed this Miſtake in their Cenſures of his Geography, as if they were diſappointed in not ſeeing this Science in its full Maturity in the Writings of Ptolemy at a time when it was evidently but juſt beginning to advance beyond the Verge of its earlieſt Infancy. They might with equal Juſtice condemn the modern Geographers for giving no better Account of Nova Zembla, or New Holland, or of thoſe Continents and Iſlands that lie on the northern or ſouthern Extremities of the Great South Sea towards the two Poles.

If the Obſervations from which Ptolemy compiled his Geography had been as faithful and accurate as the Principles upon which it was digeſted were certain, then this Science would have advanced much ſooner towards its full Maturity. But when Premiſſes are admitted to be true, which are either doubtful or falſe, then the Concluſions drawn from them muſt always be erroneous. Now the principal Miſtakes in Ptolemy took their Riſe from certain aſtronomical Obſervations and Surveys which were ſuppoſed to have been made with Accuracy in an Age prior even to Ptolemy himſelf; and as that great Author received and adopted them as genuine, having none more authentick by which their Accuracy might have been tried, and having otherwiſe no Reaſon to ſuſpect them; ſo ſucceeding Geographers, for want of better Information, were induced to copy and inſert them in their Maps, as being, in their Opinion, of acknowledged and undoubted Authority. And thus Error, when it has once aſſumed the counterfeit Stamp of Truth by the haſty and unguarded Conceſſion of ſome eminent Writer, often preſerves its Currency during an amazing length of Time. For theſe capital Miſtakes kept their place in all Maps whatever, by a ſort of unqueſtioned Preſcription, down even to the beginning of the preſent Century.

Neither were theſe Errors ſuch as were introduced in the more diſtant Extremities of his Maps, which are generally leſs viſited and more uncertain; but they were in the very Center of that part of the World which was the beſt known to the ancient Greeks and Romans. For whoever is the leaſt converſant in their Hiſtory, muſt know that the Coaſts of the Mediterranean were the claſſic Ground of all Antiquity: War and Commerce occaſioned its being inceſſantly traverſed by the Ships of all the contiguous Nations; ſeveral great Empires had their Capitals upon its Shores, or at a few Miles diſtance; and almoſt all the ancient practical Aſtronomers made their Obſervations in its Neighbourhood.

I ſhall mention at preſent only *three* Inſtances of thoſe Errors, the Conſequences of which I ſhall explain afterwards at greater length.

The *firſt* is that of *Byzantium*, which according to Ptolemy is in the Latitude of - - - - -	43° 5′[u]
But by the beſt modern Obſervations is only - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	41° 1′
Error in Ptolemy is -	2° 4′

equal to 124 geographical Miles, or allowing 69 Engliſh meaſured Miles to a Degree, it will amount to 142 meaſured Miles. This Miſtake in Ptolemy was occaſioned by the following Paſſage in Strabo, lib. 2. p. 134. Ἐν δὲ τοῖς περὶ τὸ Βυζάντιον, ἡ μεγίςη-ἡμερα ὡρῶν ἐςιν ἰσημερινῶν δεκαπέντε καὶ τετάρτȣ, ὁ δε γνώμων πρὸς τὴν σκιὰν λόγον ἔχει ἐν τῇ θερινῇ τροπῇ ὃν τὰ ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι πρὸς-τεσσαράκοντα δύο, λείποντα πέμπτῳ.

"That at Byzantium the longeſt Day was fifteen equinoctial Hours and a Quarter, and that the Proportion of the
"Gnomon to its Shadow at the Summer Solſtice was as 120 to 42 wanting one Fifth, or in other Figures as 120 to $41\frac{4}{5}$."

Strabo[w] has mentioned in four other Paſſages of his Geography, that the ſame Proportion as at Byzantium was found at Marſeilles by Pytheas, and was taken notice of as ſuch both by Eratoſthenes and Hipparchus.

As the Trigonometry made uſe of by Ptolemy was leſs accurate than at preſent, he had therefore determined, from the above Particulars in a groſſer manner, the Latitudes of Byzantium and Marſeilles to be 43° 5′; whereas by a more accurate Trigonometry, according to the Length of the longeſt Day of fifteen Hours and a Quarter, without correcting it from Refraction and Parallax, and ſuppoſing with Ptolemy, that the Sun's Declination at that time was 23° 51′ 20″, his Concluſion ought to have been that the Latitude was 43° 1′ 24″; and if that was calculated by the ſecond Method of the Proportion of the Gnomon to the Shadow of 120 to $41\frac{4}{5}$, and admitting the ſame Declination, it would be 43° 3′ 38″. From both of which it clearly appears, that Ptolemy was in this particular miſled by Hipparchus, who is mentioned by Strabo as having viſited Byzantium, and made this very Obſervation in Perſon[x]: It is the more ſurpriſing how this accurate Aſtronomer ſhould have made ſo groſs a Miſtake, when we recollect the Character given him by Ptolemy, Ἱππάρχῳ ἀνδρί φιλοπόνῳ τέ ὁμοῦ, καὶ φιλαλήθει, *a Lover of Labour and a Lover of Truth*[y]; and in another Paſſage he diſtinguiſhes him by the Epithet of φιλαληθέςατον, *a Lover of Truth in the ſuperlative Degree*[z]; which he was well juſtified in giving him, from a Number of Inſtances of his great Veracity and Candour which he has adduced in the Courſe of that Work.

The Latitude of Marſeilles, which was ſuppoſed to be under the ſame Parallel with Byzantium, was not however ſo much miſtaken, as by the beſt modern Obſervations it is found to be 43° 17′ 45″. And as in the above Calculation there is a Doubt[a] whether the Sun's Semidiameter was ſubtracted from the Altitude, as the Line which bounded the

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[t] Riccioli Geogr. Præf. Cellarii Notitia Orbis Antiqui Præf. Paul Merula in Præf. Geogr. Salmaſius in Solinum, p. 1186. etiam Gherardus Mercator in Præf. Ptolemæi Geogr. Philip Cluverius in Geographia. Velſerus in Rerum Auguſtanarum Libris. See Fabricii Biblioth. Græc. vol. iii. p. 414.

[u] In all the Editions of Ptolemy they by Miſtake make it 43° 6′ in the Latin Column, when the Greek Figures are μγ. ιβ. which are $43\frac{1}{12}$=43° 5′.

[w] Strabo, lib. 1. p. 63. lib. 2. p. 71. p. 106. & p. 115.

[x] Ὃν γαρ λόγον εἴρηκε τȣ̃ ἐν Μασσαλίᾳ γνώμονος πρὸς τὴν σκιάν, τὸν αὐτὸν καὶ Ἵππαρχος κατὰ τὸν ὁμώνυμον καιρὸν εὑρεῖν ἐν τῷ Βυζαντίῳ φησιν. Strabo, lib. 1. p. 63.

[y] Ptolemy. Almag. p. 59.

[z] Almag. p. 210.

[a] Gaſſendi Opera, Tom. iv. p. 527.

Shadow muſt have come from the upper Limb of the Sun, therefore we muſt add 15′ 47″, the Sun's Semidiameter at the Summer Solſtice, to 43° 3′ 38″, which will make the Latitude of Marſeilles to be 43° 19′ 25″, which is only a Difference of 1′ 40″ from the lateſt that has been found by the beſt Inſtruments of Obſervation.

If we ſhould invert this Calculation, we ſhall find what was the Sun's greateſt Declination in the Days of Pytheas, about 300 Years before the Chriſtian Æra, by admitting the Latitude of Marſeilles to be 43° 17′ 45″, and the Sun's greateſt Altitude, according to the Proportion of 120 to 41 $\frac{4}{5}$, to be

	70° 47′ 42″ 15‴.
Subtracting the Sun's Semidiameter at the Summer Solſtice	15′ 47
The Sun's Altitude corrected	70° 31′ 55″ 15‴
The Sun's Zenith Diſtance	19° 28′ 4′ 45‴
Which being deducted from the Latitude	43° 17′ 45″
Gives the Sun's greateſt Declination in the Days of Pytheas	23° 49′ 40″ 15‴.
The mean Obliquity of the Ecliptic, or greateſt Declination at preſent in the Beginning of the Year 1768	23° 28′ 10″
The Diminution of the Declination in 2068 Years is therefore	21′ 30″ 15‴

which is nearly at the Rate of 62″ 23‴ every hundred Years.

But if we ſhould determine the Rate of this Diminution from a more accurate Obſervation made by *Albategni* about the Year 880, when he found the Obliquity of the Ecliptick to be 23° 35′, to which if 40″ is added for the Refraction after deducting the Parallax[b], neither of which were at that time attended to or known, then the Obliquity of the Ecliptic in his Time will ſtand

	23° 35′ 40″
The mean Obliquity at preſent	23° 28′ 10″
The Diminution in 888 Years, being from 880 to 1768	7′ 30″

which is nearly at the Rate of 50″ in every 100 Years, or half a Second each Year.

The mentioning this Obſervation of Pytheas at Marſeilles, makes it neceſſary to explain here a little more fully this Queſtion *of the Variation of the Sun's Declination*, which was a Subject much controverted by ſome of the greateſt Aſtronomers of the laſt two Centuries as well as at the Beginning of the preſent. And it is an additional Reaſon for entering more particularly into this Detail, becauſe all Obſervations of Latitude in different Ages taken from the Sun's Altitude, require to be illuſtrated by a previous Knowledge of the State of this Queſtion.

I ſhall therefore firſt give a View of the Obſervations made by Aſtronomers in different Ages of the Sun's greateſt Declination, as they are collected by *Ricciolus* in his *Almageſt*, Vol. 1. p. 162, and I ſhall add the Continuation of it from M. *De La Lande's Aſtronomie*, p. 1028, down to the preſent Year.

ASTRONOMERS.	Y. Bef. Ch.	Deg.	M.	S.	
Pytheas of Marſeilles, as above	300	23°	49′	40″	15‴.
Ariſtarchus of Samos, in the 50th Year of the 1st Calippic Period	280	24°	0′	0″	
The Indians quoted by Meſſahala, cap. 1. part 2. Aſtrolabii		24°	0′	0′	
Eratoſthenes of Cyrene	230	23°	51′	20″	
Hipparchus of Rhodes	140	23°	51′	20″	
	Af. Ch.				
Ptolemy of Peluſium, Almageſt. lib. 1. p. 17 & 18.	140	23°	51′	20″	
Almamon, Caliph of the Saracens, according to Alfraganus	830	23°	35′	0′	
Albategni of Aracta De Scient. Stell. cap. 4. p. 14. Ed. 1645.	880	23°	35′	0′	
Arzachel of Toledo	1070	23°	34′	0″	
Almæon the Son of Almanſor the Arabian	1140	23°	33′	30″.	
Thebit Ben Corah according to others	1210 1287	23°	33′	30″	
Prophatius the Jew	1300	23°	32′	0″	
Purbachius and Regiomontanus	1460	23°	28′	0″	
but by their Obſervations being corrected		23°	30′	0″	
Petrus Nonius	1500	23°	30′	0″	
Dominicus Maria	1500	23°	29′	0″	
Jo. Vernerus	1510	23°	28′	30″	
Nicolaus Copernicus	1525	23°	28′	24″	
but being corrected by Ricciolus		23°	30′	47″	
Petrus Apianus	1530	23°	30′	0″	
Orontius Finæus	1555	23°	30′	0″	
Egnatius Dantes	1570	23°	29′	0″	
but being corrected		23°	30′	30″	
Aſtronomers under the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel	1570	23°	31′	0″	
Jo. Homelius at Leipſick	1570	23°	29′	30″	

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[b] M. De La Lande's Aſtronomie, § 2179. p. 1027.

ASTRONOMERS.

	Y. of Ch.	Deg.	M.	S.
Tycho Brahe	1586	23°	31′	30″
but from ſome other of his ſelect Obſervations with the Corrections of Ricciolus	1586 1587 1589 1593	23° 23° 23° 23°	30′ 29′ 30′ 30′	36″ 30″ 45″ 0″
N. B. Tycho was the firſt Aſtronomer who made Allowances for the Errors in Obſervation from Refraction.				
Philip Lanſberg	1589	23°	30′	10″
but corrected by Ricciolus	-	23°	29′	30″
Clavius, Scheinerus & Galileo	1600	23°	30′	0″
Vendelinus according to his own Parallax	1620	23°	30′	15″
but according to that of Ricciolus	-	23°	30′	30″
Peter Gaſſendi	1630	23°	31′	0″
Ricciolus	1643	23°	30′	0″
Bullialdus	1645	23°	32′	0″
Caſſini by the Gnomon in the Church of St. Petronius at Bologna	1655	23°	29′	0″
M. Richer at Cayenne, according to Caſſini	1672	23°	28′	54″
Mr. Flamſtead	1689	23°	28′	56″
M. Bianchini	1703	23°	28′	35″
M. Horrebow	1709	23°	28′	47″
M. De Louville. Memoires de l'Academie 1714, p. 88.	1714	23°	28′	41″
The ſame from Obſervations at Marſeilles. Memoires de l'Academie 1716, p. 59.	1716	23°	28′	24″
M. De la Condamine at Quito	1736	23°	28′	24″
Dr. Bradley and M. de la Caille	1750	23°	28′	19″
Mr. Maſkelyne, January 1st	1768	23°	28′	10″

From the Uniformity of the above Table it is evident, after making all reaſonable Allowances for the Coarſeneſs of the Inſtruments of the earlier Aſtronomers, that we cannot deny the Diminution of the Obliquity of the Ecliptick, without doing Violence to the Obſervations of all the paſt Ages.

And yet this Poſition in Aſtronomy hath had a various Fluctuation of Opinion concerning it, having been adopted by ſome great Aſtronomers, and afterwards rejected and exploded by others of equal Abilities and Reputation, till at laſt, Time, which is the great Touchſtone of Truth, by the Aſſiſtance of better Inſtruments of Obſervation, has at laſt eſtabliſhed it beyond the Power of Contradiction.

Thebit Ben Corah, the Arabian Aſtronomer, who, according to ſome, flouriſhed in the IXth, and according to others, in the End of the XIIIth Century, was the firſt who aſſerted *the Variation of the Sun's Declination* under the Name of *the Motion of Trepidation.*

This Opinion was reſumed upon the Revival of Aſtronomy in Europe by *Purbachius* and *Regiomontanus*, *Copernicus*, *Tycho*, *Lanſberg*, *Longomontanus*, *Kepler*, *Vendelinus*, and many others. Some of thoſe Writers conſidered this apparent Change of Declination to be owing to a ſmall *periodical Vibration of the Axis of the Earth*; and being over deſirous of compleating an Hypotheſis before there were ſufficient Data, they went even ſo far as to determine the *Maximum* and the *Minimum* of this Vibration, pretending to fix the very Year when it changed its Direction and began to increaſe. And as it is too common for many ingenious Men to make all their Knowledge to aſſume the Form of a Syſtem, which is the great Bane of Science, they endeavoured to calculate and apply theſe critical Periods to the Creation and Birth of our Saviour, with which it is now clear and evident that they have no Connexion.

The oppoſite Opinion that the Obliquity of the Ecliptick had been invariably the ſame in all Ages, was maintained by *Gaſſendi*, *Kircher*, and *Ricciolus*, who endeavoured to explain away the Appearances of Variation from the imperfect Manner in which the Ancients obſerved, and from the Contradiction and Inconſiſtency in many modern Obſervations, of which indeed the Examples were too frequent. And they were the more inclined to this Idea of no Variation whatever, foreſeeing that a gradual Diminution of Declination would introduce a new Principle of Corruption into the very Stamina of all aſtronomical Tables. For there muſt be new Calculations made from time to time of oblique Aſcenſions, the Latitudes of the Planets and fixed Stars, the Semidiurnal Arcs, and the very Motion of the Sun himſelf deduced from Declination, beſides the infinite Number of Problems which depend upon Latitude. They therefore concluded it much more probable to ſuppoſe "God Almighty to have WILLED that there ſhould be for ever "*one and the ſame Royal Highway*, namely, the Ecliptick, through which the Sun ſhould appear to make his invariable "Path, and which ſhould be the conſtant Line and Boundary for determining the Latitudes of all the Planets[c]."

Theſe and other Reaſons made ſo general an Impreſſion on the Aſtronomers of the laſt Century, that this Idea, *of there being no Change whatever in the Obliquity of the Ecliptick*, became the prevailing Opinion in Aſtronomy for upwards of fifty Years; with this difference however, that 23° 30′ was ſuppoſed to be *the invariable Declination*, according to Ricciolus and others; whereas Meſſieurs *Flamſtead*[d], *De la Hire* and *Caſſini*, who were the great practical Aſtronomers at the Beginning of the preſent Century, lowered their Station one Minute, and adopted that of 23° 29′.

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[c] Riccioli Almageſt. Vol. 1. p. 164.

[d] Flamſteedii Hiſtoria Cæleſtis, Vol. 3. Prolegom. p. 124.

M. *De Louville* once more revived the Theory of *the Variation of the Obliquity*, in two ingenious Papers publiſhed in the Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences for 1714 and 1716, where M. de Fontenelle, in giving his Account of the laſt of theſe, has the following Obſervation: "*Malgré toutes les raiſons de M. de Louville, les autres Aſtronomes de l'Academie ſont demeurés attachés à l'Obliquité conſtante de l'Ecliptique de* 23° 29'[e]." And agreeable to this there is a Paper publiſhed by M. De la Hire in the Memoires of the ſame Year, 1716, in defence of his own Opinion and that of the reſt of the Academy.

But the more ancient Doctrine of *the Diminution of the Obliquity of the Ecliptick*, was at laſt compleatly re-eſtabliſhed by the accurate Obſervations of Dr. *Bradley*, publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions of 1737, where he not only clearly proves the uniform leſſening of the Declination, but has diſcovered a ſmall periodical Variation of 18" in this, Diminution, increaſing and leſſening its Quantity by turns, according to the Revolution of the Nodes of the Moon which is called *the Nutation of the Earth's Axis.*

Bullialdus, in his *Aſtronomia Philolaica*, publiſhed in the Middle of the laſt Century, when he acknowledges the Variation of the Declination, has added his Opinion, "that it was impoſſible to inveſtigate thoroughly the phyſical Cauſe of this Motion; we know, ſays he, the Reality of the Fact, but are ignorant of the Principle; neither can the utmoſt Force of human Genius diſcover theſe Cauſes[f]."

But M. *Euler*, not intimidated with this *Dictum*, and juſtly conſidering, *that every Effect uniformly produced muſt have a phyſical Cauſe*, has applied with great Propriety the Newtonian Syſtem of Gravitation to the Solution of this Difficulty, by ſhewing that the Attraction of the different Planets upon the Earth ought to produce this Effect[g], and that too in the very Proportion in which it appears in Nature.

This Digreſſion concerning the Obliquity of the Ecliptick, took its Riſe from the Obſervation of the Proportion of the Gnomon to its Shadow, recorded in Strabo, from which Ptolemy was led into an Error with regard to the Latitude of Byzantium, to which I ſhall now return.

The *Arabians*, who copied after Ptolemy's Geography, inſtead of correcting this Error of the Latitude of Byzantium, increaſed it to double the Quantity, as if they had been acquainted in general that there was a Miſtake of two Degrees without being told on which Side, and therefore they unfortunately added the two Degrees to the 43° given by Ptolemy, inſtead of ſubtracting them; for all their Geographers[h] make the Latitude of Byzantium or Conſtantinople 45° inſtead of 41°, which was an Error of four Degrees, amounting to no leſs than 240 geographical Miles, or to 276 Britiſh meaſured Miles.

It is ſurpriſing that the true Latitude of Conſtantinople was ſo groſsly miſtaken, and continued unknown for ſo long a Time, though it was the Metropolis of the eaſtern Empire, and afterwards of that of the Turks. For Amurath III. who was a Cotemporary of Queen Elizabeth, having begun his Reign in 1574, and died in 1595, appears from two Letters of Vendelinus to Gaſſendi[i], to have been the firſt who took the proper Steps to have it known. The Aſtronomers employed by him having found that in that Part of the City called Topchana, its Latitude was 41° 30', and its Longitude 56° 47'. Haga, the Dutch Envoy, who gave Vendelinus this Account dated from Conſtantinople 30th April 1633, adds, that all the Arabian Mathematicians there were of the ſame Opinion; though he mentions at the ſame time, that there were no Aſtrolabs in that City fit for making an Obſervation. Vendelinus, who ſtill had greater Faith in the Obſervation as given by Hipparchus, adds the following Words: *Vix bilem tenebis ſcio, vix riſum, Mi Gaſſende, ub hæc leges, ego ſcio Byzantii Latitudinem Peræ inveniendam* 43. *grad.* 20. *min. Serralii proin ac veteris Byzantii* 43. *grad.* 19. *min. ſ verum eſt Hipparchum inveniſſe illic eandem umbram ſolſtitialem quam Pytheas Maſſiliæ.*

This Obſervation under *Amurath* III. had ſtill an Error of making the Latitude of Conſtantinople betwixt twent and thirty Minutes too much, as was found by *John Greaves* in 1638, who, being ſent into the Eaſt by Archbiſhop *Lau* for the Purpoſe of purchaſing oriental Manuſcripts, found the Latitude there to be 41° 6' by means of a Braſ Quadrant of four Foot Radius[k]; it has been ſince more accurately obſerved by M. *Chazelles*[l] in 1694, and found
to be - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 41° 1' 0"
by M. Condamine in 1731. - - - - - - - - - - - - 41° 0' 0"

Upon the oppoſite Shores of the Mediterranean, though much more weſterly, ſtood *ancient Carthage.*
Ptolemy has placed it in the Latitude of - - - - - - - - - 32° 20' 0"
But its Latitude, according to the beſt Obſervations, is - - - - - - 36° 52' 0"

Error in Ptolemy - - - - - - - - - - - - 4° 32' 0"
equal to 272 geographical Miles, or 313 Britiſh meaſured Miles.

This, which is the *ſecond Error*, appears to have been founded upon the following Paſſage in Strabo, lib. 2. p. 133 *ἐν Καρχηδόνι ὁ γνώμων λόγον ἔχει πρὸς τὴν ἰσημερινὴν σκιὰν ὃν ἔχει τὰ ἕνδεκα πρὸς τὰ ἑπτα. In Carthage the Gnomon has the ſame Proportio to the equinoctial Shadow which* 11 *has to* 7. Now by plain Trigonometry this Proportion muſt give us the Latitude o 32° 28', which being ſo near the Latitude adopted by Ptolemy, is a ſtrong Preſumption that his Latitude was copie or tranſlated from the Obſervation as related by Strabo.

Such was the Ignorance of the World in Matters of Geography, that this remarkable Miſtake, which affected th

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[e] Memoires de l'Academie R. des Sciences pour 1716, p. 64. 8vo.

[f] Cauſam porro illius motus Phyſicam inveſtigare penitus impoſſibile eſt, ſcimus rem eſſ ſed cauſam illius ignoramus, nec poteſt humani Ingenii Acumen pervidere Cauſas illas. Bullialdi Aſtronomia Philolaica, lib. 5. cap. 5. p. 229.

[g] M. Euler' Paper is in Tome X. of the Memoires de Berlin ſur les Inegalités de Saturne, p. 79. See likewiſe two Papers of M. De la Lande dans les Memoires de l'Academie d Sciences pour 1758 & 1761. And his Aſtronomie, § 2186, &c. p. 1029, &c.

[h] Abulfeda, Naſſar Eddin, Ulug Beg, Binæ Tabulæ Geogr. editæ a Jo. Gravi 1652. See likewiſe J. Greaves's Letter to Archbiſhop Uſher, publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions N°. 178, for December 1685.

[i] Gaſſendi Opera, Tom. VI. p. 427. & p. 511.

[k] Philoſophical Tranſactions for December 1685, and Greaves' Works, Vol. II. p. 364.

[l] Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1721. p. 75. & pour 1732. p. 404. 12mo.

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whole Coaſt of Africa from the *Straits of Gibraltar* to the *Cape of Mercury*, now called *Cape Bona*, ſtood unnoticed till the beginning of the laſt Century, when Snellius, in a Letter to Gaſſendi dated July 20th 1625, ſays, that by Gaſſendi's Obſervations he had diſcovered an Error in Ptolemy's Latitude of Carthage of three Degrees. *Atque adeo Ptolemæum quoque in Latitudine Carthaginis Hipponis Regiæ facile tribus gradibus aberrare. Id clariſſime veſtræ Obſervationes coarguunt, pro quibus Geographiæ totius nomine, vobis & veſtræ diligentiæ gratulor, earum enim expers ſecundum Ptolemæum pronunciaſſem*[m].

See likewiſe a Paper of M. Deliſle in the Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1714, p. 236. 12mo.

The Length of the Mediterranean is the *Third* capital Miſtake in Ptolemy's Geography. It is generally meaſured from the Straits of *Gibraltar* to the Bottom of the *Bay of Iſſus*, where Alexandretta, or Scanderoon, now ſtands, whoſe ancient Name was *Alexandria ad Iſſum*, to diſtinguiſh it from other Cities of the ſame Deſignation.

The Longitude of *Alexandria ad Iſſum* from the Canaries, or Fortunate Iſlands, according to Ptolemy[n]	69° 30'
The Longitude of *Gibraltar*, anciently *Calpe*, or *the Pillar* (viz. of Hercules) *in the Inner Sea*, στήλη τῆς ἐντὸς θαλάσσης, according to the ſame[o]	7° 30'
Their difference of Longitude according to him[p]	62° 0'
The difference of Longitude between theſe two Places according to the lateſt Obſervations	41° 28'
The Error in Ptolemy	20° 32'

This amazing Miſtake which Ptolemy committed in overrating the Length of the Mediterranean, and which coninued in all our Maps more or leſs till the Beginning of the preſent Century, took its Riſe from the ſuppoſed Surveys of different Perſons of Reputation recorded by Strabo, ſeveral of whom ſeemed to confirm the Authority of ach others Computation by entering into the ſmalleſt Intervals of Diſtances with an Appearance of Accuracy, and hen bringing it nearly to the ſame Meaſurement; ſo impoſing is that Concurrence of the various Teſtimonies of rror, that gives it now and then for a Time the Colour and the Semblance of Truth.

Strabo[q] ſays, the greateſt Number agreed in allowing that the Diſtance from the Bay of Iſſus to the weſtern Exremities of Spain, was a little leſs than 30000 Stadia; and as he mentions that from the Columns to the weſtern Part of Spain, called the Sacred Promontory, now Cape St. Vincent, was a Diſtance of 3000 Stadia, therefore the Diſance from Gibraltar to Iſſus was leſs than 27000 Stadia; in the Detail which he gives afterwards he makes it 26500 nd upwards, in the following manner.

	Stadia.
From *the Bay of Iſſus* to *Rhodes*	5000
From *Rhodes* to *Salmonium*, being the eaſtern Promontory of Crete	1000
From *Salmonium* to the *Ram's Head*, ἐπὶ Κριοῦ μέτωπον, being the weſtern Promontory of Crete in this Diſtance he ſays more than two thouſand, πλείους ἢ διςχιλίους.	2000
From thence to *Pachynus*, being the South-eaſtern Promontory of Sicily	4500
From *Pachynus* to the *narrow Sea*, ἐπὶ πορθμὸν, viz. betwixt Sicily and Africa, more than a thouſand, πλείους ἢ χιλίους	1000
From the *narrow Sea* to the *Columns* (viz. of Hercules) or Gibraltar	13000
	26500

If we reduce theſe to Degrees of Longitude by Ptolemy's[r] Method of allowing 400 Stadia to a Degree of Longiude upon the Parallel of 36°, it will make the Length of the Mediterranean to be 66° 15' and upwards, which is nly 4° 15' more than what are given by Marinus whom Ptolemy[s] ſtrictly adhered to in this Computation.

From *Calpe* to *Caralli* in Sardinia, now *Cagliari*	25° 0'
From *Caralli* to *Lilybæum* in Sicily	4° 30'
From *Lilybæum* to *Pachynus*	3° 0'
From *Pachynus* to *Tænarus* in Laconia	10° 0'
From *Tænarus* to *Rhodes*	8° 15'
From *Rhodes* to *Iſſus*	11° 15'
	62° 0'

Pliny has likewiſe given us two Computations of this Diſtance, one from Polybius, and the other from Agrippa, hich I ſhall firſt ſtate in his own Words[t].

Polybius—ab eodem initio (viz. Gaditano freto) ad Orientem recto curſu Siciliam $\overline{\text{XII}}$ LX mill. CCCCC paſſuum. retam CCCLXXV. M. paſſ. Rhodum CLXXXVI. M. CCCCC. paſſ. Chelidonias tantundem. Cyprum CCCXXV. M. paſſ. de Syriæ Seleuciam Pieriam[u] CXV. M. paſſuum. Quæ Computatio efficit vicies *ter* (lege *quater* ſecundum Hardouium) centena XL. M. paſſuum. Agrippa hoc idem intervallum a freto Gaditano ad ſinum Iſſicum per Longitudinem rectam $\overline{\text{XXXIIII}}$. XL. paſſuum M. taxat, in quo haud ſcio an ſit error numeri,——hæc eſt menſura inermium, & pacata udacia fortunam provocantium hominum.

The Numbers of Polybius in the Detail, make the Diſtance amount to 2448½ Roman Miles, but when he ſums it up he calls it 2440 Miles, according to Hardouin's reading from the Chiſſletian MS. for 2340 would have contradicted the very Numbers he had given. Agrippa computes the ſame Diſtance to be 3440; but Pliny, when he quotes this, adds a Suſpicion of his own, as if there was an Error in the Numbers of Agrippa, *in quo haud ſcio an ſit error numeri*; inſinuating as if the two Diſtances were perhaps the ſame in the two Authors, as the adding one x too much in the Numbers of Agrippa, might occaſion the Difference of one thouſand Miles in his Computation exceeding that of Polybius, and being really, as I ſhall make it appear, the Exceſs above the true Diſtance.

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[m] Gaſſendi Opera, Tom. VI. p. 393. [n] Ptolem. Geogr. p. 137. [o] Ptolem. Geogr. p. 35. [p] *Snellius*, by miſtake in his *Eratoſthenes tavus*, lib. 2. p. 232, ſays, that Ptolemy made it to be nearly 68° 30', and propoſes a Correction of his own as if it ſhould be 62° 31'.

[q] Ὁμολογοῦσι γὰρ οἱ πλεῖστοι, &c. Strabo, lib. 2. p. 106. [r] Ptolem. Geogr. lib. 1. cap. 11. p. 11. [s] Ptolem. Geogr. lib. 1. cap. 12. p. 13.

[t] Pliny, lib. vi. cap. 33. [u] *Pieria Seleucia* was a little to the South of *the Bay of Iſſus*, and being under the ſame Meridian, they were equally diſtant from Straits of Gibraltar.

Let us therefore ſuppoſe that Ptolemy had adopted the Numbers of Polybius, and made the Tranſlation or Reduction of them into Degrees and Minutes, we ſhall find that it would have given him nearly the true Difference of Longitude of the Mediterranean as it has been ſince determined by the moſt accurate Obſervations. For by *Norwood's* Menſuration in 1635 of the Diſtance between London and York [w], it was found that *a Degree on a great Circle of the Earth* contained 367196 Engliſh Feet, being a little more than 69½ Engliſh Miles; and therefore by the Proportion of the Radius to the Coſine of the Latitude, 297067 Feet will be found equal to a Degree of Longitude upon the Parallel of 36°. But as the Roman and Engliſh Foot is nearly equal, and 5000 Feet made a Roman Mile, therefore 73 Roman Miles and four Tenths will anſwer to a Degree on the Equator, and 59 Roman Miles and four Tenths to a Degree of Longitude on the Parallel of thirty ſix Degrees of Latitude.

Now if we divide 2448.5 by 59.4, it will give us 41° 13′; or if we take it only to be 2440, it will give us 41° 4′ for the Length of the Mediterranean from Gibraltar to the Bay of Iſſus, according to Polybius. And as both of theſe differ very little from the Longitude of 41° 28′, which is found by the beſt modern Obſervations, I muſt confeſs that this degree of Exactneſs and Coincidence of Computation is to me altogether aſtoniſhing, and is a new Confirmation of the great Accuracy of the Ancients in their Surveys [x].

If we next take the Meaſure given by Agrippa of 3440, in which Pliny ſuſpects there was a Miſtake, and divide it in the ſame manner by 59.4, it will give us 58° 20′ for the Length of the Mediterranean, according to Agrippa: But as the Length given by Strabo amounted, as I have already mentioned, to 66° 15′, therefore Ptolemy ſeems to have taken a middle Path betwixt theſe two erroneous Computations of Strabo and Agrippa, when he adopted that of 62°.

The great Misfortune of ancient Geography, and which indeed confined it to ſuch a lingering State of Infancy, was, that the true Method of determining with Accuracy the Difference of Longitudes was a Matter of ſuch Difficulty, and remained ſo long unknown. It is not therefore ſo much to be wondered at, that almoſt all the Longitudes given by Ptolemy are erroneous, and that this remarkable Miſtake in particular continued undiſcovered and uncorrected for many Centuries together.

One of the firſt Attempts to rectify the Length of the Mediterranean, was made under the Auſpice of *Monſieur de Peireſk* in 1635. He was one of the moſt eminent Men of his Time; and if we may judge from his Life, wrote by Gaſſendi, no Perſon contributed more effectually to the Reſtoration of Learning upon clear and ſolid Principles, which began then to be better underſtood, and to make quicker Advances than it had done in any former Age.

Gaſſendi informs us [y], that M. de Peireſk, with a direct View to the correcting the Errors in the Longitudes of different Places, took particular Pains to get Obſervations made at Marſeilles, Aleppo, and Grand Cairo, of an Eclipſe o the Moon which happened in Auguſt (viz. the 27th) 1635. Before that Time the Difference of Longitude betweer Marſeilles and Aleppo had been ſuppoſed to be 45°, but by theſe Obſervations it was found only to amount to [z] 30° ſo that by this a very conſiderable Correction was made in the Length of the Mediterranean, by cutting off the Diffe rence of one whole Hour, or 15° at once.

Geography was at this Time flattered with the Hopes of being ſoon brought to a fuller State of Perfection than i had ever before attained, for *the Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon* were then thought ſufficient to determine the Lor gitudes of all Places with a tolerable Accuracy. But when the ableſt Aſtronomers began to apply themſelves to thi Branch of practical Knowledge, they ſoon found that from theſe Eclipſes attended to and obſerved, as they wer with the utmoſt Care, no clear Deduction could be made of the Longitude of any one Place to any ſufficient Degr of Exactneſs, and the more Obſervers they employed at different Places, they generally by that increaſed the Mu titude of Contradictions and apparent Differences of Eſtimation.

Ricciolus has collected the Obſervations of no leſs than *fifty ſix* Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon which had ha pened from 1560 to 1658, all of which had been obſerved by Men of the firſt Reputation in Aſtronomy in that Ag but when they came to be compared, it was then evident, to the great Mortification of Science, that no two Eclipſ obſerved in the ſame two Places by the ſame Men, ever exhibited the ſame Quantity of Longitude. Nay, it was ra if the very ſame Eclipſe did not give a different Longitude according to the Obſervation of the ſame Obſervers tak from the *four critical Times* in every Lunar Eclipſe, which are the BEGINNING, the IMMERSION, the EMERSION, a the END.

It was for theſe Reaſons that ſeveral eminent Aſtronomers, ſuch as Fournier [a], Kircher, and even Ricciolus [b], ga up the Correction of Geography by the Application of Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon alone, as being a fruitleſs a deſperate Undertaking.

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[w] Dr. Wilſon's Diſſertation on *the Riſe of Navigation*, prefixed to Mr. Robertſon's Elements of Navigation, in two Vols. 2d Edit. 1764.

[x] See a Paper of M. Deliſle's upon *the Meaſures of the Ancients* in Matters of Geography. Dans les Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1714.

[y] Et omnium quidem Obſervata commemorari heic non poſſunt; ſed taceri tamen non debet, quod pro votis Peireſkii fuit, conſtitiſſe exinde Tabulas Charta Geographicas omneis nimis a nobis abducere illa Ægypti ac Syriæ loca. Quippe cum tribus prope horis, hoc eſt gradibus quadraginta quinque Aleppum M Orientaliorem conſtituant; prodiderunt Obſervationes integram pene horam detrahendam eſſe, quod inter hæc loca non plures quam triginta gradus fuerent N ſati. Gaſſendi Opera, Tom. V. p. 324.

[z] The real Difference of Longitude has been ſince found to be 31° 58′.

[a] Furnerii Hydrograph. lib. 12. cap. 25 & 26.

[b] Riccioli Geograph. lib. 8. cap. 19. p. 363.

Riccio

Ricciolus has endeavoured to account for the many Inconſiſtencies that appeared in comparing their Obſervations ariſing, as he apprehended, from the following EIGHT different Cauſes.

1st. Becauſe there was a kind of Smoke or Umbrago which generally darkened the eaſtern Part of the Moon before the Diſk really entered either the Umbra or the Penumbra of the Earth.

2d. From the Inequalities upon the Diſk of the Moon, particularly on the eaſtern Side, where the Eclipſes always begin, and is generally termed *Littus Eclipticum*, the Shore of Eclipſes.

3d. From the Penumbra of the Earth varying according to the different Denſity of the Air.

4th. From the Atmoſphere of the Earth, being ſeldom exactly ſpherical, ariſing from the Tumor of the Vapours in different Places, by which neither the Cone of the Umbra or Penumbra would be uniform and perfect, which muſt affect the Beginnings and Cloſes of Eclipſes.

5th. From a Sort of Atmoſphere ſometimes obſervable about the Moon, which had been taken notice of by Mæſtlinus in the Eclipſe of April 3d 1605, and by Vendelinus at ſeveral different Times, which occaſioned an Indiſtinctneſs in the Obſervation of the Cloſes of Eclipſes.

6th. From the Moon being like the Stones of Bologna, liable to abſorb and retain the Rays of the Sun after the direct Rays are intercepted, by which there is a ſmall Appearance of faint Light left upon the Diſk, after it is completely immerſed in the Shadow of the Earth.

7th. From the Difference in the Eyes of the Obſervers, which are often quicker or ſlower in their Obſervations of the Beginnings and Ends of Eclipſes, and which cannot even be remedied by the Aſſiſtance of Teleſcopes.

8th. From the Inaccuracy of many in determining the Times of Eclipſes, from the Imperfection of Inſtruments and the Uſe of them in taking the right Aſcenſions, Azimuths and Altitudes of Stars near the Meridian, or in their Tables of Sines and Logarithms, or in their Calculations from theſe Tables.

Such were the ſuppoſed Cauſes which made the Aſtronomers in the Middle of the laſt Century prefer even common Itineraries and chorographical Maps to the Eclipſes of the Moon for determining the Longitudes of Places at a ſmall Diſtance from each other. But when the Intervals were very conſiderable, they did indeed allow that Eclipſes well obſerved might be of great Uſe; yet ſtill, however, in thoſe greater Diſtances, they were of Opinion that they ſhould only be admitted under Reſtrictions; for as Errors of 16′ or 20′ of Time, equal to 4° or 5° in Space, were often found to occur, it made them reſolve never to acquieſce in the Longitude as determined by an Eclipſe, unleſs it was otherwiſe contained within the probable Diſtances examined according to the chorographical Intervals.

The Length of the Mediterranean was therefore ſtill doubtful and uncertain, and continued a Problem in Geography unreſolved during the greateſt Part of the laſt Century, till at length *the Eclipſes of the Satellites of Jupiter* were made uſe of and found effectual for that Purpoſe. They had been firſt diſcovered by *Galileo*[c] on the 7th of January 1610, by means of the Teleſcopes invented by Metius in Holland in 1608, and the great Advantage that might be derived from them in determining the Longitudes of Places, was conceived very early by that great Aſtronomer, as appears from his *Nuncius Sidereus*, publiſhed in March 1610, which was within two Months of the firſt Diſcovery[d]. After twenty Years ſpent in obſerving them, he ſent a Propoſal to *Philip* IV. *King of Spain*, in 1631[e], to introduce the Practice of applying them for the Purpoſes of Navigation and Geography. He afterwards made the ſame Propoſition to the *Dutch*[f], who embraced it more readily, being at that Time the great Encouragers of Navigation. In conſequence of which they ſent *Hortenſius* and *Bleaw*[g], two of their beſt Aſtronomers, to Florence, to attend Galileo in his Obſervations, and to be initiated in all the Calculations neceſſary for compoſing the Tables of the Motions, Revolutions and Eclipſes of theſe *Medicean Stars*, which was their Appellation at that Time in Italy. But theſe Ephemerides were ſoon interrupted by the Misfortunes which befel Galileo from the Inquiſition in 1633, for his having publickly adopted the Copernican Syſtem, which they were pleaſed to condemn as a moſt dangerous Hereſy: And after obliging him to make a ſolemn Recantation, they firſt impriſoned him, and afterwards ſoftened it by a Confinement for Life in the Village of Arcetri, where he ſoon loſt his Sight; his many Years Obſervation of the Satellites having in all Probability brought that Calamity upon him.

The Imperfection of the Teleſcopes of that Age, long retarded the Progreſs of this Diſcovery. Greaves[h] mentions in a Letter dated from Sienna Auguſt 25th 1639, that Galileo never made but two good Glaſſes, and theſe were of old Venice Glaſs. What ſome others made uſe of in their Obſervations were either ſo indiſtinct from the ſmallneſs of their magnifying Power, or from the Inexperience of the Obſervers, that they often confounded the Satellites with the fixed Stars that were near them. Thus *Antonius Maria Schyrlæus de Rheita*, a Capuchin, thought he had diſcovered at Cologne, on December 29th 1642, *five new Satellites* round Jupiter, making up the Nunber *nine*, which Gaſſendi[i] refuted in a Diſſertation wrote on purpoſe, ſhewing that the Capuchin had converted ſome of the fixed Stars in the Conſtellation of Aquarius into Satellites. But notwithſtanding this, *Fontana* and *Zupus*, two Aſtronomers of Naples, perſiſted in the ſame Error; *Fontana* pretending to have obſerved them from 1630 to 1646, when he publiſhed his Obſervations[k], mentioning the Days when he has ſeen ſometimes 7, 8 and 9 Satellites, and none of them ever above ten Diameters of Jupiter's Body diſtant from Jupiter; and he concluded they could not be fixed Stars, becauſe he lengthened the Tube of his Teleſcope when he looked at theſe Satellites, whereas he contracted it when he viewed the fixed Stars. *Zupus* went ſtill farther, and aſſerted in a Letter to Ricciolus, dated February 4th, 1644, that he had ſeen to the Number of *twelve* Satellites, and ſent him a Delineation of their Situations and Diſtances. And though Reinerus had aſſured Ricciolus upon this Occaſion, that he himſelf, in ten Years Obſervations, had never ſeen but *four*; yet Ricciolus, when he publiſhed his Almageſt in 1651, was ſo puzzled with theſe various Accounts, that he would not venture to give an Opinion which of his Friends the Aſtronomers were in the Right, and therefore choſe to pronounce upon this Queſtion in the Words of the Roman Prætors when they were at a Loſs how to determine a Cauſe, *Amplius, quia non liquet*[l].

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[c] *Tres primum primuſque Galilæus*, Anno 1610, die 7 Januarii hora noctis prima deinde nunquam plures quam *quatuor* prope Jovem *Stellas* detexit. Riccioli Almageſt. Vol. i. p. 489.

[d] Gaſſendi Opera, Vol v. p. 275.

[e] Langrenus initio Selenographiæ.

[f] Riccioli Geogr. p. 317.

[g] Weidleri Hiſtoria Aſtronomiæ, p. 425. Les Hypotheſes & les Tables de Satellites de Jupiter par Caſſini, p 3. Ed. 1693, dans le Recueil d'Obſervations pour perfectionner l'Aſtronomie & la Geographie.

[h] Greaves's Works, Vol. ii. p. 480.

[i] Gaſſendi Opera, Tom. iv. p 511.

[k] Novæ Cæleſtium & Terreſtrium Rerum Obſervationes.

In this State of Uncertainty it was ſome Time before the Theory of the Secondary Planets came to be regularly reduced into Tables; and though *Simon Marius* firſt, and after him *Baptiſta Hodierna*, compoſed Ephemerides of their Motions, yet nothing of that ſort was found to be ſufficiently accurate for the Purpoſes of Longitude, till M. *Caſſini* publiſhed his Tables of the Revolutions and Eclipſes of the Satellites in 1668[m].

The firſt Opportunity of effectually applying this Theory to the rectifying of Geography, was ſuggeſted by M. Caſſini, and taken by M. Picard in the Years 1671 and 1672, who made a Voyage for that and other Purpoſes to *Uraniburgh*, the Obſervatory of *Tycho Brahé*, which was ſituated in the little Iſland of *Huena* in Denmark, being in the Entry of the Baltick, betwixt Copenhagen and the Sound. He there obſerved two Immerſions and three Emerſions of the firſt Satellite of Jupiter, which were afterwards compared with the ſame obſerved by M. Caſſini at the Obſervatory at Paris. The two Immerſions were on October 25th 1671, and January 4th 1672; the three Emerſions were on March 14th, March 29th, and April 6th 1672. The Mean of all which compared with thoſe of Paris, gave a Difference in Time of 42′ 10″, being equal to 10° 32′ 30″ Difference of Longitude. The Teleſcope uſed at Paris was 18 Feet long, that at Uraniburgh 14 Feet; both of which had nearly the ſame magnifying Power.

It was then apparent how ineffectual all the former Methods had proved for determining this Queſtion, as *Kepler*, who preferred the Eclipſes of the Sun, had calculated the Difference of Longitude half a Degree too little. *Ricciolus* had made a Miſtake of almoſt a whole Degree too much; and *Bullialdus* and *Longomontanus*, who had obſerved ſo many Lunar Eclipſes at Paris and Copenhagen, had made a ſtill greater Error of one Degree and a Half[n].

I have been the more particular in explaining minutely this firſt Experiment made by means of the Satellites, becauſe it gave at once the Difference of Longitude in the cleareſt Manner beyond the Poſſibility of a Doubt; and it likewiſe communicated the certain Proſpect of rectifying the whole Extent of Geography as to Longitude, upon Principles that were Self-evident, and not liable to any Miſtake whatever.

In conſequence of this Succeſs, Meſſieurs Picard and De la Hire, two of the French Academicians, were immediately employed in examining and correcting *the Map of France*; in doing which they were obliged to contract it every where within leſs Boundaries than it was ſuppoſed according to their former Maps to have occupied[o], pareing off *one Degree* and upwards of Longitude from the weſtern Capes of *Bretagne*, and from thence Southward nearly the ſame Quantity all along the Coaſt of Poictou, Guienne and Gaſcogne, to the Bottom of the *Bay of Biſcay*; and in like manner they cut away *half a Degree* from the Shores of *Languedoc* and *Provence*; which gave occaſion to Lewis XIV. to tell them in Joke upon their return, *That he found by their Journey he had ſuffered a Loſs of Part of his Kingdom*[p].

Other Academicians determined by the ſame Method the Longitudes of the Iſle of Gorée, near Cape Verd, on the Coaſt of Africa, and of Guadaloupe and Martinico in the Weſt Indies[q]. And as M. Caſſini had greatly improved his Tables of the Satellites of Jupiter, and publiſhed a new Edition of them in 1693, it was then thought proper to ſend *M. Chazelles* up the Levant, to obſerve the Longitudes and Latitudes of Scanderoon, Alexandria and Conſtantinople, in order to determine the Length and Breadth of the Mediterranean, which he executed with great Ability.

The Longitude of Alexandretta, or Scanderoon, was found by him to be 34° 15′ Eaſt of the Meridian of Paris, from a Tranſit of the firſt Satellite of Jupiter over the Body of that Planet January 14th 1694, from a Conjunction of the firſt and ſecond Satellite which happened the ſame Day, and from two Emerſions of the firſt Satellite which happened on the 22d and the 28th of the ſame Month; all of which being compared with the ſame Obſervations made at Paris by M. Caſſini, gave a Difference in Time of two Hours and ſeventeen Minutes, which being reduced to Space, gave the Longitude as above-mentioned[r].

The other Part of the Longitude of the Mediterranean, containing that Diviſion of it from the Meridian of Paris to the Straits of Gibraltar, has not hitherto been ſo accurately determined. M. Deſliſle mentions in a *Memoire*[s] drawn up for the Information of the Duke of Orleans, then Regent of France, “That no aſtronomical Obſervations had “been made for aſcertaining this Diſtance prior to the Year 1720;” he had therefore by the Aſſiſtance of the Sea Charts made it to be 7° 30′ from the Meridian of Paris to that of Gibraltar, having conſidered Algiers to be 1° 25′ to the Eaſtward of that of Paris. But by an Eclipſe of the Moon obſerved at Algiers by the Miſſionaries of St. Lazare on Auguſt 8th 1729, mentioned by M. De la Condamine[t], it would ſeem that Algiers was 7′ 15″ to the Weſtward of Paris, which makes a Difference of 1° 32′ 15″. So that there will a Doubt ſtill remain with regard to the exact Situation both of Gibraltar and Algiers; and they may therefore be ſuppoſed to be included under M. Deſliſle's Remark[u], “That there are many Places upon the Earth, the Knowledge of whoſe Situation is eſſentially neceſſary for Geogra-

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[l] Proinde cum Veritas nondum manifeſta mihi ſit, quæ amicitiæ prævaleat; nolo litem dirimere inter amicos aut ullam de hac re ſententiam pronunciare; ſed potius cum Romanis Prætoribus ad antiquam me formulam illum redigere, *Amplius, quia non liquet.* Riccioli Almageſt. Vol. i. p. 490.

[m] Fontenelle's Eloge de M. Caſſini dans les Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1712.

[n] Voyage d'Uranibourg par M. Picard, p. 28.

[o] The Outline of the two Maps is publiſhed dans le *Recueil d'Obſervations pour perfectionner l'Aſtronomie & la Geographie*, par Meſſieurs de l'Academie Royale des Sciences. Paris, 1693.

[p] Fontenelle's Eloge de M. De la Hire, dans les Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1718.

[q] *Obſervations Aſtronomiques*, p. 65. dans le Recueil d'Obſervations pour perfectionner l'Aſtronomie & la Geographie.

[r] Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1721, p. 75.

[s] Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1720, p. 477.

[t] Memoires de l'Academie de Sciences pour 1732, p. 404.

[u] Il y a dans l'Univers beaucoup de lieux eſſentiels à la Geographie & à la Navigation, dans leſquels on n'a pas encore fait aucune obſervation pour en fixer la ſituation, & nous avons pluſieurs autres Lieux obſervés dont les circonſtances en rendent la determination douteuſe. Memoires de l'Academie de Sciences pour 1720. p. 474.

" phy and Navigation, in which there has been no Obſervation as yet made for that Purpoſe; and there are beſides " many other Places, which though they have been obſerved, yet certain Circumſtances attending the Obſervation " have rendered the Determination doubtful."

Since the Correction of Longitudes has been introduced by means of the Satellites of Jupiter, other Methods have alſo been adopted and deviſed, which are proper and effectual for that Purpoſe; ſuch as *the Tranſits of Mercury* and *Venus* over the Body of the Sun; *Occultations* of the fixed Stars by the Moon: And ſince *the Lunar Tables* have been improved by M. *Mayer*, another large Field has been opened equally applicable to this important Object, by meaſuring from time to time the exact *Diſtances of the Moon from the Sun*, and *from a fixed Star* of the firſt and ſecond Magnitude. Each of which Obſervations being carefully compared one with another, are like ſo many new Experiments which muſt either confirm or contradict the Longitudes that have been already obſerved. There is one fortunate Circumſtance likewiſe attends all theſe various Methods, which is, that when they happen to differ in their Concluſion, there is always a *Limitation of Error* pointed out, which gives ſo far a Degree of Satisfaction, and prepares the Way for bringing the Point that is thus unſettled, to a more ſpeedy and certain Determination.

In explaining the Miſtake of Ptolemy in his over-rating the Length of the Mediterranean by upwards of one thouſand Miles, and in ſhewing likewiſe the Method of its Correction, I have been gradually induced to trace the ſucceſſive Improvements that have been introduced in taking the Longitude from that Period down to the preſent Times. It will not therefore be improper to give as a Counterpart ſome Account of *the Time and Manner of rectifying the Latitudes of different Places.*

Little was done in Geography from the Days of Ptolemy to the Reſtoration of Learning in Europe, for the Arabian Geographers copied and retailed all his principal Errors. They obſerved indeed under their Caliph Almamon, in the Beginning of the IXth Century, a Degree of Latitude on the Plains of Sinjar, or Shinar, near Babylon [w], and found it to meaſure 56⅔ Arabian Miles, each of which conſiſted of 4000 Cubits, or 6000 Feet, from which they determined the Circumference of the Earth.

When Science began to be revived in Europe, it was ſome time before the Aſtronomers of that Age were able to obtain Copies of Ptolemy's Geography; and even then it was with Difficulty they could read and clear the Manuſcripts of ſome of their groſſeſt Errors: For wherever Numbers were inſerted in any Author, and made the Bulk of the Compoſition, the Miſtakes were generally multiplied more abundantly in the tranſcribing; becauſe the Senſe did not there, as in moſt other Books, by a kind of Self-evidence, aſſiſt the Copier in preſerving the Authenticity of the Original.

It required likewiſe ſome longer Space of Time before the Aſtronomers conſtructed proper Inſtruments in order to try whether theſe Latitudes ſo recorded, correſponded with the Situations as they really ſtood in Nature. But when they came actually to obſerve them, they diſcovered the Latitude of many Places materially different from what had been ſet down by Ptolemy; and finding this Variation in ſome of them to be nearly of the ſame Quantity, inſtead of accounting for this Difference from the Imperfection of Inſtruments, the Inaccuracy of Obſervers, and the Method of Ptolemy's Converſions, which I have already explained, they haſtily concluded that the Axis of the Earth had ſhifted its Poſition, by which the Latitudes of all the Places in Europe had been increaſed. This was the Idea of Dominicus Maria of Ferrara about the Year 1489 [x], who fancied that the Variation was at the Rate of one Degree in 1050 Years; ſo that after a long Revolution of Ages, it would happen that the Countries now under the frigid Zone ſhould be found in the Torrid; and that in like manner thoſe Regions which ſuffer from the Violence of the Heat, ſhould gradually paſs into the temperate and frigid Zones. Men of warm Imaginations might eaſily work up this Dream of Geographers into a beautiful and an equitable Diſpoſition of Nature [y].

This Hypotheſis was again adopted by Maginus of Bologna, about a hundred Years after, towards the Cloſe of the XVIth Century, in which he had the Concurrence of ſeveral of the Italian Aſtronomers. And their Authority made ſuch an Impreſſion upon Tycho Brahé, that being deſirous of clearing up a Doubt which he thought had ſome Foundation, he therefore applied to the Republick of Venice [z] to ſend ſome good Obſervers into Egypt, to verify whether the Height of the Pole was ſtill the ſame at Alexandria as it had been found by Ptolemy. For as that City had been formerly as it were *the Metropolis of Aſtronomy*, there could be no Doubt but that the Height of the Pole there muſt have been accurately obſerved for a long Series of Years by their ableſt Aſtronomers, and that Ptolemy muſt have examined it himſelf with his utmoſt Attention before he had made uſe of it in his aſtronomical Calculations. But Tycho's Requeſt was not then complied with. However, when the Obſervation was made, it did not ſufficiently ſupport their Hypotheſis; for Ptolemy having found Alexandria to be 30° 58′ according to his Almageſt[a], or 31° according to his Geography[b]; the Obſervations made ſince by Mr. Greaves[c] in 1638, made it amount to 31° 10′, and thoſe by M. Chazelles in 1694, and by M. Condamine in 1731[d], fix it at 31° 11′; which though a Variation of eleven or thirteen Minutes, may be charged, as in many other ſimilar Caſes, upon the Errors of Inſtruments and Obſervers.

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[w] Greaves, in his Preface to Abulfeda's geographical Deſcription of Chorazmia, &c. being the Countries beyond the River Oxus, printed, London 1650, at the End of his *Epochæ Celebriores*, has theſe Words: *Abulfeda alibi refert Aſtronomos juſſu Almamonis in Campis Sinjar, prope Babylonem, ex Obſervationibus deprehendiſſe* LVI *Milliaria &* ⅔ *uni gradui competere.* Ricciolus, in his Almageſt, Tom. I. p. 61. quotes Alfraganus as ſaying, that this Menſuration was made on the Plains of Fingar, adjoining to the Red Sea. *Almaeon Rex Arabum ut refert Alfraganus—convocatis pluribus Sapientibus Geometris juſſit eos in Campis Fingar juxta rectum iter Maris Rubri explorare, quot Milliaria inſint uni Gradui Meridiani Circuli, &c.*

[x] Snellii *Eratoſthenes Batavus*, lib. i. p. 41.

[y] Some of the Geographers among the Ancients had given ſome Countenance to this ſingular Notion. Strabo tells us, lib. ii. p. 68. in the Beginning of his Second Book, that Eratoſthenes was of Opinion that the Mountains of Aſia were not then found to lie in the ſame Situation in which the ancient Maps had placed them, but had ſhifted towards the North, and that India had been attracted in the ſame Manner, and was become more northerly than before. πολὺ γὰρ ἐπὶ τὰς ἄρκτους παραλλάττειν τὰ ἑωθινὰ μέρη τῶν ὀρῶν κατ' αὐτον, συνεπισπᾶσθαι δὲ καὶ τὴν Ἰνδικὴν ἀρκτικωτέραν ἤδη γενομένην.

Pliny likewiſe, lib. xxxvi. cap. 10. when he mentions the *Obeliſk* which was erected in the *Campus Martius* at Rome, by means of which they determined the Lengths of the Days, and their Variations, ſubjoins, that the Obſervations for the laſt thirty Years did not anſwer, from ſome Change in the Heavens, or in the Poſition of the Earth, and which had been taken Notice of in other Places. *Hæc Obſervatio triginta jam ferè annis non congruit, ſive Solis ipſius diſſono curſu, & cæli aliqua ratione mutato, ſive univerſa tellure aliquid a centro ſuo dimota, ut deprehendi & in aliis locis accipio, &c.*

[z] M. Caſſini dans les Memoires de Mathematique & Phyſique de l'Academie R. de Sciences de 31 Juillet 1693. p. 116.

Peter Petit, a Mathematician of ſome Eminence in France, endeavoured to revive this Opinion in a Diſſertation[e] publiſhed in 1660, *from the apparent Variations in the Latitude of Paris*, as taken by the ableſt Aſtronomers, ſome of whom had made it 48° 39′, others 48° 45′ ſometimes 48° 50′, and at other times 48° 55′. All of which only confirms an Obſervation made by an eminent French Aſtronomer, that they had no good Quadrant fit for taking an Obſervation of the Latitude, even in the whole Kingdom of France, in the Year 1664. For M. *Auzot*, in a Letter which he addreſſed to Louis XIVth in this very Year, made uſe of the following Words: *Mais, Sire, c'eſt un Malheur, qu'il n'y a pas un Inſtrument a Paris, ni, que je ſçache, dans tout votre Royaume, auquel je vouluſſe m'aſſurer pour prendre preciſement la hauteur de Pole*[f].

The Latitude of *London* was known much ſooner than that of *Paris*, and brought to a greater Degree of Accuracy; for it was determined by *Edward Wright*, who is otherwiſe diſtinguiſhed as the original Inventor of what is called *Mercators Chart*, by Obſervations made in 1593 and 1594, from the greateſt and leaſt Height of the Pole Star, and found to be 51° 32′[g], taken by a Braſs Quadrant of ſix Foot Radius; before that Time the Latitude of London was ſuppoſed to be 51° 45′ in all the Maps of that Age. And though this Obſervation was made at a Time when the Error from Refraction had been juſt diſcovered by Tycho, and not fully known, yet it is allowed to be juſt and exact even now, when the Inſtruments which are conſtructed at preſent enable Obſervers to come to the utmoſt Preciſion of Seconds.

Nothing can be a ſtronger Proof of the Coarſeneſs of all the Obſervations, both in Aſtronomy and Geography, prior to the Days of Tycho, than the Ignorance of Aſtronomers with regard to the Error ariſing from *Refraction*; for this occaſions a Miſtake at the Horizon of no leſs than 33′ 45″, and is found in all the intermediate Altitudes, though gradually leſſening, up to the Zenith. When Tycho firſt diſcovered it[h], by uſing better Inſtruments than former Obſervers, he erroneouſly ſuppoſed that the Sun had no Refraction when he was above *forty five Degrees high*, and that the Stars had none when their Height was upwards of *twenty Degrees*[i]; whereas the Refraction is now found by more accurate Experiments to be the ſame in both: And that though this diminiſhes imperceptibly, yet it never vaniſhes intirely, till they are quite vertical.

It muſt be allowed indeed, that ſome of the Aſtronomers before his Time had taken notice of it, as altering the apparent Places of the Stars; but they had a very imperfect Idea both of the Principles on which it was founded, and of the Quantity of the Error which it produced. *Roger Bacon*, who flouriſhed in the XIIIth Century, tells us[k], "*That the Stars appeared ſenſibly to be at a greater Diſtance from the North Pole when they were in the Meridian, than at the Time* "*of their Riſing*." In his accounting for it he diſtinguiſhes betwixt the perpendicular and the oblique Rays, and tells us, that *Ptolemy*, Lib. V. *De Opticis*, and *Alhazen*, Lib. VIII. were of the ſame Opinion. But when he endeavours to explain his Ideas more particularly, he introduces his Theory of *the Spheres of Air and of Fire*, which was *the Mode in Philoſophy of thoſe dark Ages*, and has been long ago exploded.

After Tycho had diſcovered the Error and the Quantity of Refraction as he imagined, he was then deſirous of knowing whether *Copernicus*, from an Omiſſion of this neceſſary Deduction, had not been deceived in the true Latitude of *Fruenburgh*, the Place of his Reſidence, at the Mouth of the Viſtula, where it diſcharges itſelf into the Baltick; and if ſo, then he concluded that all his other Obſervations muſt be ſo far erroneous, and require to be corrected by the ſame Deduction. He therefore ſent *Elias*, one of his Scholars, with proper Inſtruments thither in 1584, who found that the Latitude of Fruenburgh had been really miſtaken no leſs than three Minutes, as it was obſerved to be 54° 22′ and ½, inſtead of 54° 19′ and ½, according to Copernicus[l]. At *Konigſberg* likewiſe, where *Eraſmus Reinholdus* had lived and publiſhed his *Tabulæ Prutenicæ*, Elias diſcovered in the ſame manner that this Aſtronomer had been miſled by Peter Appian, ſo as to be miſtaken twenty ſix Minutes, which was near half a Degree; for the Latitude of that City was found to be 54° 43′ inſtead of 54° 17′, which Reinholdus had adopted in his aſtronomical Tables[m].

It is ſomewhat remarkable, that when M. Picard, the French Aſtronomer, went to Uraniburgh in 1672, he ſeemed to make *a fair Repriſal* upon Tycho in return for his detecting the Errors in Latitude of Copernicus and Reinholdus. For though Tycho was at infinite Pains in determining the Latitude of Uraniburgh to be either 55° 54′ 30″, or 40″, or 45″, being in an Uncertainty betwixt theſe three Numbers[n]; yet M. Picard, by a Variety of the moſt accurate Obſervations, diſcovered that all of them were too much, and that the leaſt of them had a Miſtake of one Quarter of a Minute, as the real Latitude of Uraniburgh was exactly 55° 54′ 15″.

He found a ſtill greater Error in Tycho's Meridian Line[o], amounting to no leſs than 18′ or 20′, as the true Meridian was found to be ſo much to the Weſt of the North of that which reſults from the Poſitions given by Tycho.

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[a] Ptolemæi Mathem. Syntax. lib. v. cap. 13. p. 123.

[b] Ptolemæi Geogr. lib. iv. p. 103.

[c] Greaves's Works, vol. ii. p. 513. Dr. *Birch* ſays in a Note there, that in other Places of the MS. our Author makes it 31° 5′ and 31° 3′.

[d] Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1721. p. 75. & pour 1732. p. 404.

[e] P. Petit in Epiſtola ad Sauvallum, De Latitudine Pariſienſi. Caſſini dans les Memoires de Mathem. & Phyſique pour 1693. p. 117.

[f] Aſtronomie de M. De la Lande, vol. ii. p. 842.

[g] Horrocii Opera Poſthuma, p. 51, & p. 70.

[h] Gaſſendi Opera, Tom. V. p. 423 & 4.

[i] Tycho likewiſe ſuppoſed that the Sun's Refraction *at the Horizon* was 34′, but that of the Stars only 30′.

[k] Nam ſi quis per inſtrumenta, quibus experimur ea quæ ſunt in cœleſtibus, cujuſmodi vocantur armillæ vel alia, accipiat *locum alicujus Stellæ* circa æquinoctialem *in ortu ſuo*, & deinde accipiat locum ejuſdem quando venit *ad lineam meridiei*, inveniet in loco meridiei *diſtare eam ſenſibiliter plus a polo mundi ſeptentrionali, quam quando fuit in ortu.* Rogerii Baconis Specula Mathematica, p. 37.

[l] It is remarkable that Copernicus had made nearly the ſame Miſtake in *the Sun's Declination* that he had done in the Latitude of Fruenburgh, being an Error of betwixt two and three Minutes, ariſing in both Caſes from his not making Allowances for the Refraction. Copernicus, in lib. v. Revolutionum, cap. 30, comparing his Situation at Fruenburgh with Alexandria, makes uſe of the following Words: *Ptolemæo, Alexandriæ Serenitatem & Aeris Puritatem plurimum faviſſe, cum ipſe locum incoleret, fædum nebulis & Viſtulæ Vaporibus præpinguem.*

[m] Gaſſendi Opera, Tom. IV. p. 410.

[n] Voyage d'Uranibourg, p. 17.

[o] Voyage d'Uranibourg, p. 11.

The French Aſtronomers ſeemed to think that their Advantage over Tycho in theſe particular Obſervations, aroſe from an Improvement made a few Years befor, in 1667, by having a ſmall Teleſcope fitted upon their Quadrants and Sectors inſtead of the Pinnulæ or Sights, which were in uſe before that Time; by which means they were enabled to take the Angles and Altitudes with a ſuperior Degree of Exactneſs.

But however flattering it was to the Vanity of the French Aſtronomers to have diſcovered and corrected the Errors of ſo eminent an Obſerver as Tycho, yet we may reckon it as the Happineſs of the preſent Age that ſo many new Improvements have been made in Inſtruments of all Sorts ſince that Time, by which the Progreſs in Aſtronomy and Geography has been quickened much beyond the Ideas of our Forefathers. Quadrants and Sectors are now ſo accurately divided, that the Eye can ſcarce diſtinguiſh ſo exactly as it is performed by the Inſtrument; ſo that in order to *read* the Obſervation with the Preciſion with which it is executed, we muſt take the Aſſiſtance of magnifying Glaſſes, the Diviſions of Nonius, and thoſe circular Micrometers where the Revolution of the ſmall Thread of a Skrew is divided into 360 or any other aliquot Parts of a Circle. And if any one Country can claim a Merit in having diſtinguiſhed itſelf more eminently than another in theſe Improvements, it is this Kingdom, where the beſt Inſtruments of Obſervation have been acknowledged to be made for upwards of half a Century.

There is another Particular hitherto unmentioned, which has greatly contributed to the ſolid Advancement both of Aſtronomy and Geography, and this is the more accurate Method now practiſed for *the Meaſuring of Time*, which though in appearance of a different Nature, is equally capable of being applied to *the Menſuration of Space*. For in the Tables of Longitude it is well known that Time and Space are uſed like two different Languages, where the ſame Truth is expreſſed with equal Clearneſs in both, though in Characters that are eſſentially different from each other; as one Hour in Time is allowed to be equal to fifteen Degrees in Space upon the Surface of the Earth, and of courſe all the aliquot Parts of each are in the ſame Proportion.

Sun Dials and *Clepſydræ*, or Water Clocks, were the principal Meaſurers of Time among the Ancients. It was only about the Year of Chriſt 1300, that *Clocks with indented Wheels* are ſaid to have been firſt in uſe. And it was not till 200 Years after this that they ſeem to have been employed for the Purpoſes of Aſtronomy. For Waltherus, the Diſciple of Regiomontanus, is ſaid to have had one about the Year 1500; which Schoner, who publiſhed his Obſervations in 1544, ſays, was ſo regular, that from Mid-day to Mid-day it perfectly agreed with the Sun, and was almoſt as exact in the Times given, as in thoſe drawn from Calculation. Tycho Brahé is ſaid to have had four Clocks which marked Minutes and Seconds, the largeſt of which had only three Wheels; the Diameter of one of them was three Feet, and it had 1200 Teeth[p]. But all of thoſe were exceedingly imperfect, till Monſieur Huyghens improved them in 1656, by his Invention and Application of *the Pendulum*, whoſe Vibrations were regular and iſochronical. The Improvements that have been ſince made in *Clocks* and *Timepieces*, and the Manner in which they have been applied to the Determination of Longitude, is a Branch of Knowledge that will be beſt learned from the Books which have been profeſſedly wrote upon this Subject.

It was never my Intention, in this Diſſertation, to enter into the Diſcuſſion of the preſent State of Geography, or to give the comparative Excellence of the Maps of different Countries. The Field is much too large to be attempted without better Materials and more Leiſure than I am now Maſter of. It has, beſides this, been already executed with great Ability and Knowledge by M. *Robert de Vaugondy* in the Introduction which he has prefixed to his *New Atlas*.

I muſt however obſerve upon the whole, that Geography is a Science even ſtill many Stages removed from Perfection. The Maps of America, and the Eaſtern Parts of Aſia, though they have been of late two of the great Theatres of War and Commerce, are perhaps more unfiniſhed than any of the reſt. Every new Map that is publiſhed of theſe Countries, ſeems to blaſt all thoſe that went before them, and it will require perhaps the Experience of half a Century to come, before a ſufficient Number of Obſervations ſhall be made to verify the Situations of their moſt conſiderable Towns, Coaſts and Rivers, ſo as to approach the Accuracy with which the Maps of the different Kingdoms of Europe are now executed.

And yet, upon this Occaſion, I muſt confeſs, that even the Maps of Great Britain and Ireland are ſtill very imperfect and unſatisfactory; and the Numbers we have of them, varied and re-publiſhed without any real Improvements, juſtly confirm an Obſervation which Lord Bacon has wiſely made in a ſimilar Caſe, "*That the Opinion of* "*Plenty is one of the Cauſes of Want*[q]." The late Dr. Bradley was of Opinion, that there were but two Places in England whoſe Longitude might be depended upon as accurately taken, and that theſe were *the Obſervatory at Greenwich*, and *Sherborn Caſtle*, the Seat of the Earl of Macclesfield in Oxfordſhire, and that their Difference was one Degree in Space, or 4′ in Time; but even this has been found to be inaccurate by the late Tranſit of Venus, as being only 3′ 47″[r]. If we ſhould examine the Longitude of *the Lizard*, we ſhall ſcarce find two Geographers of the ſame Opinion. In the Account of Longitudes prefixed to Halley's Tables, it is ſaid to be 4° 45′ from the Obſervatory, which is therefore 4° 40′ from London, according to others it is 5° and 5° 5′, and by ſome 5° 14′[s], and by others it is enlarged even to 6°; this ſurely is a Matter worthy the publick Attention, when we conſider that it is a Point of Land the moſt important of all others to the Navigation of this Kingdom[t].

I ſhall therefore conclude this Diſſertation with obſerving, that all Maps in general ought to be conſidered as *unfiniſhed Works*, where there will be always found many things to be corrected and added, and that they ought to have a kind of *floating Title* affixed to them, expreſſive of their imperfect State, ſimilar to what Pliny tells us was practiſed by the greateſt Painters and Statuaries of Antiquity; ſuch as, *Apelles faciebat aut Polycletus*, but not *fecit*; claiming an Indulgence to the Artiſt as if he was employed to his laſt Moments in correcting the Faults of his Compoſition, *tanquam inchoata ſemper arte & imperfecta, ut contra judiciorum varietates ſupereſſet artifici regreſſus ad veniam, velut emendaturo quicquid deſideretur, ſi non eſſet interceptus*[u].

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[p] De La Lande's Aſtronomie, p. 917, &c.

[q] Bacon de Augmentis Scientiarum Prelim. § iv.

[r] Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1762, vol. lii. p. 624.

[s] Robertſon's Navigation, vol. i. p. 378.

[t] This is held to be ſo uncertain, that Sailors when they approach the Mouth of the Channel, generally think it ſafeſt to *grope* their way *by Soundings*, rather than depend upon Obſervation or Calculation.

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[u] Plinii Præfatio Nat. Hiſt. ad Divum Veſpaſianum.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BOOK-BINDER.

Place the N°. of the Plate on the Left-hand Page, and be careful to make the black Lines in one Page ſtand exactly oppoſite to the black Lines of the Plate which correſponds to it, that each may appear as if it was one continued Line, otherwiſe the whole Uſe of the Tables will be loſt; and at the End of the Copper-plates place THE INDEX *of the Emperors, Kings, High Prieſts, &c.* ſo as to come in before the other *two*, which contain *the Remarkable Events before and after the Birth of Chriſt.*

In ranging the Maps obſerve the following Order. Place the Map whoſe Title is

1. Paleſtinæ, &c. Facies Vetus, betwixt the Tables N° 1 and N° 2.
2. Paleſtinæ, &c. Facies Antiqua, betwixt N° 2 and N° 3.
3. Græcia Antiqua, betwixt N° 11 and N° 12.
4. Tabula Italiæ Antiquæ, betwixt N° 12 and N° 13.
5. Sicilia Antiqua, betwixt N° 15 and N° 16.
6. Iberia ſive Hiſpania Antiqua, betwixt N° 16 and N° 17.
7. Imperium Caroli Magni, betwixt N° 36 and N° 37.
8. Great-Britain and Ireland, betwixt N° 48 and N° 49.
9. England and Wales, betwixt N° 49 and N° 50.
10. Eaſt-Indies, betwixt N° 50 and N° 51.
11. Germany, betwixt N° 51 and N° 52.
12. France, betwixt N° 52 and N° 53.
13. Weſt-Indies, betwixt N° 54 and N° 55.
14. North America, betwixt N° 55 and N° 56.

In thoſe Copies where the Tables are printed on both Sides of the Paper, the Maps may be bound up at the End of the Tables, and immediately before the Index.

Nº 1. From the CREATION to the end of the XVIIIth. Century Before CHRIST

Julian Period	Years before Christ	The Births, Deaths, Ages and Generations of the Patriarchs	Remarkable Events
710	4004	*Adam created & ob. 3074 æt. 930*	4004 **The Creation of the World** *began according to Arch Bishop Usher on Sunday October 23.d & in ye Year before the Vulgar Æra of the Birth of Christ as given in the* **Hebrew Text** .... *4004* **In the LXX** .... *5872* **In the Samaritan** *4700*
			Adam & Eve were created on Friday October the 28th. They are placed in Paradise, but are soon tempted & Fall; Sentence is pass'd upon them by God, who encourages them at the same time with the Promise of the Seed of the Woman. They are banish'd Paradise.
			4003 *The Birth of Cain, the first who was born of a Woman. Abel is born soon after.*
			3875 *Abel is murder'd by Cain because his Sacrifice was more acceptable to God.*
840	3874	*Seth ob. 2962 æt. 912*	3874 *Seth born, whose Offspring were call'd the Children of God by way of Distinction from those of Cain who were nam'd the Children of Men.*
945	3769	*Enos ob. 2864 æt. 905*	
1035	3679	*Cainan ob. 2769 æt. 910*	
1105	3609	*Mahalaleel ob. 2714 æt. 895*	
1170	3544	*Jared ob. 2582 æt. 962*	
1332	3382	*Enoch translated 3017 æt. 365*	3017 *Enoch for his Piety is translated to Heaven.*
1397	3317	*Mathusalem ob. 2349 æt. 969*	
1584	3130	*Lamech ob. 2353 æt. 777*	
1766	2948	*Noah ob. 1998 æt. 950*	2469 *The Term of 120 Years is allow'd by God for the Repentance of the World before the Deluge, this is communicated to Noah who is sent to them as a Preacher of Righteousness.*
2268	2446	*Shem ob. 1846 æt. 600*	2349 *On the 10th day of the 2d Month which was on Sunday Nov.r the 30th God commanded Noah to enter into ye Ark with his Family &c. and on Sunday Dec.r 7th it began to rain & rain'd 40 Days & the Deluge continued 150 Days.*
2366	2348	**The Deluge**	2348 *The Ark rested on Mount Ararat on Wednesday May 6th. The tops of the Mountains became visible on Sunday July 19. & on Friday Dec.r 18th Noah came forth out of the Ark with all that were with him, he built an Altar & Sacrificed to God for his Deliverance.*
2368	2346	*Arphaxad ob. 1908 æt. 438*	
2403	2311	*Salah ob. 1878 æt. 433*	
2433	2281	*Heber ob. 1817 æt. 464*	
2467	2247	*Peleg or Phaleg ob. 2008 æt. 239*	2247 **The Tower of Babel** *is built about this time by Noah's Posterity in the Valley of Shinar, upon w.ch God miraculously confounds their Language & thus disperses them into different Nations.*
2497	2217	*Reu ob. 1978 æt. 239*	2234 *The Celestial Observations are begun at Babylon, as Callisthenes sent to Aristotle a Register of them for 1903 Years down to the taking of that City by Alexander in the Year 331 Before Christ.*
2529	2185	*Serug ob. 1955 æt. 230*	2188 **The Kingdom of Egypt** *begins under Misraim the Son of Ham, which lasted for 1663 Years according to Constantin Manasses, which is down to the Conquest of Cambyses in 525 Before Christ.*
2559	2155	*Nahor ob. 2007 æt. 148*	
2588	2126	*Terah ob. 1921 æt. 205*	

Julian Period	Centurys & Years before Chriſt.	Remarkable Events	Patriarchs, Kings &c.
2614	The XXI. 2100 **Century** BEFORE CHRIST	2089 **The Kingdom of Sicyon** establish'd according to Eusebius 1313 Years before ye 1st Olympiad, little is known of this Kingdom but ye names of their Kings they end about ye Beginning of ye XI Centy viz. 1089 & 15 Years after ye Return of ye Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus. 2059 **The Kingdom of Aſsyria** begins. 2017 The XVI. Dynasty of 5 Theban Kings in Egypt begins & continues 190 Years.	2089 Ægialeus ye 1st King of Sicyon ob. 2038 2059 Ninus ye Son of Belus K. of Aſsyria ob. 2007 2038 Europs King of Sicyon ob. 1993 2007 Semiramis Q. of Aſsyria ob. 1965
2714	The XX. 2000 **Century** BEFORE CHRIST	1996 Abram the Patriarch born at Ur in Chaldea. 1925 Chedorlaomer King of Elam subdues ye V Kings of Sodom, Gomorrha, Admah, Zeboim & Zoar. 1921 The Covenant of God made with Abram when he leaves Haran to go into Canaan on ye 15th of Abib or Wed. May 6th wh. begins ye **430 Years of Sojourning**. Abram & Lot go into Egypt for Famine & return ye next Year wn. they separate ye one to Sodom & the other to Hebron. 1912 The V Kings rebelling ag. Chedorlaomer are defeated by him he plunders Sodom & carrys off Lot Captive. Abram pursues & defeats Chedorlaomer & rescues Lot. On his Return he receives ye Benediction of Melchizedek King of Salem ye Priest of ye Most High God. 1910 Ishmael is born to Abram by Hagar.	1996 Abraham ye Patriarch ob. 1821 at. 175 1993 Telchin K. of Sicyon ob. 1973 1973 Apis K. of Sicyon ob. 1948 1965 Zames or Ninyas K. of Aſsyria ob. 1927 1948 Thelxion K. of Sicyon ob. 1896 Lot ob. post 1897 Chedorlaomer King of Elam 1927 Arius King of Aſsyria ob. 1897 Sarah Wife to Abraham ob. 1859 at. 127 1910 Ishmael ob. 1773 at. 137
2814	The XIX. 1900 **Century** BEFORE CHRIST	1897 The Covenant is renew'd by God wh. Abram, in Memorial of wh. Circumcision is instituted & his Name changed to Abraham. The Citys of Sodom &c. are destroy'd for their Wickedneſs by Fire from Heav'n, Lot with his Wife & two Daughters leave Sodom beforehand being warn'd. His Wife looking back is turn'd into a Pillar of Salt. 1896 Isaac born to Abraham by Sarah 90 Years old. 1871 The Faith of Abraham is prov'd in offering to Sacrifice his Son Isaac who was ye 25 Years old. 1856 **The Kingdom of Argos** begins under Inachus 1080 Years before the 1st Olympiad. Isaac being 40 Years old marrys Rebekah the Daughter of Bethuel the Syrian. 1836 Esau & Jacob are born to Isaac by Rebekah after above 19 Years Barrenneſs. 1827 The XVII Dynasty of ye 6 Shepherd Kings in Egypt begins & continues 103 Years. 1822 Memnon ye Egyptian invents ye Letters 15 Years before ye Reign of Phoroneus acc. to Anticlides in Pliny Nat. Hist. Lib. 7 Cap. 56 1821 Abraham dies being 175 Years old.	1897 Aralius K. of Aſsyria ob. 1857 1896 Ægydrus K. of Sicyon ob. 1862 1896 Isaac the Patriarch ob. 1716 at. 180 1862 Thurimachus King of Sicyon ob. 1817 1857 Xerxes or Baleus K. of Aſsyria ob. 1827 1856 Inachus ye 1st K. of Argos ob. 1807 1836 Jacob ye Patriarch ob. 1689 at. 147 1827 Armamitres K. of Aſsyria ob. 1789 1817 Leucippus K. of Sicyon ob. 1764 1807 Phoroneus K. of Argos ob. 1747
2914	The XVIII. 1800 **Century** BEFORE CHRIST	1796 The Reign of Ogyges begins 1020 Years before ye 1st Olympiad. — Esau marries two Daughters of Heth which gives great Uneasineſs to Isaac & Rebekah. 1764 **The Deluge of Ogyges** from which Attica lay waste for above 200 Years till ye coming of Cecrops. 1759 Jacob having receiv'd his Father's Bleſsing, goes to Haran to his Uncle Laban & marrys his two Daughters. 1739 Jacob returns into Canaan after a 20 Years Servitude under Laban. 1731 Dinah Jacob's Daughter is ravish'd by Shechem, He & all his People are treacherously put to Death on the 3d day after Circumcision by Simeon & Levi. 1728 Joseph is sold into Egypt by his Brethren. 1724 The XVIII. Egyptian Dynasty of 17 Diospolitan Kings begins & continues 348 Years. 1715 Joseph interprets Pharaoh's Dreams & is promoted; The VII Years of Plenty begin. 1708 The VII Years of Famine begin & ye Year after Joseph's X Brethren come into Egypt for Corn. 1706 Joseph discovers himself to his Brethren & at Pharaoh's desire sends for Jacob & his Family into Egypt. 1705 All the Money in Egypt & Canaan is collected by Joseph into Pharaoh's Treasury & the Year following they sold him their Herds & Flocks. 1702 The Property of all the Lands in Egypt is sold to Joseph, who let them out at a perpetual Tax of the Vth Part of their Produce.	1796 Ogyges K. of Attica ob. 1764 1789 Belochus K. of Aſsyria ob. 1754 1764 Messapus K. of Sicyon ob. 1717 1754 Baleus K. of Aſsyria ob. 1702 1747 Apis K. of Argos ob. 1712 1724 Amosis K. of Egypt ob. 1697. THE SONS OF JACOB. Reuben .... Simeon .... Levi ob. 1619 at. 137. Judah .... Dan .... Naphtali .... Gad .... Asher .... Issachar .... Zebulun .... Joseph ob. 1635 at. 110 Benjamin .... 1717 Eratus K. of Sicyon ob. 1671 1712 Argus K. of Argos ob. 1642 1702 Altadas K. of Aſsyria ob. 1670

PALÆSTINÆ
Sive
TERRÆ PROMISSIONIS
in duodecim Tribus partitæ
FACIES VETUS:
Secundum Monumenta Veterum
et Observationes Recentiorum *DIGESTA*

Accurante Jo: Blair L.L.D. & R.S.S.
ad Illustrandas Tabulas suas Chronologicas

N^o 2. The XVIIth, XVIth, XVth & XIVth CENTURYS. BEFORE CHRIST.

Julian Period	Centurys & Years before Chriſt.	Remarkable Events of Sacred Hiſtory.	Kings of Egypt.	Kings o Aſsyria.
3014	The XVIIth Century BEFORE CHRIST : 1700	1689 Jacob on his Death Bed adopts Manaſseh & Ephraim the 2 Sons of Joseph & collecting all his Children, bleſses them, & fortells many things, particularly the Coming of the Meſsiah; he dies æt. 147, having resided 17 Years in Egypt. 1635 Joseph fortells the Egreſs of the Israelites fr^m Egypt, & dies at 110 having been Prefect of Egypt for 80 Years, His Death concludes y^e Book of Genesis, which contains a Period of 2369 Years.	Amosis 1699 Chebron 13 1686 Amenophis 21 1665 Mephres 12 1653 Misphragmuthosis 26 1627 Tuthmosis 9 1618 Amenophis	Altadas 1670 Mamitus 30 1640 Manchaleus 30 1610 Sphærus 2
3114	The XVIth Century BEFORE CHRIST : 1600	1574 Aaron born, & y^e Year after Pharaoh Publishes an Edict for drowning all y^e Children of the Israelites. 1571 Moses born & 3 Months aft^r exposed among the Flags on y^e Banks of y^e River where he is found by Thermutis Pharaohs Dau^{tr} who adopts & educates him in all y^e Learning of y^e Egyptians. 1531 Moses being 40 Years of Age, visits the Israelites his Brethren, & observing their Oppreſsion kills an Egyptian whom he found smiting a Hebrew & then flys into Midian, where he continued 40 Years, and married Zippora the Daughter of Jethro.	1587 Horus 38 1549 Acencheres 1537 Achoris 9 1528 Cenchres 16 1512 Acherres 8 1504 Cherres	1590 Mamitus 1560 Sparetus 1520 Ascatades 40
3214	The XVth Century BEFORE CHRIST : 1500	1491 God appears to Moses in a burning Bush, & sends him into Egypt, where he performs a Number of Miracles, & inflicts Pharaoh wth X Succeſsive Plagues, till y^e Israelites were allow'd to depart, to the Number of 600,000 besides Children, on Tuesday the 5th of May, w^{ch} compleated y^e 430 Years of Sojourning, & on Monday May 11th Moses open'd miraculously a Paſsage for y^e Israelites thro' y^e Red Sea into the Desart of Etham, when Pharaoh with all his Host following them, were drown'd. They come about y^e 22d of June to y^e Desart of Sinai near Mount Horeb, where they continue near a Year during which time Moses receives from God & delivers to the People, the **X Commandments** & the other Laws & sets up the Tabernacle, & in it the Ark of the Covenant. 1452 The V Books of Moses are wrote in y^e Land of Moab, where he dies y^e Year following, æt. 110. 1451 The Israelites under Joshua paſs y^e River Jordan, & enter Canaan, on Friday April 30th Jericho is taken by Joshua, & after that, the City of Ai; he makes a Treaty wth Gibeon, & defeats the V Kings of the Amorites, while the Sun & Moon stood still. The Israelites began to till y^e Lands they had conquer'd, so that y^e Period of y^e Sabbatical Years commences from this Autumn. 1445 Joshua makes a Division of the Land of Canaan, among y^e Tribes of Israel, & rests from his Conquests, upon the Sabbatical Year, which begins from the Autumnal Equinox. 1426 Joshua dies in his Retirement at Timnath-serah æt. 110. 1413 The Israelites having sunk into Idolatry after the Death of Joshua, are now in Servitude under Cushan K^g of Mesopotamia, & continued so for 8 Years. 1405 Othniel the 1st of their Judges defeats Cushan, & gives Rest to Israel in the 40th Year after the Rest giv'n by Joshua.	1490 Armais 1485 Aegyptus or Ramesses or Sesostris 68 1416 Menophis 40	1480 Amyntas 45 1435 Belochus 25 w^t Atossa 1410 Bellepares 30
3314	The XIVth Century BEFORE CHRIST : 1400	c. 1390 The Tribe of Benjamin almost totally destroy'd by y^e oy^r XI Tribes for their cruel usage of y^e Wife of a Levite, it happened while Phineas was High Priest. 1343 The Israelites relapsing into Idolatry, are again in Servitude, under Eglon King of Moab for 18 Years. 1325 Ehud the Benjamite being y^e II^d Judge in an Embaſsy kills Eglon and so relieves them fr^m their II^d Bondage in the 80th Year from their Rest under Othniel, a little after y^e Shamgar kill'd 600 Philistines with an Ox Goad. 1305 The Israelites returning to y^e former Wickedneſs upon Ehud's Death, are deliver'd by God into the Hands of Jabin K^g of Canaan, This III^d Servitude continued 20 Years.	XIXth Dynasty 1376 Sethos 55 1321 Ramesses 66	1380 Lamprides 32 134 Sosares 20 1320 Lampares 3

Kings of Sicyon.	Kings of Argos.	Kings of Athens.	Remarkable Events of Profane Hiſtory.	Patriarchs Kings &c.
Emtus 1671 Plemnæus 48 1623 Orthopolis 63	Argus 1642 Criasus 54		1615 The Ethiopians coming from ye River Indus, settle in ye Neighbourhood of Egypt.	Manaſseh Ephraim
1560 Marathus 30 1530 Marathus II 20 1510 Echyreus 55	1588 Phorbas 35 1553 Triopas 46 1507 Crotopus 21	**Kings of Athens** 1556 Cecrops 50 1506 Cranaus 9	1582 The Chronology of ye Arundelian Marbles begins here, wn they suppose Cecrops came into Attica, wch is 26 Years earlier than ye Date given by Castor, in Eusebius, Præp. Evang. lib. 10. cap. 9. 1556 Cecrops brings a Colony of Saïtes from Egypt into Attica, & begins ye Kingdom of Athens, 780 Years before the 1st Olympiad. c.r 1546 Scamander comes from Crete into Phrygia, & beg.s ye Kingd.m of Troy c.r 1503 The Deluge of Deucalion in Theſsaly.	Prometheus Atlas ye Astron.r Broyr to Prometheus 1548 Deucalion Kg of Thermopylæ ob. 1490 c.r 1546 Scamander Kg of Troy ob. c.r 1502 Moses ye Prophet &c. ob: 1451 æt. 110 c.r 1502 Teucer Kg of Troy ob. c.r 1480
1455 Corax 30 1425 Epopeus 35	1486 Sthenelus 11 1475 Gelanor wch surrenders the Kingdom to Danaus 59 1425 Lynceus 41	1497 Amphictyon 10 1487 Erichthonius 50 1437 Pandion 40	c.r 1495 The Games call'd Panathenæa are first Celebrated at Athens. 1493 Cadmus carried ye Phœnician Letters into Greece & built ye Citadel of Thebes. 1485 The 1st Ship yt appear'd in Greece & was bro.t from Egypt by Danaus sir.d Armais who was yn expell'd by his Broyr Ægyptus ye Ship was πεντηκόντορος, & arriv'd at Lindus in Rhodes, he bro.t wth him his 50 Daughters, introduced ye Invention of Pumps into Greece, & 10 Years after viz. in 1475 He got Poſseſsion of the Kingdom of Argos. 1453 The 1st Olympic Games celebrated in Elis by the Idæi Dactyli 50 Years after the Deluge of Deucalion. 1406 Minos gives Laws to ye Cretans, & acquires a great Maritime Power. 1406 Iron is found by ye Idæi Dactyli, from ye accidental burning of ye Woods of Mount Ida in Crete.	1495 Hellen Kg of Phthiotis 1493 Cadmus Kg of Thebes ob. c.r 1432 1490 Aaron High Priest of ye Jews ob. 1452 Danaus ye Egyptian af.ds Kg of Argos ob. c.r 1425 c.r 1480 Dardanus Kg of Troy ob. c.r 1449 Balak Kg of Moab. Balaam ye Prophet 1452 Eleazar High Priest of ye Jews ob. c.r 1402 Bacchus ob. c.r 1430 Joshua Gen.l of ye Israelites ob. 1426 æt. 110 1449 Erichthonius Kg of Troy ob. 1374 1432 Polydorus Kg of Thebes under the Guardianship of Nycteus 1413 Cushan Kg of Mesopotamia. Musæus the Poet. 1406 Minos I King of Crete 1405 Othniel ye 1st Judge of Israel 1402 Phineas High Priest of ye Jews ob. c.r 1352.
1390 Lamedon 40 1350 Sicyon 45 1305 Polybus 40	1384 Abas 23 1361 Prætus 17 **Kingd.m of Mycenæ** 1344 Acrisius 31 1313 Perseus 32	1397 Erichtheus 50 1347 Cecrops II 40 1307 Pandion II 25	1383 Ceres came to Athens & taught ym to sow Corn, she sent her Son Triptolemus thro' the rest of Greece. 1376 The XIXth Egyptian Dynasty begins, being ye IId Diospolitan, it continues 194 Ym. c.r 1356 The Eleusinian Mysterys first introduced at Athens by Eumolpus ye Son of Musæus. 1344 The Kingd.m of Argos is divided & ye most considerable part of it is call'd Mycenæ. 1341 The Rape of Ganymede 65 Years after ye burning of Mount Ida. 1326 The Isthmian Games first instituted by Sisyphus Kg of Corinth 15 Yrs after The Rape of Ganymede. 1325 The Great Egyptian Canicular Year began on Saturday July 20th & consisted of 1460 Years, The Dog Star or Sirius having risen heliacè that Morning at Heliopolis precisely at 4 o'Clock.	1374 Tros King of Troy ob. 1314. Eumolpus ye Inventor of ye Eleusinian Mysterys Abishua High Priest of ye Jews ob. c.r 1302 1343 Eglon Kg of Moab ob. 1325. 1332 Laius Kg of Thebes ob. 1276. 1325 Ehud ye IId Judge of Israel ob. 1305 Sisyphus Kg of Corinth 1314 Ilus Kg of Troy ob. 1260 1305 Jabin Kg of Canaan Bukki High Priest of ye Jews ob. c.r 1252.

PALESTINÆ

Seu *TERRÆ PROMISSIONIS*
in duodecim Tribus Partitæ
FACIES ANTIQUA

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Auctore Jo: Blair L.L.D. & R.S.S. *ad Illustrandas Tabulas suas Chronologicas.*

Plate N° 253

Tho.s Kitchin Sculpsit

N.o 3. The XIIIth, XIIth & XIth CENTURY BEFORE CHRIST.

Julian Period	Centurys & Years before Chriſt	Remarkable Events of Sacred Hiſtory.		Kings of Egypt	Kings of Aſſyria	Kings of Sicyon
3414	The XIIIth 1300 **Century** BEFORE CHRIST	1285 Debora the Propheteſs & IIId Judge of Israel & Barak Gen.l of the Israelites, defeats the Cannaanites under Sisera at ye Waters of Megiddo, Sisera is kill'd by Jael the Wife of Heber; upon ye Battle was compos'd ye beautiful Song of Victory, in Judges chap. Vth. The Land of Israel had rest in ye 40th Year after the rest giv'n by Ehud. 1252 The IVth Servitude of ye Israelites under ye Midianites, which continues 7 Years. 1245 Gideon the IVth Judge of Israel routs ye Midianites with only 300 Men, & slew their 2 Kings Zebah & Zalmunna, He is offer'd ye Kingdom of Israel & he refuses. The Land had rest in ye 40th Year after ye rest giv'n by Debora, & 200 Ys after ye of Joshua. 1236 Upon Gideons Death, Abimelech his Natural Son murders his 70 Brothers upon one Stone, & makes himself King of Israel for 3 Years. 1233 Tola the Vth Judge of Israel for 23 Years. 1210 Jair the VIth Judge of Israel for 22 Years. 1206 The Israelites being giv'n to Idolatry are deliver'd by God into the Hands of the Philistines & Ammonites. This is their Vth Servitude & continues 18 Years.		1255 Ammenephthes 10 1215 Ammenemes 26	1298 Panyas 45 1253 Sosarmus 19 1234 Mitreus 27 1207 Tautanes 3	1265 Janiscus 1223 Phaestus 8 1215 Adrastus 4 1211 Polyphides 31
3514	The XIIth 1200 **Century** BEFORE CHRIST	1188 Jephtha the VIIth Judge of Israel for 6 Years, he defeats the Ammonites and rashly makes a vow which deprives him of his Daughter; He chastises the Insolence of the Ephraimites, having kill'd 42000 of them in Battle. 1182 Ibzan the VIIIth Judge of Israel for 7 Years. 1175 Elon the IXth Judge of Israel for 10 Years. 1165 Abdon the Xth Judge of Israel for 8 Years. 1157 Eli the High Priest the XIth Judge of Israel for 40 Years. 1156 The VIth Servitude of ye Israelites under ye Philistines, which continues 40 Years. 1136 Samson kills a thousand Philistines with ye Jawbone of an Aſs. 1117 Samson is betray'd to the Philistines being depriv'd of his Strength, upon its return he pull'd down ye Temple of Dagon on their Heads, & with himself there perish'd more than he had ever kill'd before. The Israelites being encouraged by ye disaster attack ye Philistines, but are defeated with ye loſs of 4000 Men. They send then for ye Ark from Shiloh, renew the Battle, but are again defeated with the Loſs of 30,000 Men & of the Ark. Eli hearing this, fell down, broke his Neck & died. 1116 Samuel ye XIIth & last Judge of Israel for 21 Years. The Philistines having placed ye Ark in ye Temple of Dagon, are smote w. ye Emerods, & send it back aft. 7 months poſſeſsion.		1189 Thuoris 7 1182 The XXth Dynaſty The K.gs Names are not known	1175 Teutaeus 40 1135 Thineus 30 1105 Dercilus 40	1180 Pelasgus 20 1160 Zeuxippus 32 1128 Archelaus 1 1127 Automedon 1 1126 Theodytus 4 1122 Euneus 6 1116 Theonomus 9 1107 Amphigyes 18
3614	The XIth 1100 **Century** BEFORE CHRIST	1096 The Philistines are defeated by Samuel at Eben-ezer. 1095 The Israelites ask for a King which is granted them tho' with Gods displeasure, & Saul is anointed by Samuel to be their King. 1093 Saul defeats ye Philistines, before yt they did not allow him a Smith in all his Kingdom. 1093 Saul is rejected of God for disobedience w.th regard to ye Amalekites, & David w.n 22 Years old, is anointed by Samuel to be King after Saul. 1062 David finding yt Saul sought his Life retires into ye Deserts of Judah. 1056 David retires am.g ye Philistines w. give him Ziklag where he is 1 y. & 4 m. 1055 Saul consults ye Witch of Endor & is totally defeated by ye Philistines next day upon Mt. Gilboa, 3 of his Sons are slain upon w.h he kills himself. 1048 Jerusalem taken by David fr.m ye Jebusites & made ye Seat of his Kingdm. 1034 David is reprov'd by Nathan for his Adultery &c. & repents. 1023 Absalom rebells ag. David & takes Jerusalem, but is defeated & kill'd by Joab. 1012 Solomon begins ye Building of ye Temple 480 Ys after ye Exodus from Egypt. 1004 the Temple is solemnly Dedicated on Fri. Oct. 30th 1000 Ys before Christ.	**Kings of Iſrael** 1095 Saul 40 1055 David 40 Ishbo-sheth 7 1048 David sole K.g	The XXIst Dynaſty 1004 Smendis 26	1065 Eupales 38 1027 Laosthenes 45	1089 Charidemus 1

Kings of Mycenæ		Kings of Athens	Remarkable Events of Profane Hiſtory	Stateſmen Warriors and Men of Learning or Genius
			c. 1284 The Siculi paſs out of Italy into Sicily about 3 Generations before ye Trojan War.	Orpheus the Poet
1281 Electryo, Mastor & Sthenelus		1283 Ægeus 48		Linus the Poet
				1276 Creon King of Thebes ob. post 1266
1274 Sthenelus alone 8				1266 Oedipus King of Thebes ob. c. 1228
1266 Atreus & Thyestes 65			1263 The Argonautick Expedition under Jason & his Companions thro' ye Euxine Sea to Colchis for ye Golden Fleece, being 79 Years before ye Taking of Troy.	1263 Jason the Argonaut. Hercules ye Son of Alcmena ob. 1222
			c. 1263 The 1st Pythian Games celebrated by Adrastus King of Argos.	1260 Laomedon King of Troy ob. 1224
		1235 Theseus 30	1234 Theseus collects ye 12 Villages of Attica into one City, settles a Democracy, & renews the Isthmian Games.	Uzzi High Priest of ye Jews
			1225 The Theban War of the 7 Heroes against Eteocles King of Thebes.	1228 Eteocles & Polynices Ks. of Thebes ob. 1225
			1222 The Celebration of the Olympic Games by Hercules.	1224 Priamus King of Troy ob. 1184
			1213 The Rape of Helen by Theseus.	Nestor of Pylos ye Grecian Genl.
1201 Agamemnon 18		1205 Menestheus 23		Hector ye Trojan Genl. ob. ante 1184
			1198 The Rape of Helen by Paris.	Menelaus King of Lacedemon ob. c. 1163
			1193 The Trojan War begins & continues 10 Years.	Achilles ye Grecian Genl. ob. ante 1184
1183 Ægisthus 7		1182 Demophoon 33	1184 Troy is taken & burnt by ye Greeks on ye Night betwixt ye 11th & 12th of June, being ye 23d & 24th of Thargelion accord. to ye Marbles, & 408 Ys. before ye 1st Olympiad, acc. to Apollodorus. Æneas set Sail in ye begin. of Autumn for Thrace, where he winter'd & from thence [illegible]	Ulyſses of Ithaca ye Grecian Genl. Æneas ye Trojan Genl. ob. c. 1177
1176 Orestes 70			1182 The XXth Egyptian Dynasty begins, being ye IIId Diospolitan, it continues 178 Ys. The Kingdom of ye Latins begins ye Year under Æneas, who builds Lavinium.	Eli High Priest of ye Jews ob. 1117 æt. 98
			1179 The Lydians are ye 1st after Minos, who acquire ye Maritime Power of ye Mediterranean accord. to Castor in Eusebii Chron.	
				1177 Ascanius ye 2d K. of ye Latins ob. 114
		1149 Oxyntes 12	1152 The City of Alba-longa is built by Ascanius King of the Latins.	
		1137 Aphidas 1		
		1136 Thymoetes 8		1140 Silvius Posthumus 3d K. of ye Latins ob. 1110
		1128 Melanthus 37	1124 The Migration of ye Æolian Colonys, 80 Years before that of ye Ionians.	
1106 Epytus 2				1117 Samuel High Priest of ye Jews ob. c. 105
Kingdom of Lacedemon			1104 The Return of the Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus 80 Ys. after ye taking of Troy & 328 before ye 1st Olympiad.	Aristodemus Genl. of ye Heraclidæ
1102 Procles 42	1102 Eurysthenes 43		1102 The Heraclidæ divide Peloponnesus upon which ye Kingdom of Lacedemon begins under Eurysthenes & Procles ye 2 Sons of Aristodemus.	1110 Æneas Silvius ye 4th K. of ye Latins ob. 10
		1091 Codrus 21	1088 Here ends ye Kingdom of Sicyon ?	1093 Ahia High Priest of ye Jews ob. c. 1060
				1080 Latinus ye 5th K. of ye Latins ob. 1029
		1070 Here End ye Ks. of Athens	1070 The Kingdom of Athens ends in Codrus, upon wch they are govern'd by Archons.	1070 Medon ye 1st Archon of Athens ob. 10
1060 Sous 32	1059 Agis 1			1060 Ahimelech High Priest of ye Jews.
	1058 Echestratus 35		1058 The Pelasgians ye 4th who acquire ye Maritime Power of ye Mediterranean.	Abiathar High Priest of ye Jews dep. 10
				1050 Acastus ye IId Archon of Athens ob. 1014
			1044 The Migration of ye Ionian Colonys fr. Greece 60 Ys. after ye Return of ye Heraclidæ. they are properly settled in ye Year, as they were moving for near 30 Ys. before.	
				1030 Medon King of Argos ob. c. 990.
				1029 Alba ye 6th King of ye Latins ob. 990
1028 Eurypon 7				1014 Zadok High Priest of ye Jews ob. c. 990
	1023 Labotas 37			1014 Archippus ye IIId Archon of Athens ob. 99
1021 Prytanis				Hiram King of Tyre ob. 990
			1004 The XXIst Egyptian Dynasty of ye Tanites begins & continues 130 Years.	

N.° 4 The Xth & IXth CENTURYS BEFORE CHRIST.

Julian Period	Centurys & Years before Christ	Remarkable Events of Sacred History	Kings of Israel		Kings of Egypt
3714	The Xth 1000 Century BEFORE CHRIST.		Solomon King of all Israel 975 æt: 58.		
		992 Solomon finishes yᵉ Building of his Palace wᶜʰ with yᵗ of yᵉ Temple employ'd him 20 Years			
3734	980		Kings of Judah	Kings of Israel	978 Psusennes or Sesac 41
		975 The Division of yᵉ Kingdom of Judah & Israel. — Jeroboam sets up two Golden Calves one at Dan, & yᵉ other at Bethel, to prevent his Subjects going to Worship at Jerusalem.	975 Rehoboam 17	975 Jeroboam yᵉ Son of Nebat 21	
		971 Sesac King of Egypt takes Jerusalem & carrys off yᵉ Treasures of yᵉ Temple & of yᵉ Palace.			
3754	960		958 Abia 3		
			955 Asa 41	954 Nadab	
				953 Baasa 24	
		941 Zerah yᵉ Ethiopian wᵗʰ a Million of Men is totally defeated by King Asa in yᵉ Valley of Zephathah.			
3774	940	940 Benhadad King of Syria attacks Baasa King of Israel & takes several of his Citys.			937 Nephercheres 4
					933 Amenophthis 9
				920 Ela	
				929 Zimri 7ᵈ Omri	
		924 Omri transferr'd yᵉ Seat of yᵉ Kingdom of Israel from Tirza to Samaria.			924 Osochor 6
3794	920			918 Ahab 22	918 Psinaches 9
			914 Jehosaphat 25		
					909 Psusennes II 3
3814	The IXth 900 Century BEFORE CHRIST.	807 Ahab is killed by yᵉ Syrians in yᵉ Battle of Ramoth Gilead accordᵍ to yᵉ Prophecy of Micaiah. upon this yᵉ Moabites revolt having been tributary from yᵉ Days of King David.		897 Ahazia	
				896 Joram 12	
		896 Elias the Prophet is taken up into Heaven	889 Joram 4		
			885 Ahazia 1		
			884 Athalia 6	884 Jehu 28	
3834	880				
		878 Athalia Queen of Judah is put to death by order of yᵉ High Priest Jehoiada sirᵈ Johanan.	878 Joash 40		The XXIIᵈ Dynasty 874 Sesonchosis 21
3854	860			856 Jehoahaz 17	
					853 Osorthon 15
3874	840	839 The Army of Hazael King of Syria desolates great part of yᵉ Kingdom of Judah.	838 Amazia 29	839 Joash 16	838 Tacellothis
				823 Jeroboam II 41	The XXIIIᵈ Dynasty 823 Petubastes 2
3894	820				
			809 Uzzia or Azariah 52		

Kings of Affyria	Kings of Lacedemon		Remarkable Events of Profane Hiftory	Statefmen, Warriors, and Men of Learning or Genius
	Eurypontidæ	Agidæ		
			1000 The Thracians are ye III.d who acquire ye Maritime Power of ye Mediterranean about this time & hold it for 19 Years.	
				995 Thersippus ye IV.th Archon of Athens ob. 954
				990 Ahimaaz High Priest of ye Jews ob. c. 958
	c. 986 Eunomus	986 Doryssus 20	986 The City of Samos is built in ye Island of ye Name.	996 Capetus ye 7th King of ye Latins ob. 964.
982 Pyritiades 30				
				964 Capys ye 8th King of ye Latins ob. 936.
				958 Azarias High Priest of ye Jews ob. c. 896.
		957 Agesilaus 44		954 Phorbas ye V.th Archon of Athens ob. 923.
952 Ophratæus 20				
				940 Benhadad King of Syria ob. c. 885.
932 Ophratanes 50				936 Calpetus ye 9th King of ye Latins ob. 922.
			926 Lycurgus ye Spartan Lawgiver is born 150 Y. before ye I.st Olympiad.	923 Tiberinus ye 10th King of ye Latins ob. 91
				923 Megacles ye VI.th Archon of Athens ob. 89
				915 Agrippa ye 11th King of ye Latins ob. 874
			916 The Rhodians are ye IV.th who acquire ye Maritime Power of ye Mediterranean and hold it for 23 Years.	Elias ye Prophet taken up into Heaven in 89
		913 Archelaus 60		Hesiod the Poet.
	907 Polydectes		907 Homer wrote his Poems & flourish'd ab. ye time according to ye Marbles.	Homer ye Prince of Epic Poets.
			900 The End of ye Kingdom of Assyria by ye Conquest & Death of Sardanapalus is placed here by Justin & others, tho' we have follow'd Eusebius.	Thaletas of Crete ye Poet.
	898 Lycurgus			896 Johanan High Priest of ye Jews æt. 130. ob. 850
			893 The Phrygians are ye V.th who acquire ye Maritime Power of ye Mediter. & hold it 25 Years.	893 Diognetus ye VII.th Archon of Athens ob. 86
			884 Lycurgus after 10 Y. Travelling establishes his Body of Laws in Lacedæmon.	884 Lycurgus ye Lawgiver of Sparta ob.
			884 Iphitus, Lycurgus, & Cleosthenes restore ye Olympic Games at Elis which was 108 Years before what is vulgarly call'd ye I.st Olympiad.	884 Iphitus King of Elis.
882 Ocrazapes 42				Elisha ye Prophet ob. c. 830.
				Hazael King of Syria ob. c. 836.
	873 Charilaus		874 The XXII.d Egyptian Dynasty of ye Bubastites begins & continues 49 Years.	874 Aladius ye 12th King of ye Latins ob. 855
			869 Phidon King of Argos invented Scales & Measures & Coin'd Silver at Ægina.	869 Phidon King of Argos ob. 854.
			869 The City of Carthage is built by Queen Dido about this time.	865 Pherecles ye VIII.th Archon of Athens ob. 84
			868 The Cyprians are ye VI.th who acquire ye Maritime Power of ye Mediterranean	
			853 Aladius K. of ye Latins endeavour. to imitate Thunder is destroy'd by Lightning.	855 Aventinus ye 13th K. of ye Latins ob. 81
		853 Telecles 40		850 Zecharia High Priest of ye Jews ob. 84
				846 Ariphron ye IX.th Archon of Athens ob. 82
840 Thonosconcolerus or Sardanapalus 20				840 Amaria High Priest of ye Jews ob. c. 8
				836 Benhadad II. King of Syria.
			826 The Phœnicians are ye VII.th who acquire ye Maritime Power of ye Mediterranean	826 Thespieus ye X.th Archon of Athens ob. 799
			825 The XXIII.d Egyptian Dynasty of ye Tanites begins & continues 44 Years.	Belesis ye Astronom. & Priest of Babylon.
820 The Kingdom of Assyria finish'd			820 Nineveh is taken after 3 Years Siege by Arbaces & Belesis, & finishes ye Kingdom of Assyria. Sardanapalus burns himself to Death. The Kingdom is subdivided.	820 Arbaces Prefect of Media.
				818 Procas ye 14th King of ye Latins ob. 793
		813 Alcamenes 37	814 The Kingdom of Macedon begins & continues 646 Y. till ye Battle of Pydna.	814 Caranus ye I.st King of Macedon ob. 786.
	809 Nicander			810 Ahitub II. High Priest of ye Jews ob. 772

N.o 5. VIIIth CENTURY BEFORE CHRIST Part 1st

Julian Period	Olympiads		Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Judah	Kings of Israel	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Assyria	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lydia	Kings of Lacedemon		Kings of Rome
											Eurypontidæ	Agidæ	
3914				800	10 Uzziah or	24 Jeroboam II	1 Osorthon II		15 Caranus		10 Nicander	14 Alcamenes	
3915				799	11 Azariah	25	2		16		11	15	
3916				798	12	26	3		17		12	16	
3917				797	13	27	4		18	1 Ardysus	13	17	
3918				796	14	28	5		19	2	14	18	
3919				795	15	29	6		20	3	15	19	
3920				794	16	30	7		21	4	16	20	
3921				793	17	31	8		22	5	17	21	
3922				792	18	32	9		23	6	18	22	
3923				791	19	33	1 Psammus		24	7	19	23	
3924				790	20	34	2		25	8	20	24	
3925				789	21	35	3		26	9	21	25	
3926				788	22	36	4		27	10	22	26	
3927				787	23	37	5		28	11	23	27	
3928				786	24	38	6		1 Cœnus	12	24	28	
3929				785	25	39	7		2	13	25	29	
3930				784	26	40	8		3	14	26	30	
3931				783	27	41	9 The XXIVth		4	15	27	31	
3932				782	28	Interregnum	10 Dynasty		5	16	28	32	
3933				781	29	of 11 Years	1 Borchoris		6	17	29	33	
3934				780	30		2		7	18	30	34	
3935				779	31		3		8	19	31	35	
3936				778	32		4		9	20	32	36	
3937				777	33		5	1 Phul	10	21	33	37	
3938	I	1		776	34		6	2	11	22	34	1 Polydorus	
3939		2		775	35		7	3	12	23	35	2	
3940		3		774	36		8	4	1 Thurimas	24	36	3	
3941		4		773	37		9	5	2	25	37	4	
3942	II	1		772	38		10	6	3	26	38	5	
3943		2		771	39	1 Zachariah^{6m} 1 Shallum^{1m}	11	7	4	27	39	6	
3944		3		770	40	1 Menahem	12	8	5	28	1 Theopompus	7	
3945		4		769	41	2	13	9	6	29	2	8	
3946	III	1		768	42	3	14	10	7	30	3	9	
3947		2		767	43	4	15	11	8	31	4	10	
3948		3		766	44	5	16	12	9	32	5	11	
3949		4		765	45	6	17	13	10	33	6	12	
3950	IV	1		764	46	7	18	14	11	34	7	13	
3951		2		763	47	8	19	15	12	35	8	14	
3952		3		762	48	9	20	16	13	36	9	15	
3953		4		761	49	10	21	17	14	1 Halyattes	10	16	
3954	V	1		760	50	1 Pekaiah	22	18	15	2	11	17	
3955		2		759	51	2	23	19	16	3	12	18	
3956		3	Years of Rome	758	52	1 Pekah	24	20	17	4	13	19	
3957		4		757	1 Jotham	2	25	21	18	5	14	20	
3958	VI	1		756	2	3	26	22	19	6	15	21	
3959		2		755	3	4	27	23	20	7	16	22	Kings of
3960		3		754	4	5	28	24	21	8	17	23	Rome
3961		4	1	753	5	6	29	25	22	9	18	24	1 Romulus
3962	VII	1	2	752	6	7	30	26	23	10	19	25	2
3963		2	3	751	7	8	31	27	24	11	20	26	3

Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
Jonah y^e Prophet.	*The Kingdom of Lydia begins & continues 249 Years.* *Amulius usurps y^e Kingdom of y^e Latins setting aside his Elder Brother Numitor:*	*Abiud II. Jewish Highpriest ob: c. 77* *Agamestor y^e XI.th Archon of Athens ob. 779* *Amulius y^e 15th K.^g of y^e Latins ob. 754.* *Telestus King of Corinth ob. 779.*
Amos y^e Prophet. *Hoseah y^e Prophet ob: c. 721.*	*Amos prophecys ag.st Jeroboam II. King of Israel._ The Egyptians are y^e VIII.th who acquire the Maritime Power of the Mediterranean.* *The Corinthians first invent y^e Ships call'd Triremes.* *The XXIV.th Egyptian Dynasty of y^e Saites begins & continues 44 Years.*	*Androcles ob. 743 } Kings of* *Antiochus ob. 742 } Messenia.*
	The Race of Kings end at Corinth & are Succeeded by Annual Magistrates call'd Prytanes. *Coroebus conquers in y^e XXVIII.th Olympiad fr.^m y^e Institution by Iphitus tho' vulgarly call'd y^e 1 Olympiad. it was Celebrated on July 23. according to Scaliger.* *Azariah K.^g of Judah presuming to burn Incense is struck w.th Leprosy & continues till his Death.*	*Automenes y^e 1.st of y^e Prytanes at Corinth* *Eschylus y^e XII.th Athen.ⁿ Archon ob: 756.* *Coroebus y^e Olympick Victor:* *Zadok II. Jewish Highpriest ob: 72*
	Phul K.^g of Assyria invades y^e K.^{gdom} of Israel but departs soon being bribed by Menahem w.th [illegible] talents	
Nahum y^e Prophet. *Isaiah y^e Prophet, was sawn asunder by order of Manasses 696.* *Micah y^e Prophet.*	*Theopompus K.^g of Lacedemon introduces five Ephori into y^e Government.* *Isaiah y^e Prophet begins to Prophecy & continues it for above Sixty Years.* *The Decennial Archons begin at Athens, Charops being y^e first.* *The Æra of y^e Building of Rome begins according to Varro Ap. 20. or y^e 12 of y^e Calends of May. The Milesians are y^e IX.th who acquire y^e Maritime Power of the Mediterranean.* *Daicles is crown'd at y^e Olympick Games being y^e first who had that Honour:*	*Elatus y^e first of y^e Ephori.* *Alcmaeon y^e XIII.th Athen.ⁿ Archon ob: 754.* *Numitor y^e 16th K.^g of y^e Latins.* *Charops y^e 1.st Decennial Archon at Athens.*

Nº 6 VIII.th CENTURY BEFORE CHRIST Part 2.^{d}

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Judah	Kings of Israel	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Assyria	Kings of Babylon	Kings of Lydia	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidae	Kings of Lacedemon Agidae	Kings of Macedon
3964		VII 3	4	750	8 Jotham	9 Pekah	32 Bocchoris	28 Phul		12 Halyattes	21 Theopompus	27 Polydorus	25 Thurimas
3965		4	5	749	9	10	33	29	Kings of	13	22	28	26
3966		VIII 1	6	748	10	11	34	30	Babylon	14	23	29	27
3967	1	2	7	747	11	12	35	1 Tiglath	1 Nabonassar	1 Meles	24	30	28
3968	2	3	8	746	12	13	36	2 Pileser	2	2	25	31	29
3969	3	4	9	745	13	14	37	3	3	3	26	32	30
3970	4	IX 1	10	744	14	15	38	4	4	4	27	33	31
3971	5	2	11	743	15	16	39	5	5	5	28	34	32
3972	6	3	12	742	16	17	40	6	6	6	29	35	33
3973	7	4	13	741	1 Ahaz	18	41	7	7	7	30	36	34
3974	8	X 1	14	740	2	19	42	8	8	8	31	37	35
3975	9	2	15	739	3	20	43	9	9	9	32	38	36
3976	10	3	16	738	4	Anarchy in	44	10	10	10	33	39	37
3977	11	4	17	737	5	ye Kingdom	1 Sabacon 1st	11	11	11	34	40	38
3978	12	XI 1	18	736	6	of Israel for	2 ye Ethiopian	12	12	12	35	41	39
3979	13	2	19	735	7	nine Years.	3	13	13	1 Candaules	36	42	40
3980	14	3	20	734	8		4	14	14	2	37	43	41
3981	15	5	21	733	9		5	15	1 Nadius	3	38	44	42
3982	16	XII 1	22	732	10		6	16	2	4	39	45	43
3983	17	2	23	731	11		7	17	1 Chinzirus	5	40	46	44
3984	18	3	24	730	12		8	18	2 & Porus	6	41	47	45
3985	19	4	25	729	13	1 Hoshea	9	19	3	7	42	48	1 Perdiccas
3986	20	XIII 1	26	728	14	2	10	20	4	8	43	49	2
3987	21	2	27	727	15	3	11	1 Salmanasar	5	9	44	50	3
3988	22	3	28	726	1 Hezekiah	4	12	2	1 Jugaeus	10	45	51	4
3989	23	4	29	725	2	5	1 Sevicus	3	2	11	46	52	5
3990	24	XIV 1	30	724	3	6	2	4	3	12	47	1 Eurycrates	6
3991	25	2	31	723	4	7	3	5	4	13	1 Zeuxidamus	2	7
3992	26	3	32	722	5	8	4	6	5	14	2	3	8
3993	27	4	33	721	6	9 Samariah	5	7	1 Mardokem	15	3	4	9
3994	28	XV 1	34	720	7	taken & ye ten	6	8	2 padus	16	4	5	10
3995	29	2	35	719	8	Tribes carried	7	9	3	17	5	6	11
3996	30	3	36	718	9	into Captivity	8	10	4	1 Gyges	6	7	12
3997	31	4	37	717	10	by Salmanasar	9	11	5	2	7	8	13
3998	32	XVI 1	38	716	11	K.^{g} of Assyria	10	12	6	3	8	9	14
3999	33	2	39	715	12		11	13	7	4	9	10	15
4000	34	3	40	714	13		12	14	8	5	10	11	16
4001	35	4	41	713	14		1 Taracus	15	9	6	11	12	17
4002	36	XVII 1	42	712	15		2	1 Senacherib	10	7	12	13	18
4003	37	2	43	711	16		3	2	11	8	13	14	19
4004	38	3	44	710	17		4	3	12	9	14	15	20
4005	39	4	45	709	18		5	1 Assaradinus	1 Archianus	10	15	16	21
4006	40	XVIII 1	46	708	19		6	2 or Esarhaddon	2	11	16	17	22
4007	41	2	47	707	20		7	3	3	12	17	18	23
4008	42	3	48	706	21		8	4	4	13	18	19	24
4009	43	4	49	705	22		9	5	5	14	19	20	25
4010	44	XIX 1	50	704	23		10	6	Interregnum	15	20	21	26
4011	45	2	51	703	24		11	7	of two Years	16	21	22	27
4012	46	3	52	702	25		12	8	1 Belibus	17	22	23	28
4013	47	4	53	701	26		13	9	2	18	23	24	29

Kings of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4 Romulus		The Rape of the Sabine Virgins by ye Romans.	Tatius Kg of ye Sabines ob: 742
5			
6		This is call'd by ye Eleans ye I Anolympiad because ye Pisans presided in it, tho' it was rather in ye VIII Olympiad from Iphitus.	Rezin King of Syria ob: 741
7 Tatius 1		The Romans & Sabines make Peace & Unite their States. The Æra of Nabonassar begins.	
8 2			
9 3			
10 4			Æsimedes II Dec! Archon at Athens
11 5		The I. Messenian War betw. them & ye Lacedemonians begins & continues 19 Years.	
12 6			Euphaes Kg of Messenia ob: 730
13			
14			
15			
16		Romulus triumphs over the Camerini.	
17		The XXth Egyptian Dynasty of the Ethiopians begins & continues 44 Years.	
18	Eumelus ye Corinth. Poet		Midas Kg of Phrygia ob: 697
19			
20		The Carians about ye time have ye Command of ye Mediterranean.	Clidicus III Dec! Archon at Athens
21			
22		Romulus triumphs over ye Veientes. – Syracuse built by a Colony of Corinthians under	Archias of Corinth
23	Habakkuk ye Prophet		
24			Aristodemus Kg of Messenia ob: 72[illegible]
25			
26			
27			
28		The Lacedemonians being defeated by Aristodemus allow ye Wives to prostitute ym selves in ye absence.	
29			
30		The Ist Messenian War ended by ye taking of Ithome by w. they become Vassals to the Lacedemonians. The Diaulos is added to the Olympick Games.	Hippomenes IV Dec! Archon at Athens
31		A Colony of the Messenians under Alcidamidas settle at Rhegium.	Alcidamidas ye Messenian
32			
33		Samaria taken after 3 Years Siege & ye Kingdom of Israel finish'd by Salmanasar Kg of Assyria. – The 1st Eclipse of ye Moon on Record, according to Ptolemy March 19th 3 hours 20m before Midnight.	
34		The 2d & 3d Eclipses of ye Moon on Record ye 2d on March 8h 30m before Midnight & ye 3d on Sept. 1st 4 hours 20m before Midnight, according to the Meridian of Alexandria.	
35		The Δολιχος was added to ye Olympick Games & they first run naked in ye Σταδιον; it belongs properly to ye 1 Year of ye XV Olympiad.	
36			Elulæus Kg of Tyre
37		Tyre is besieged in vain for about five Years by Salmanasar Kg of Assyria.	
Interregnum			
1 Numa			Hicetas Kg of Arcadia
2 Pompilius			Leocrates V Dec! Archon at Athens
3			
4			
5			
6		Sennacherib's Army destroy'd by an Angel in one Night to ye amount of 185,000 Men.	
7		An Order of XII Priests call'd Salii instituted by Numa.	Dejoces Prefect of Media afterw: King ob. 647 &c.
8		The πενταθλον & ye παλη added to ye Olympick Games. Ecbatana built by Dejoces.	
9		The Lacedemonian Bastards call'd Parthenians being expell'd Sparta build Tarentum.	
10			
11			Aminocles of Corinth
12			Apsander VI Dec! Archon at Athens
13		Corcyra built by the Corinthians.	
14			
15			

N° 7. VIIth CENTURY. BEFORE CHRIST. Part 1st

Julian Period	Years of Nabonaſsar	Olympiads		Years of Rome	Years before Chriſt	Kings of Judah	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Aſsyria	Kings of Babylon	Kings of Media	Kings of Lydia	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon		Kings of Rome
													Eurypontidæ	Agidæ	
4014	48	XX	1	54	700	27 Hezekiah	14 Taracus	10 Aſsaradinus	3 Belibus	1 Dejoces	19 Gyges	30 Perdiccas	2 Zeuxidamus	25 Eurycrates	16 Numa
4015	49		2	55	699	28	15 Ethiopian	11	1 Apronadius	2	20	31	25	26	17 Pompilius
4016	50		3	56	698	29	16	12	2	3	21	32	26	27	18
4017	51		4	57	697	1 Manaſses	17	13	3	4	22	33	27	28	19
4018	52	XXI	1	58	696	2	18	14	4	5	23	34	28	29	20
4019	53		2	59	695	3	19	15	5	6	24	35	29	30	21
4020	54		3	60	694	4	20	16	6	7	25	36	30	31	22
4021	55		4	61	693	5	1 Merres	17	1 Rigebelus	8	26	37	31	32	23
4022	56	XXII	1	62	692	6	2	18	1 Meſesimor	9	27	38	32	33	24
4023	57		2	63	691	7	3	19	2 dacus	10	28	39	33	34	25
4024	58		3	64	690	8	4	20	3	11	29	40	1 Anaxidamus	35	26
4025	59		4	65	689	9	5	21	4	12	30	41	2	36	27
4026	60	XXIII	1	66	688	10	6	22	Interregnum	13	31	42	3	37	28
4027	61		2	67	687	11	7	23	of 8 Years	14	32	43	4	1 Anaxander	29
4028	62		3	68	686	12	8	24		15	33	44	5	2	30
4029	63		4	69	685	13	9	25		16	34	45	6	3	31
4030	64	XXIV	1	70	684	14	10	26		17	35	46	7	4	32
4031	65		2	71	683	15	11	27		18	36	47	8	5	33
4032	66		3	72	682	16	12	28		19	37	48	9	6	34
4033	67		4	73	681	17	1 Stephinates	29		20	38	49	10	7	35
4034	68	XXV	1	74	680	18	2	30 Aſsaradinus King of		21	1 Ardysus II	50	11	8	36
4035	69		2	75	679	19	3	31 Aſsyria & Babylon		22	2	51	12	9	37
4036	70		3	76	678	20	4	32		23	3	1 Argæus	13	10	38
4037	71		4	77	677	21	5	33		24	4	2	14	11	39
4038	72	XXVI	1	78	676	22	6	34		25	5	3	15	12	40
4030	73		2	79	675	23	7	35		26	6	4	16	13	41
4040	74		3	80	674	24	1 Nechepsos	36		27	7	5	17	14	42
4041	75		4	81	673	25	2	37		28	8	6	18	15	43
4042	76	XXVII	1	82	672	26	3	38		29	9	7	19	16	1 Tullus
4043	77		2	83	671	27	4	39		30	10	8	20	17	2 Hostilius
4044	78		3	84	670	28	5	40		31	11	9	21	18	3
4045	79		4	85	660	29	6	41		32	12	10	22	19	4
4046	80	XXVIII	1	86	668	30	1 Necho	42 Babylon	Aſsyria	33	13	11	23	20	5
4047	81		2	87	667	31	2	1 Saosduchinus	1 Ninus II	34	14	12	24	21	6
4048	82		3	88	666	32	3	2	2	35	15	13	25	22	7
4049	83		4	89	665	33	4	3	3	36	16	14	26	23	8
4050	84	XXIX	1	90	664	34	5	4	4	37	17	15	27	24	9
4051	85		2	91	663	35	6	5	5	38	18	16	28	25	10
4052	86		3	92	662	36	7	6	6	39	19	17	29	26	11
4053	87		4	93	661	37	8	7	7	40	20	18	30	27	12
4054	88	XXX	1	94	660	38	1 Psammitichus	8	8	41	21	19	31	28	13
4055	89		2	95	659	39	2	9	9	42	22	20	32	29	14
4056	90		3	96	658	40	3	10	10	43	23	21	33	30	15
4057	91		4	97	657	41	4	11	11	44	24	22	34	31	16
4058	92	XXXI	1	98	656	42	5	12	12	45	25	23	35	32	17
4059	93		2	99	655	43	6	13	13	46	26	24	36	33	18
4060	94		3	100	654	44	7	14	14	47	27	25	37	34	19
4061	95		4	101	653	45	8	15	15	48	28	26	38	35	20
4062	96	XXXII	1	102	652	46	9	16	16	49	29	27	39	36	21
4063	97		2	103	651	47	10	17	17	50	30	28	1 Archidamus	37	22

Men of Learning or Genius.	**Remarkable Events**	**Statesmen Warriors, &c.**
Tobias sen.r ob. 648 æt. 102	Isaiah the Prophet is put to Death by Manaſses being cut asunder by a Saw The XXVIth Egyptian Dynasty of the Saites begins…	Erxias 7th Decen.l Archon at Athens
Archilochus the Poet & Inventor of ye Iambick Verse Tyrtæus the Poet	The IId Meſsenian War begins, they rebelling ag.t the Lacedem.ians & continues 14 Years. The Government of Athens under Annual Archons begins, Creon being the first. Aristomenes defeats the Lacedemonians near Caprus's Monument. The Lacedem.ians defeat ye Meſsenians by ye Treachery of Aristocrates K. of ye Arcadians wm. they brib'd.	Aristomenes ye Meſsenian Gen. ob. 671 Creon ye 1st Annual Archon at Athens Phanas ye Meſsenian ob. 682
Terpander ye Poet & 1st Conqueror in the Carnia Thaletas of Gortynius in Crete the Musician	The Chariot Race introduced at ye Olympick Games. Aſsaradinus or Esarhadon King of Aſsyria takes poſseſsion of the Kingdom of Babylon. Dejoces extends the Median Empire to the River Halys Manaſses K.g of Judah is taken Prisoner & carried in chains to Babylon. The Lesbians acquire about ye time ye Command of ye Mediterranean wch they retain about 69 Years. The Festival Games of ye Carnia instituted in Sparta ab.t ye time they w.r Annual in Aug.t & continued 9 days Terpander added ab.t ye time 3 Strings to ye Lyre giving it 7 wch it formerly had but 4 Strings. Ira taken by ye Laced.ns after a Siege of 11 Years wch finishes ye IId Meſsen.n War: wn. ye Meſsen.ns are expell'd [illegible]	Theoclus ye Meſsen.n Bard. ob. 671 Gorgus ye Meſsenian Euryalus ye Laced.n Gen.l Emperamus ye Laced.n Gen.l
Alcman of Sardis ye Lyric Poet	The Combat betw.n the 3 Horatii & the 3 Curiatii. The City of Alba destroy'd.— War betw.n ye Romans & Fidenates. A Sea Fight betw.n ye Corinthians & ye Inhabitants of Corcyra 260 Years before ye End of the Peloponnesian War	Damagetus K. of Ialysus in Rhodes Anaxilas Tyr.t of Rhegium Metius Fuffetius ye Alban Gen.l ob. 66
	Cypselus usurped the Government of Corinth & continued in it for Thirty Years. Byzantium built by a Colony of ye Argives or ac.g to some ye Athen.ns & c. A five Years War betw.n ye Romans & Sabines begins.	Cypselus Tyrant of Corinth ob. 629 Demaratus ye Corinthian & Fath. of Tarquinius Priscus.

N.º 8. VII.th CENTURY BEFORE CHRIST Part 2.d

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Judah	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Babylon	Kings of Assyria	Kings of Media	Kings of Lydia	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidæ	Kings of Lacedemon Agidæ	Kings of Rome
4064	98	XXXII 3	104	650	48 *Manasses*	11 *Psammitichus*	1 *Saosduchinus*	18 *Ninus II*	51 *Dejoces*	3 *Ardyus II*	29 *Argæus*	2 *Archidamus*	38 *Anaxander*	23 *Tullus*
4065	99	4	105	649	49	12	19	19	52	32	30	3	39	24 *Hostilius*
4066	100	XXXIII 1	106	648	50	13	20	20	53	33	31	4	40	25
4067	101	2	107	647	51	14	1 *Chyniladanus*	21	1 *Phraortes*	34	32	5	41	26
4068	102	3	108	646	52	15	2	22	2	35	33	6	42	27
4069	103	4	109	645	53	16	3	23	3	36	34	7	43	28
4070	104	XXXIV 1	110	644	54	17	4	24	4	37	35	8	1 *Eurycrates II*	29
4071	105	2	111	643	55	18	5	25	5	38	36	9	2	30
4072	106	3	112	642	1 *Amon*	19	6	26	6	39	37	10	3	31
4073	107	4	113	641	2	20	7	1 *Nabuchodonosor*	7	40	38	11	4	32
4074	108	XXXV 1	114	640	1 *Josiah*	21	8	2	8	41	1 *Philip*	12	5	1 *Ancus*
4075	109	2	115	639	2	22	9	3	9	42	2	13	6	2 *Martius*
4076	110	3	116	638	3	23	10	4	10	43	3	14	7	3
4077	111	4	117	637	4	24	11	5	11	44	4	15	8	4
4078	112	XXXVI 1	118	636	5	25	12	6	12	45	5	16	9	5
4079	113	2	119	635	6	26	13	7	13	46	6	17	10	6
4080	114	3	120	634	7	27	14	8	14	47	7	18	11	7
4081	115	4	121	633	8	28	15	9	15	48	8	19	12	8
4082	116	XXXVII 1	122	632	9	29	16	10	16	49	9	20	13	9
4083	117	2	123	631	10	30	17	11	17	1 *Sadyattes*	10	21	14	10
4084	118	3	124	630	11	31	18	12	18	2	11	22	15	11
4085	119	4	125	629	12	32	19	13	19	3	12	23	16	12
4086	120	XXXVIII 1	126	628	13	33	20	14	20	4	13	24	17	13
4087	121	2	127	627	14	34	21	15	21	5	14	25	18	14
4088	122	3	128	626	15	35	22	16	22	6	15	26	19	15
4089	123	4	129	625	16	36	1 *Nabopolassar*	17	1 *Cyaxares*	7	16	27	20	16
4090	124	XXXIX 1	130	624	17	37	2	18	2	8	17	28	21	17
4091	125	2	131	623	18	38	3	19	3	9	18	29	22	18
4092	126	3	132	622	19	39	4	20	4	10	19	30	23	19
4093	127	4	133	621	20	40	5	1 *Saracus or*	5	11	20	31	24	20
4094	128	XL 1	134	620	21	41	6	2 *Sardanapalus*	6	12	21	32	25	21
4095	129	2	135	619	22	42	7	3	7	1 *Halyattes II*	22	33	26	22
4096	130	3	136	618	23	43	8	4	8	2	23	34	27	23
4097	131	4	137	617	24	44	9	5	9	3	24	35	28	24
4098	132	XLI 1	138	616	25	1 *Pharaoh Necho*	10	6	10	4	25	36	29	1 *Tarquinius*
4099	133	2	139	615	26	2	11	7	11	5	26	37	30	2 *Priscus*
4100	134	3	140	614	27	3	12	8	12	6	27	38	31	3
4101	135	4	141	613	28	4	13	9	13	7	28	39	32	4
4102	136	XLII 1	142	612	29	5	14	10	14	8	29	40	33	5
4103	137	2	143	611	30	6	15	11	15	9	30	41	34	6
4104	138	3	144	610	31	7	16	12	16	10	31	42	35	7
4105	139	4	145	609	32 *Jehoahaz* 3 m	8	17	13	17	11	32	43	36	8
4106	140	XLIII 1	146	608	1 *Jehoiakim*	9	18	14	18	12	33	44	37	9
4107	141	2	147	607	2	10	19	15	19	13	34	45	1 *Leon*	10
4108	142	3	148	606	3	11	20	16	20	14	35	46	2	11
4109	143	4	149	605	4	12	21		21	15	36	1 *Agasicles*	3	12
4110	144	XLIV 1	150	604	5	13	1 *Nabopolassar*		22	16	37	2	4	13
4111	145	2	151	603	6	14	2 *Nebuchadnezzar*		23	17	38	3	5	14
4112	146	3	152	602	7	15	3		24	18	1 *Aeropus*	4	6	15
4113	147	4	153	601	8	16	4		25	19	2	5	7	16

Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
	The παγκράτιον & ỹ ἵππος κέλης are both added to ỹ Olympick Games — The Thoth of ỹ Year of Nabonassar was on Feb. 16th having shifted 25 days in 100 Years. Pantaleon Kg his Pisans presided in ỹ Olympiad having excluded ỹ Eleans who ỹfore expunged it after: from ỹ Series & call'd it ỹ 2d Anolympiad. Amon King of Judah is treacherously put to death by his Domestick Servants.	Dropilus Archon at Athens. Pantaleon King of ỹ Pisans.
	Politorium a City of the Latins taken & destroyed by ỹ Romans. The παίδων στάδιον & ỹ πάλη παίδων are both added to ỹ Olympick Games. The Fidenates & Sabines rebell agt ỹ Romans ỹ War continues by Intervals for about 50 Years.	Damasias Archon at Athens. Thrasibulus Tyr.t of Miletus.
Jeremiah ỹ Prophet ob: c.a 577 Zephania ỹ Prophet	Cyrene is built by Battus who begins that Kingdom. The Government of Corinth is usurped by Periander who holds it for 44 Years — Prusias in Bithynia built. The πένταθλον παίδων is added to ỹ Olympick Games but it was afterwds discontinued. Phraortes Kg of ỹ Medes is killd in battle by ỹ Assyrians. The Scythians invade Media Lydia &c. & keep Possession of sevl Provinces for 28 Years. Draco establishes his Laws at Athens A War betw ỹ Lydians & Melesians continues 11 Years. — The 1st Eclipse on Record n: was of ỹ Moon on Saturday ỹ April 22d 3 hours after Midnt according to ỹ Meridian of Alexandria.	Battus Kg of Cyrene ob. c.a 591. Periander 2d Tyr.t of Corinth ob.58 Draco ỹ Lawgiver & Archon at Ath Madyes ỹ Scythian Genl
Arion ỹ Musician Pittacus of Mitylene ob. 570 at 82	The Apiolani conquerd by ỹ Romans. — The πυγμὴ παίδων is added to ỹ Olympick Games.	Melanchrus Tyr.t of Lesbos ob. c.a 612 Heniochides Archon at Athens. Panætius Tyrant of Leontium Ithobalus IId Kg of Tyre ob. c.a 595. Phryno ỹ Athenn Genl ob. 590.
Alcæus ỹ Poet	Necho began about this time ỹ famous Canal betwixt ỹ Nile & ỹ Red Sea. Josiah Kg of Judah is slain in Battle at Megiddo in ỹ Spring by Pharaoh Necho King of Egypt. Nineveh taken & destroyd by ỹ joint Armys of Cyaxares & Nabopolassar. The beginning of the Captivity By Necho's Order some Phenicians at ỹ time saild from ỹ Red Sea round Africa & returnd by ỹ Mediterranean.	Aristocles Archon at Athens. Critias Archon at Athens.

N° 9. VIth CENTURY. BEFORE CHRIST Part Ist

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Babylon	Kings of Judah	Kings of Media		Kings of Lydia	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidæ	Agidæ
4114	148	XLV 1	154	600	11 Apries or	5 Nebuchadnezar or	9 Jehoiakim	26 Cyaxares		20 Alyattes II	3 Aeropas	6 Agasicles	8 Leon
4115	149	2	155	599	2 Hophra	6 Nabocolassar	10	27		21	4	7	9
4116	150	3	156	598	3	7	11	28		22	5	8	10
4117	151	4	157	597	4	8	1 Zedekiah	29		23	6	9	11
4118	152	XLVI 1	158	596	5	9	2	30		24	7	10	12
4119	153	2	159	595	6	10	3	31		25	8	11	13
4120	154	3	160	594	7	11	4	32		26	9	12	14
4121	155	4	161	593	8	12	5	33		27	10	13	15
4122	156	XLVII 1	162	592	9	13	6	34		28	11	14	16
4123	157	2	163	591	10	14	7	35		29	12	15	17
4124	150	3	164	590	11	15	8	36		30	13	16	18
4125	159	4	165	589	12	16	9	37		31	14	17	19
4126	160	XLVIII 1	166	588	13	17	10	38		32	15	18	20
4127	161	2	167	587	14	18	11 conqd by	39		33	16	19	21
4128	162	3	168	586	15	19	Nebuchadnezar	40		34	17	20	22
4129	163	4	169	585	16	20		1 Astyages		35	18	21	23
4130	164	XLIX 1	170	584	17	21		2		36	19	22	24
4131	165	2	171	583	18	22		3		37	20	23	25
4132	166	3	172	582	19	23		4		38	21	24	26
4133	167	4	173	581	20	24		5		39	22	25	27
4134	168	L 1	174	580	21	25		6		40	23	26	28
4135	169	2	175	579	22	26		7		41	24	27	29
4136	170	3	176	578	23	27		8		42	25	28	30
4137	171	4	177	577	24	28		9		43	26	29	31
4138	172	LI 1	178	576	25	29		10		44	1 Alcetas	30	32
4139	173	2	179	575	26	30		11		45	2	31	33
4140	174	3	180	574	27	31		12		46	3	32	34
4141	175	4	181	573	28	32		13		47	4	33	35
4142	176	LII 1	182	572	29	33		14		48	5	34	36
4143	177	2	183	571	30	34		15		49	6	35	37
4144	178	3	184	570	Interregnum	35		16		50	7	36	38
4145	179	4	185	569	1 Amasis	36		17		51	8	37	39
4146	180	LIII 1	186	568	2	37		18		52	9	38	40
4147	181	2	187	567	3	38		19		53	10	39	41
4148	182	3	188	566	4	39		20		54	11	40	42
4149	183	4	189	565	5	40		21		55	12	41	43
4150	184	LIV 1	190	564	6	41		22		56	13	1 Ariston	44
415	185	2	191	563	7	42		23		57	14	2	1 Anaxandri-
4152	186	3	192	562	8	43		24		1 Crœsus	15	3	2 -das
4153	187	4	193	561	9	1 Ilvarodamus		25	Kings of	2	16	4	3
4154	188	LV 1	194	560	10	2		26	Persia	3	17	5	4
4155	189	2	195	559	11	1 Nericassolassar		27	1 Cyrus	4	18	6	5
4156	190	3	196	558	12	2		28	2	5	19	7	6
4157	191	4	197	557	13	3		29	3	6	20	8	7
4158	192	LVI 1	198	556	14	4 Laborosoarchod 9 ms		30	4	7	21	9	8
4159	193	2	199	555	15	1 Nabonadius		31	5	8	22	10	9
4160	194	3	200	554	16	2		32	6	9	23	11	10
4161	195	4	201	553	17	3		33	7	10	24	12	11
4160	196	LVII 1	202	552	18	4		34	8	11	25	13	12
4163	197	2	203	551	19	5		35	9	12	26	14	13

Kings of Rome.	Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
17 Tarquinius	Sappho ye Lyrick Poetess		
18 Priscus			
19			
20	Chilo of Lacedemon	Jehoiachin Kg. of Judah is carryed away Captive by Nebuchadnezzar to Babylon.	
21	Epimenides of Crete ye Builder	The Scythians expell'd from the Upper Asia by Cyaxares af.r 28 Years Possession.	
22	of Temples in Greece		
23	Thales of Miletus ob: 548 æt. 96		Solon Archon & Lawgiver of Athen.
24	Ezechiel ye Prophet		ob: 558 æt. 80
25	Anacharsis ye Scythian		
26		The Pythian Games first celebrated at Delphi & continued on the 2d Year of every Olympiad.	Arcesilaus Kg. of Cyrene ob: 575
27		The Lydian War begins betwixt Cyaxares & Halyattes & continues 6 Years	
28			
29			
30		The City of Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezar after a Siege of 18 Mon.s June 9th	Nabuzardan Babylonian Gen.l
31		The Temple of Jerusalem is burnt on the 7th day of the 5th Month	Gedolias Bab: Gov.r of Judea
32	Æsop ye Mythologist ob. c. 561	A Battle upon ye River Halys betw.n Cyaxares & Halyattes interrupted by a total Eclipse of the Sun May 28th which was predicted by Thales & occasioned ye peace betw. ye two nations	Syennesis or Labynites Gov.r of Cilic
33			Psammetichus Tyr.t of Corinth
34			
35		The Isthmian Games restor'd being celebrated ye 1st & 3d Year of every Olympiad	Damasias Archon of Athens
36			
37			
38	Stesichorus ye Poet ob: 556		
1 Servius			
2 Tullius			
3			
4			Battus II s.d Eudemon Kg. of Cyrene
5			ob: c. 554
6			
7		Tyre taken by Nebuchadnezar after a Siege of 13 Years.	
8		Apries Kg. of Egypt dethron'd by Nebuchadnezar.	
9			Aristomenes Archon of Athens
10			
11	Anaximander of Miletus	The Nemean Games restor'd being celebrated ye 1st & 3d Year of every Olympiad.	
12	ob: 547 æt. 64		Phalaris Tyr.t of Agrigentum
13			ob: 552
14	Bias of Priene one of ye 7 Wi		
15			Cleobulus Tyr.t of Lindus in Rhod.
16			
17	Susarion & Dolon ye Inventors	The first Comedy at Athens acted upon a moveable Scaffold by Susarion & Dolon.	Hippoclides Archon of Athens
18	of Comedy		
19		Pisistratus first usurp'd the Tyranny of Athens & held it two Years.	Pisistratus Tyr.t of Athens
20			ob: 527
21	Daniel ye Prophet		
22		Pisistratus after an Expulsion recovers ye Tyranny of Athens a 2d time & holds it one Year.	
23	Anaximenes of Miletus ob:	Pisistratus is expell'd Athens & continues so for 11 Years.	Chilo one of ye Ephori at Lacedemon
24	c. 504		
25			Arcesilaus II Kg. of Cyrene ob: 550
26			Atys Son of Croesus ob: 549
27		Camarina in Sicily taken & destroyed by the Syracusans.	
28			

N°. 10 .VI.th Century. Before Christ Part 2d

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Babylon	Kings of Persia	Kings of Lydia	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon		Kings of Rome
										Eurypontidæ	Agidæ	
4164	198	LVII 3	204	550	20 Amasis	6 Nabonadius	10 Cyrus K.g both of Media	13 Crœsus	27 Alcetas	15 Ariston	14 Anaxandrides	29 Servius
4165	199	4	205	549	21	7	11 & Persia	14	28	16	15	30 Tullius
4166	200	LVIII 1	206	548	22	8	12	15 Conq.d by Cyrus	29	17	16	31
4167	201	2	207	547	23	9	13		1 Amyntas	18	17	32
4168	202	3	208	546	24	10	14		2	19	18	33
4169	203	4	209	545	25	11	15		3	20	19	34
4170	204	LIX 1	210	544	26	12	16		4	21	20	35
4171	205	2	211	543	27	13	17		5	22	21	36
4172	206	3	212	542	28	14	18		6	23	22	37
4173	207	4	213	541	29	15	19		7	24	23	38
4174	208	LX 1	214	540	30	16	20		8	25	24	39
4175	209	2	215	539	31	17	21		9	26	25	40
4176	210	3	216	538	32	conq.d by Cyrus	22 Darius s.d y Mede	1	10	27	26	41
4177	211	4	217	537	33	23		2	11	28	27	42
4178	212	LXI 1	218	536	34	24			12	29	28	43
4179	213	2	219	535	35	25			13	30	29	44
4180	214	3	220	534	36	26			14	31	30	1 Tarquinius
4181	215	4	221	533	37	27			15	32	31	2 s.d Superbus
4182	216	LXII 1	222	532	38	28			16	33	32	3
4183	217	2	223	531	39	29			17	34	33	4
4184	218	3	224	530	40	30			18	35	1 Cleomenes	5
4185	219	4	225	529	41	1 Cambyses			19	36	2	6
4186	220	LXIII 1	226	528	42	2			20	37	3	7
4187	221	2	227	527	43	3			21	38	4	8
4188	222	3	228	526	44	4			22	1 Demaratus	5	9
4189	223	4	229	525	Psammenitus 6m	5			23	2	6	10
4190	224	LXIV 1	230	524	conq.d by Cambyses	6			24	3	7	11
4191	225	2	231	523	7				25	4	8	12
4192	226	3	232	522	8	Smerdis one of the Magi 7m			26	5	9	13
4193	227 228	4	233	521	1 Darius s.d the Son of Hystaspes				27	6	10	14
4194	229	LXV 1	234	520	2				28	7	11	15
4195	230	2	235	519	3				29	8	12	16
4196	231	3	236	518	4				30	9	13	17
4197	232	4	235	517	5				31	10	14	18
4198	233	LXVI 1	238	516	6				32	11	15	19
4199	234	2	239	515	7				33	12	16	20
4200	235	3	240	514	8				34	13	17	21
4201	236	4	241	513	9				35	14	18	22
4202	237	LXVII 1	242	512	10				36	15	19	23
4203	238	2	243	511	11				37	16	20	24
4204	239	3	244	510	12				38	17	21	25
4205	240	4	245	509	13				39	18	22	Rome is govern'd by two Consuls & other Republican Magistrates till the Battle of Pharsalia being a space of 461 Years
4206	241	LXVIII 1	246	508	14				40	19	23	
4207	242	2	247	507	15				41	20	24	
4208	243	3	248	506	16				42	21	25	
4209	244	4	249	505	17				43	22	26	
4210	246	LXIX 1	250	504	18				44	23	27	
4211	246	2	251	503	19				45	24	28	
4212	247	3	252	502	20				46	25	29	
4213	248	4	253	501	21				47	26	30	

High Priests of the Jews	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
	Theognis ye Poet		
	Pherecydes ye Syrian ob: 515	Croesus (after crossing ye Halys by an Artificial Bridge contriv'd by Thales) is defeated by Cyrus	Harpagus Persian Gov.r of Lydia
	Pythagoras ob: 497	The Phoceans desert ye Native Country & settle in Gaul where they build Marseilles.	
		The Kingdom of Babylon finish'd, ye City being taken by Cyrus. Darius is made Viceroy	
	Simonides of Cea the Poet		
1 Jeshuah ye Son	Thespis ye Inventer of Tragedy	Cyrus gives an Edict for ye return of ye Jews & the Rebuilding ye Temple ye foundation were begun on ye 2d M.th of ye 2d Y.r after ye Return.	Zorobabel ye Jewish Leader
2 of Josadek	Xenophanes of Colophon ye Phil.	The first Tragedy was Acted ab.t this time at Athens on a Waggon by Thespis ye Marbles one day ye Year before.	
3			
4			
5	Anacreon ye Poet		Polycrates Tyrant of Samos ob: 522
6			
7			
8			Tomyris Queen of ye Massagetæ
9	Haggai ye Prophet		
10	Zachariah ye Prophet		Hippias ob: 490 Tyrants of Athens
11		Learning is greatly encouraged ab.t this time at Athens & a publick Library first founded by	Hipparchus ob: 513
12		Cambyses conquers Egypt being assisted by Polycrates with 40 Triremes.	
13			
14		The 5th Lunar Eclipse on record Observ'd at Babylon on Wed.y July 16. one hour before midnight & about 6 Digits eclipsed on the North part of her Disk	
15		Polycrates Tyrant of Samos is put to Death by Orætes.	Orætes Persian Pref.t of Sardis ob: 521
16		This Year is counted ye 227th & 228th Year of Nabonassar, as one began Jan.y 1st & ye other Dec.r 31.	Otanes the Persian
17	Confucius ye Chinese Philosopher		
18	ob: c.a 479.		
19			
20			
21			
22		The Temple of Jerusalem is finished March 10th & ye Passover celebrated April 18th	
23			Harmodius
24		Hipparchus ye Son of Pisistratus & one of ye Tyrants of Athens is put to Death by Harmodius & Aristogiton	Aristogiton
25		Babylon revolts f.m Darius but is recover'd two Years after by a Stratagem of Zopyrus	Syloson Tyrant of Samos
26			
27		The Tyranny of ye Pisistratidæ finally abolish'd at Athens by ye assistance of ye Lacedemonians	
28		The Consular Government begins at Rome Tarquin being expell'd w.th his whole Family on the 6th of ye Calends of March or Feb.y 24th being ye Regifugium of ye Calendar	L. Junius Brutus ob: 509
29		Sybaris destroy'd by those of Crotona who routed ye Army of 300,000 by one of 100,000 under	Milo 2d ye Wrestler
30			Porsenna K.g of Etruria
31	Heraclitus of Ephesus ye σκοτεινος Phil.r		Aristagoras of Miletus ob: 49[illegible]
32	Parmenides of Elea ye Phil.r		Artaphernes Persian Gov.r of Ionia
33		Sardis taken & burnt by ye Athenians w.ch gave occasion to ye Persian Invasion of Greece	
34		The lesser Triumph call'd Ovation is begun at Rome by Posthumius who entered ye City w.th a Myrtle Crown.	
35		The 6th Lunar Eclipse on record observ'd at Babylon on Monday Nov.r 19th 2h before Midnight having 3 Digits eclipsed on the South side of her Disk	
36			

Nº. 11. Vth Century Before Christ Part 1st.

Julian Period	Years of Nabonaſsar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Chriſt	Kings of Perſia	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidæ	Agidæ	High Prieſts of the Jews
4214	249	LXX 1	254	500	22 Darius 1st the Son of Hystaspes	48 Amyntas	27 Demaratus	31 Cleomenes	37 Jeshua
4215	250	2	255	499	23	49	28	32	38
4216	251	3	256	498	24	50	29	33	39
4217	252	4	257	497	25	1 Alexander	30	34	40
4218	253	LXXI 1	258	496	26	2	31	35	41
4219	254	2	259	495	27	3	32	36	42
4220	255	3	260	494	28	4	33	37	43
4221	256	4	261	493	29	5	34	38	44
4222	257	LXXII 1	262	492	30	6	35	39	45
4223	258	2	263	491	31	7	1 Leotychides	1 Leonidas	46
4224	259	3	264	490	32	8	2	2	47
4225	260	4	265	489	33	9	3	3	48
4226	261	LXXIII 1	266	488	34	10	4	4	49
4227	262	2	267	487	35	11	5	5	50
4228	263	3	268	486	36	12	6	6	51
4229	264	4	269	485	1 Xerxes 1st ye Great	13	7	7	52
4230	265	LXXIV 1	270	484	2	14	8	8	53
4231	266	2	271	483	3	15	9	9	54
4232	267	3	272	482	4	16	10	10	55
4233	268	4	273	481	5	17	11	11	56
4234	269	LXXV 1	274	480	6	18	12	12 1 Plistarchus	1 Joiakim
4235	270	2	275	479	7	19	13	2 under ye Guardianship	2
4236	271	3	276	478	8	20	14	3 of Pausanias	3
4237	272	4	277	477	9	21	15	4	4
4238	273	LXXVI 1	278	476	10	22	16	5	5
4239	274	2	279	475	11	23	17	6	6
4240	275	3	280	474	12	24	18	7	7
4241	276	4	281	473	13	25	19	8	8
4242	277	LXXVII 1	282	472	14	26	20	9	9
4243	278	2	283	471	15	27	21	10	10
4244	279	3	284	470	16	28	22	11	11
4245	280	4	285	469	17	29	1 Archidamus II	12	12
4246	281	LXXVIII 1	286	468	18	30	2	13	13
4247	282	2	287	467	19	31	3	14	14
4248	283	3	288	466	20	32	4	1 Plistoanax	15
4249	284	4	289	465	21	33	5	2	16
4250	285	LXXIX 1	290	464	Artabanus 7m. 1 Artaxerxes	34	6	3	17
4251	286	2	291	463	2 sd. Longimanus	35	7	4	18
4252	287	3	292	462	3	36	8	5	19
4253	288	4	293	461	4	37	9	6	20
4254	289	LXXX 1	294	460	5	38	10	7	21
4255	290	2	295	459	6	39	11	8	22
4256	291	3	296	458	7	40	12	9	23
4257	292	4	297	457	8	41	13	10	24
4258	293	LXXXI 1	298	456	9	42	14	11	25
4259	294	2	299	455	10	43	15	12	26
4260	295	3	300	454	11	1 Perdiccas II	16	13	27
4261	296	4	301	453	12	2	17	14	28
4262	297	LXXXII 1	302	452	13	3	18	15	29
4263	298	2	303	451	14	4	19	16	30

Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
	The first Dictator created at Rome who was Lartius.	Lartius Roman Dictator.
	Tarquin y Proud dies at Cumæ (w.th Aristodemus y Tyrant) to w.ch place he retired upon y close of y Latin War	
	The Populace of Rome being discontented retire to y Mons Sacer, but return December 10.th by Menenius Agrippa's persuasion Tribunes of y People first created.	Menenius Agrippa C.s Marcius Coriolanus ob: 488 Anaxilaus Tyr.t of Rhegium ob: 476
	The 1st Lunar Eclipse on Record observ'd at Babylon on Wed.y April 25 having 2 Digits eclipsed to the South The Kingdom of Syracuse usurp'd by Gelo. Coriolanus is banish'd Rome.	Gelo King of Syracuse ob: 478
	The Persians defeated by Miltiades in the Battle of Marathon Sep.r 28.th	Miltiades y Athenian Gen.l ob: 489 Spurius Cassius ob: 485
	Coriolanus by his Mothers intreaty &c. withdraws y Volscian Army from Rome. Egypt rebells & revolts from y Persians.	
Æschylus y Tragic Poet ob: 456 at 69	Æschylus first gains y Prize of Tragedy, being 39 Years old.	Aristides y Athen.n sir.d y Just banish'd by Ostracism in 484 & recall'd in 479
	Xerxes recovers Egypt & gives y Government of it to his Brother Achæmenes.	Achæmenes Pers.n Gov.r of Egypt Mardonius Persian Gen.l ob: 479 Thero Tyrant of Agrigentum ob: 472
	Xerxes begins his Expedition ag.t Greece & winters at Sardis.	
Pindar y Lyric Poet ob: 435 at 86 Charon of Lampsacus y Hist.n	The Affair of Thermopylæ finish'd Aug.t 7.th The Persians defeated in y Sea fight at Salamis Oct.r 20 The Persians under Mardonius defeated at Platæa Sep.r 22 by Pausanias, on y same day was finish'd y Battle of Mycale.	Themistocles y Athenian Gen.l ob: 449 at 65 Pausanias Lacedem.n Reg. & Gen.l ob: 471 Hiero King of Syracuse ob: 467
	The 300 Romans of y Name of Fabius kill'd by y Veientes near Cremera July 17.th	
	Themistocles being accus'd of conspiring w.th Pausanias ag.t y Liberty of Greece retires into Asia to Xerxes.	
Anaxagoras of Clazomene y Philos.r [illegible] ob: 428 at 72	Cimon defeats y Persian Fleet at Cyprus, & again y Land Army near y River Eurymedon in Pamphylia. The first Solemn Contest betw.n y Tragic Poets instituted w.n Sophocles 28 Y.rs old gain'd his first Prize [illegible] Æschylus in high reputation	Cimon y Athen.n Gen.l ban.d by Ostracism in 460 recall'd in 455 & ob: 449 at 61 Pericles y Athen.n Gen.l ob: 429 at 70 Thrasybulus K. of Syracuse ban. in 465
	The Syracusans recover their Liberty w.ch continues 61 Years, till y Usurpation of Dionysius in 405. The III.d Messenian War w.th y Lacedæm.ns begins & continues 10 Years.	
Sophocles y Tragic Poet ob: 406 at 91	Egypt revolts from y Persians, under Inarus, w.o procures y.m y assistance of y Athenians. The Persians are defeated by y Athenians, in a Naval Engagement in Egypt.	Inarus Tyr.t of Egypt ob: 456
	The Athenians begin to Tyrannize over y other Grecian States.	Leocrates y Athen.n Gen.l
Ezra the Jewish Priest	Ezra is sent from Babylon to Jerusalem with y Captive Jews & y Vessels of Gold & Silver &c. by Artaxerxes in y 7th year of his Reign being 70 Weeks of Years or 490 Years before y Crucifixion of our Saviour	Tolmidas y Athen.n Gen.l ob: 447
Nehemiah y Prophet Plato y Comic Poet	The Athenians being deserted by y Egyptians retire out of Egypt by Capitulation with y Persians	Megabyzus Pers.n Gen.l in Egypt
	The Romans send to Athens for Solons Laws.	
Aristarchus y Tragic Poet		
	The Decemvirs Created at Rome & y Laws of y Twelve Tables compiled & ratified.	Appius Claudius y Decemvir ob: 4

GRÆCIA
ANTIQUA
Accurante
Jo: Blair L.L.D. & R.S.S.
ad Illustrandas Tabulas suas
Chronologicas

N.º 12. V.th CENTURY. Before CHRIST. Part 2.d

Julian Period.	Years of Nabonaſsar	Olympiads.	Years of Rome	Years before Chriſt	Kings of Perſia	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon		High Prieſts of the Jews.
								Eurypontidæ	Agidæ	
4264	299	LXXXII 3	304	450	15 Artaxerxes s.d Longimanus		5 Perdiccas II	20 Archidamus	17 Plistoanax	31 Joiakim
4265	300	4	305	449	16		6	21	18	32
4266	301	LXXXIII 1	306	448	17		7	22	19	33
4267	302	2	307	447	18		8	23	20	34
4268	303	3	308	446	19		9	24	21	35
4269	304	4	309	445	20		10	25	22 Plistoanax is	36
4270	305	LXXXIV 1	310	444	21		11	26	23 ban.d for 19 Y.rs	1 Eliashib
4271	306	2	311	443	22		12	27	24	2
4272	307	3	312	442	23		13	28	25	3
4273	308	4	313	441	24		14	29	26	4
4274	309	LXXXV 1	314	440	25		15	30	27	5
4275	310	2	315	439	26		16	31	28	6
4276	311	3	316	438	27		17	32	29	7
4277	312	4	317	437	28		18	33	30	8
4278	313	LXXXVI 1	318	436	29		19	34	31	9
4279	314	2	319	435	30		20	35	32	10
4280	315	3	320	434	31		21	36	33	11
4281	316	4	321	433	32		22	37	34	12
4282	317	LXXXVII 1	322	432	33		23	38	35	13
4283	318	2	323	431	34		24	39	36	14
4284	319	3	324	430	35		25	40	37	15
4285	320	4	325	429	36		26	41	38	16
4286	321	LXXXVIII 1	326	428	37		27	42	39	17
4287	322	2	327	427	38		28	1 Agis II	40	18
4288	323	3	328	426	39		29	2	41	19
4289	324	4	329	425	1 Xerxes II		30	3	42	20
4290	325	LXXXIX 1	330	424	Sogdianus 7m		31	4	43	21
4291	326	2	331	423	1 Darius II.d s.d Nothus		32	5	44	22
4292	327	3	332	422	2		33	6	45	23
4293	328	4	333	421	3		34	7	46	24
4294	329	XC 1	334	420	4		35	8	47	25
4295	330	2	335	419	5		36	9	48	26
4296	331	3	336	418	6		37	10	49	27
4297	332	4	337	417	7		38	11	50	28
4298	333	XCI 1	338	416	8		39	12	51	29
4299	334	2	339	415	9		40	13	52	30
4300	335	3	340	414	10	1 Amyrtæus	41	14	53	31
4301	336	4	341	413	11	2	1 Archelaus s.d the	15	54	32
4302	337	XCII 1	342	412	12	3	2 Patron of Learn.g	16	55	33
4303	338	2	343	411	13	4	3	17	56	34
4304	339	3	344	410	14	5	4	18	57	1 Joiada
4305	340	4	345	409	15	6	5	19	58	2
4306	341	XCIII 1	346	408	16	1 Psammitichus II	6	20	1 Pausanias	3
4307	342	2	347	407	17	2	7	21	2	4
4308	343	3	348	406	18	3	8	22	3	5
4309	344	4	349	405	19	4	9	23	4	6
4310	346	XCIV 1	350	404	1 Artaxerxes II	5	10	24	5	7
4311	346	2	351	403	2 s.d Mnemon	6	11	25	6	8
4312	347	3	352	402	3	7	12	26	7	9
4313	348	4	353	401	4	8	13	27	8	10

Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c
Zaleucus ye Lawgiver of Locri	A War betwn ye Persians & Athenians at Sea, wch continues 2 Years, the Persians are often defeated by Cimon.	Oaris Persian Genl.
		Ducetius ye Sicilian Genl. ob: 440
Hellanicus ye Histn ob: 411 at. 85	The Sacred War abt ye Temple of Delphi in wch ye Lacedæmns & Athenns were Auxiliarys but on oppt Sides.	
	The Athenians are defeated by ye Bœotians at Chæronea & ye Genl Tolmides killd.	
Charondas ye Lawgiver of Thurium	A thirty Years Truce agreed on betwn ye Athenians & Lacedemonians.	Thucidides Athenn Genl. banish'd by Ostracism in 444
Herodotus sd. ye Father of History [illegible]	Herodotus reads his History in ye Council at Athens & receiv'd publick Marks of Honour being 39 Years old.	Canuleius Romn Tribune
Empedocles of Agrigentum ye Pythan Philosr	The Athenns send a Colony to Thurium in Italy. Herodotus, Thucidides & Lysias were of ye number. Military Tribunes wth a Consular Power are created at Rome	
Herodicus sd ye Gymnastic Physn.	The Censors first created at Rome.	
Euripides ye Tragick Poet ob: 407 at. 78	Euripides first gain'd ye Prize of Tragedy at Athens being 43 ys old	
Artemones of Clazomenæ	Pericles subdues Samos wch had revolted frm ye Athenians. Artemones invented ye Battering Ram, the Testudo & othr Military Instrumts in ye War.	Melissus ye Philosr & Samian Genl.
Phidias ye Statuary ob: 432	Comedys are prohibited at Athens wch continued for 3 Years.	
Acron ye Physn sd ye Empiric	A War begins betwn Corinth & Corcyra.	
		Spartacus Kg of Bosphorus ob: 433
Cratinus ye Comic Poet ob: 431	Cornelius Cossus gain'd ye 2d Spolia Opima over Tolumnius Kg of Fidenæ	Mamercus Æmilius ye Romn Dictar
Malachi ye last of ye Prophets		Sitalces King of Thrace
Eupolis ye Comic Poet ob: post 415	Fidenæ taken by ye Romans — The Corinthns defeated at Sea by ye Corcyræans assisted by the Athenians.	Servilius Priscus Romn Dictator
Aristophanes ye Comic Poet ob: pt 380		
		Seleucus Kg of Bosphorus ob: 429
Meton ye Astronomer ob: post 415	Meton begins his Ἐννεαδεκαετηρίς or 19th Cycle of ye Moon frm ye New Moon of July 15th being 18 days after ye Summer Solstice.	Sthenelaidas Lacædn Ephor
Euctemon ye Astronomer	The Peloponnesian War begins May 7th by an attempt of ye Bœotians to surprise Platæa wch continues near 27 Years.	Melesander Athenn Genl ob: 414
	The History of the Old Testament finishes about ye time — A Plague at Athens for 5 Ys. The Lacædmn Ambassadors are arrested by Sitalces Kg of Thrace & afterwds put to death by ye Athenians	
Socrates ye Philosr ob: 400 at: 70	Pericles dies about ye begg of ye War after governing Athens 40 Ys, 25 of wch was w[illegible] but 15 ys by his sole Power	Spartacus II. Kg of Bosphorus ob: 407
Democritus of Abdera ye Philosr ob: 361 at 100		Cleomenes Lacædn Genl & Regt
Gorgias of Leontium ye Orator ob: 400 at 108	The Leontines send an Embassy to Athens for Assistance agt ye Syracusans wch is granted them.	Charœades Athenn Genl ob: 426
Thucidides ye Historn ob: c. 391 at: c. 80	The Plague havg broke out at Athens a 2d time, they permitted each Man to marry two Wives, Socrates was one of the 1st who took Advantage of ye Privilege	Demosthenes ye Athenn Genl ob: 413
Hippocrates of Cos ye Physn ob: [illegible]		Cleon ye Athenn Genl ob: 422
	Aristophanes's Comedy of ye Clouds first acted agt Socrates. The Sicilians make Peace & ye Athenns return. the Engagemt at Delium abt ye 10th of Novr	Isarchus Archon at Athens
	The Lacedemns & Athenns make a Truce abt ye 3d of Octr	Brasidas ye Lacædn Genl ob: 422
	The Truce finishes abt ye 12th of April soon after ye Celebration of ye Pythian Games.	
	A Peace of 50 Ys concluded April 10th betwn ye Athenns & Lacædns wch was kept for 6 Ys & 10 Months. the rest continued at War as ye others Allies.	Lamachus ye Athenn Genl ob: 414
	The Athenns by ye instigation of Alcibiades renew ye Treaty wth ye Eleans, Argives, & Mantineans abt June [illegible] before ye Olympic Games [illegible] before ye Panathenæa.	Alcibiades ye Athenn Genl ob: 404 at. 46
Protagoras of Abdera ye Sophist		Appius Claudius
	The Lacedemns gain a Signal Victory over ye Argives & Mantineans about Aug. ye 7 and [illegible] both Parties withdrew home to celebrate Aug 8 ye Festival called Carnia.	Q. Servilius Romn Dictator
		Hermocrates ye Syracusn Genl ob: 408
	The Scene of ye Peloponnesian War is changed to Sicily. The Agrarian Law first mov'd in Rome.	Nicias ye Athenn Genl ob: 413
Parrhasius of Ephesus ye Painter	The Statues of Mercury at Athens thrown down May ye 9th. abt ye middle of June ye Athenn Fleet set sail for Sicily, Alcibiades being accused soon recall'd [illegible]	Pisuthnes Satrap of Lydia ob: 414
	Egypt revolts frm ye Persns — The 2d part of ye Peloponn War call'd ye Decelean begins — The Lacædns send an Army into Sicily about ye end of May	Gylippus Lacædn Genl in Sicily
	An Eclipse of ye Moon on Augt 27th wch so frighten'd Nicias yt he lost ye Athenn Army in Sicily.	
Lysias ye Orator ob: 378 at: 81	The Athenns frm ye Misconduct in Sicily are deserted by ye Allies of Chios, Samos, & Byzantium.	
		Mindarus ye Lacædn Genl ob: 410
	The Lacædns under Mindarus assisted by Pharnabazus are defeated at Cyzicum by ye Athenns.	Theramenes ye Athenn Genl ob: 404
	The Carthaginians enter Sicily, destroy Selinus & Himera, but are repuls'd by Hermocrates	Pharnabazus ye Persian Genl.
		Thrasybulus ye Athenn Genl ob: 390.
	Alcibiades returns to Athens June ye 10th & rejoyns ye Army abt ye 28th of Sepr	Callicratidas ye Lacædn Genl ob: 406
Agathon ye Comic Poet		Conon ye Athenn Genl ob: 393
Cebes ye Philosr	The Athenn Fleet consisting of 180 Ships are totally defeated at Ægospotamos by Lysander. The Syracusans enslav'd by Dionysius.	Dionysius Tyrant of Sicily ob: 368
Euclid of Megara ye Philosr	Athens taken by Lysander on ye 24th of April wch finish'd ye Peloponn War. Athens is govern'd by 30 Tyrants.	Lysander ye Lacædn Genl ob: 394
		Cyrus Brothr to Artaxerxes & Govr
Telestes ye Dithyrambc Poet		of ye lesser Asia ob: 401.
	Cyrus is kill'd in an Expedition agt his Brothr Artaxerxes. Retreat of ye 10000 Greeks — The 30 Tyrants are expell'd Athens by Thrasybulus.	Tissaphernes Persn [illegible] ob: 395

TABULA ITALIÆ ANTIQUÆ

IN PROVINCIAS et POPULOS DIVISA.

Accurante Jo: Blair L.L.D & R.S.S.

ad Illustrandas Tabulas suas Chronologicas.

Bayly Sculp.

N° 13 IV.th CENTURY BEFORE CHRIST Part 1st

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Persia	Kings of Egypt.	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidæ	Kings of Lacedemon Agidæ	High Priests of the Jews.
4314	349	XCV 1	354	400	5 Artaxerxes II	9 Psammitichus	14 Archelaus	28 Agis	9 Pausanias	11 Joiada
4315	350	2	355	399	6 or Mnemon	10	1 Amyntas	29	10	12
4316	351	3	356	398	7	11	1 Pausanias	30	11	13
4317	352	4	357	397	8	12	1 Amyntas II	1 Agesilaus II	12	14
4318	353	XCVI 1	358	396	9	1 Nepherus	2	2	13	15
4319	354	2	359	395	10	2	3	3	14	16
4320	355	3	360	394	11	3	4	4	1 Agesipolis	17
4321	356	4	361	393	12	4	5	5	2	18
4322	357	XCVII 1	362	392	13	5	1 Argeus y^{e} Tyrant	6	3	19
4323	358	2	363	391	14	6	2	7	4	20
4324	359	3	364	390	15	7	1 Amyntas II rest.^{d}	8	5	21
4325	360	4	365	389	16	1 Acoris	2	9	6	22
4326	361	XCVIII 1	366	388	17	2	3	10	7	23
4327	362	2	367	387	18	3	4	11	8	24
4328	363	3	368	386	19	4	5	12	9	25
4329	364	4	369	385	20	5	6	13	10	26
4330	365	XCIX 1	370	384	21	6	7	14	11	27
4331	366	2	371	383	22	7	8	15	12	28
4332	367	3	372	382	23	8	9	16	13	29
4333	368	4	373	381	24	9	10	17	14	30
4334	369	C 1	374	380	25	10	11	18	1 Cleombrotus	31
4335	370	2	375	379	26	11	12	19	2	32
4336	371	3	376	378	27	12	13	20	3	33
4337	372	4	377	377	28	13	14	21	4	34
4338	373	CI 1	378	376	29	1 Psammuthis	15	22	5	35
4339	374	2	379	375	30	Nepherites $^{4\,m}$ 1 Nectanebis	16	23	6	36
4340	375	3	380	374	31	2	17	24	7	1 Jonathan
4341	376	4	381	373	32	3	18	25	8	2
4342	377	CII 1	382	372	33	4	19	26	9	3
4343	378	2	383	371	34	5	1 Alexander II	27	1 Agesipolis II	4
4344	379	3	384	370	35	6	1 Ptolemy y^{e} Alorite	28	1 Cleomenes II	5
4345	380	4	385	369	36	7	2	29	2	6
4346	381	CIII 1	386	368	37	8	3	30	3	7
4347	382	2	387	367	38	9	4	31	4	8
4348	383	3	388	366	39	10	1 Perdiccas III	32	5	9
4349	384	4	389	365	40	11	2	33	6	10
4350	385	CIV 1	390	364	41	12	3	34	7	11
4351	386	2	391	363	42	1 Tachos or Teos	4	35	8	12
4352	387	3	392	362	43	2	5	36	9	13
4353	388	4	393	361	44	1 Nectanebus	6	1 Archidamus III	10	14
4354	389	CV 1	394	360	45	2	1 Philip II y^{e} Son	2	11	15
4355	390	2	395	359	46	3	2 of Amyntas	3	12	16
4356	391	3	396	358	1 Artaxerxes III	4	3	4	13	17
4357	392	4	397	357	2 or Ochus	5	4	5	14	18
4358	393	CVI 1	398	356	3	6	5	6	15	19
4359	394	2	399	355	4	7	6	7	16	20
4360	395	3	400	354	5	8	7	8	17	21
4361	396	4	401	353	6	9	8	9	18	22
4362	397	CVII 1	402	352	7	10	9	10	19	23
4363	398	2	403	351	8	11	10	11	20	24

Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
Xenophon ye Philos.r & ye Attic Muse ob: 359 æt.c 90 Ctesias ye Phys.n & Hist.n ob. post 384 Zeuxis of Heraclea ye Painter Antisthenes ye 1st Cynick Philos.r Archytas of Tarentum ye Pythag.n Philo. & Mathem.n ob. post 360 Aristippus sen.r of Cyrene ye Philos.r	Socrates is put to Death by ye Athenians. The Military Catapultæ were invented ab.t ye time by Dionysius of Syr.se Dionysius of Syracuse makes War ag.t ye Carthaginians & continues about 5 Years. Agesilaus King of Laced.n makes an Expedition into Asia ag.t ye Persians. An Alliance of the Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians & Argives ag.t ye Lacedemonians began the Corinthian War. The Sea Fight at Cnidus a few days before ye Solar Eclipse Aug.t 14 in w.h ye Laced. under Pisander were defeated by Conon. The Allys are defeated a few days after at Coronea by Agesilaus.	Evagoras K.g of Salamis in Cyprus ob. 374 Dercyllidas Laced.n Gen.l Pisander ye Laced.n Gen.l ob. 394 Imilco ye Carthag.n Gen.l Thimbro ye Spartan Gen.l ob. 391 Tithraustes Persian Gen.l Tiribazus Persian M.r Struthas Pers.n Gen.l Mago ye Carthagin.n Gen.l
Plato ye Philosopher ob: 348 æt 81 Philoxenus ye Dithyrambic Poet Damon & Pythias ye Pythag.n Philos.rs & Friends Philistus of Syracuse ye Hist.n & Gen.l to Dionysius jun.r ye Syr. ob.t 356	The Battle of Allia July 17th in w.h ye Romans are defeated by ye Gauls & ye City of Rome taken & burnt. Plato made his 1st Voyage into Sicily. Dionysius begins ye Siege of Rhegium w.h is taken after a Defence of 11 Months. The Peace of Antalcidas betw. ye Persians & ye Laced.ns by w.h ye Greek Cities in Asia were made tributary to ye Persians The War of Cyprus finished by Treaty after it had lasted 2 Years.	Camillus Rom.n Dictator ob. 365 Phyton Gen.l of ye Rhegians ob. 387 M.s Manlius Capitolinus ob. 384 Antalcidas ye Laced.n Gen.l ob. 370 Iphicrates ye Athen.n Gen.l Orontes Persian Gen.l Chabrias ye Athen.n Gen.l ob. 376 Mithridates King of Pontus ob. 363
Isæus of Chalcis ye Athen.n Orator ob.t 306 Isocrates ye Rhetorician ob. 338 æt 99 Arete of Cyrene ye Female Philos.r Philolaus ye Pythag.n Philos.r Diogenes ye Cynick Philos.r ob. 324 æt. 90	The Sea Fight at Naxus Sept. 20th in w.h ye Lacedem.ns und.r Pollis are defeated by Chabrias. Artaxerxes sends an Army into Egypt under Pharnabazus assisted w.th 20 000 Greeks under Iphicrates. The Battle of Leuctra July 8th in w.h ye Lacedem.ns are defeated by ye Thebans under Epaminondas.	Phœbidas ye Laced.n Gen.l ob. 377 Pollis ye Laced.n Gen.l ob. 377 Mausolus Prince of Caria ob. 353 Epaminondas ye Theban Gen.l ob. 363 Nicocles K.g of Salamis in Cyprus Pelopidas ye Theban Gen.l ob. 364 Dion of Syracuse ob. 354
Eudoxus of Cnidus ye Astronomer ob.t 352 æt. 53 Aristippus jun.r ye Cyrenaic Philos.r s.d Metrodidactos	The Messenians return into Peloponnesus after a Banishm.t of ab.t 300 Years. Eudoxus went into Egypt ab.t ye time fr.m w.ce he bro.t ye Celestial Sphere & ye regular Astronomy into Greece. The Populace of Rome obtain ye Priviledge of having one of ye Consuls a Plebeian. The Rom.ns renew ye Custom of fixing ye Chronological Nail in ye Temple of Jupiter on ye Ides of Sept.r [illegible] The Piseans preside in ye Olympiad having excluded ye Eleans. Pelopidas is kill'd in a Battle he gained over Alexander of Pheræ. The Battle of Mantinea gain'd over ye Laced.ns by Epaminondas who dies of a Wound receiv'd in it. Agesilaus carrys an Army into Egypt to assist Tachos ag.t ye Pers.ns [illegible] Son of ye Pers.n Gen.l in Egypt	Alexander ye Tyr.t of Pheræ ob. 357 Dionysius II or jun.r Tyrant of Syracuse ban.d 357 recovers it in 347 & retains it 343 Clearchus ye Tyrant of Heraclea ob. 353 Ariobarzanes Gov.r of Phrygia ob. 337 Datames Satrap of Cappadocia T. Manlius Torquatus
Lycurgus s.d Ibis ye Athen.n Orator ob.t 330 Theopompus of Chios ye Orat. & Hist.n Ephorus of Cumæ ye Histor.n	The first Battle gain'd by Philip was at Methone over ye Athenians. Plato's 2d Voyage into Sicily ab.t ye same. The second Battle gain'd by Philip was over ye Illyrians after an obstinate Engagement. Dionysius jun.r ye Tyrant is expell'd Syracuse by Dion. The II Sacred War begins fr.m ye Delphick Temple [illegible] by ye Phocians. Dion is put to Death by ye Zacynthian Mercenarys & Syracuse is govern'd by a Succession of Short Tyrants. The Phocians under Onomarchus assisted by Lycophron Tyr.t of Pheræ are defeated in Thessaly by Philip. The Sidonians being besieged by ye Persian Army burn ye City & themselves to Death.	Bardylis K.g of ye Illyrians C. M. Rutilius ye 1st Plebeian Dictator Philomelus ye Phocean Gen.l ob. 354 Onomarchus ye Phocean Gen.l ob. 353 Satyrus Tyrant of Heraclea ob. 340 Tennes King of Sidon ob. 351 Mentor of Rhodes

N°14 IVth CENTURY BEFORE CHRIST Part 2d

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Persia	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidæ	Agidæ	High Priests of the Jews
4364	399	CVII. 3	404	350	11 Philip	9 Artaxerxes III	12 Nectanebus	12 Archidamus	21 Cleomenes II	25 Jonathan
4365	400	4	405	349	12	10 s.d Ochus		13	22	26
4366	401	CVIII. 1	406	348	13	11		14	23	27
4367	402	2	407	347	14	12		15	24	28
4368	403	3	408	346	15	13		16	25	29
4369	404	4	409	345	16	14		17	26	30
4370	405	CIX. 1	410	344	17	15		18	27	31
4371	406	2	411	343	18	16		19	28	32
4372	407	3	412	342	19	17		20	29	1 Jaddus
4373	408	4	413	341	20	18		21	30	2
4374	409	CX. 1	414	340	21	19		22	31	3
4375	410	2	415	339	22	20		23	32	4
4376	411	3	416	338	23	21		1 Agis III	33	5
4377	412	4	417	337	24	1 Arses or Arogus		2	34	6
4378	413	CXI. 1	418	336	1 Alexander s.d	2		3	35	7
4379	414	2	419	335	2 the Great	1 Darius III s.d Codomanus		4	36	8
4380	415	3	420	334	3	2		5	37	9
4381	416	4	421	333	4	3		6	38	10
4382	417	CXII. 1	422	332	5	4		7	39	11
4383	418	2	423	331	6	5 Conquered by Alexander		8	40	12
4384	419	3	424	330	7			9 - 1 Eudamidas I	41	13
4385	420	4	425	329	8			2	42	14
4386	421	CXIII. 1	426	328	9			3	43	15
4387	422	2	427	327	10			4	44	16
4388	423	3	428	326	11			5	45	17
4389	424	4	429	325	12			6	46	18
4390	425	CXIV. 1	430	324	13			7	47	19

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Egypt	Syria & Babylon	Asia	Macedon	Eurypontidæ	Agidæ	High Priests of the Jews
4391	426	2	431	323	1 Ptolemy the			1 Philip sir.d	8	48	1 Onias
4392	427	3	432	322	2 Son of Lagus			2 Aridæus	9	49	2
4393	428	4	433	321	3 s.d Soter			3	10	50	3
4394	429	CXV. 1	434	320	4			4	11	51	4
4395	430	2	435	310	5			5	12	52	5
4396	431	3	436	318	6			6	13	53	6
4397	432	4	437	317	7			7	14	54	7
4398	433	CXVI. 1	438	316	8			1 Caſsander	15	55	8
4399	434	2	439	315	9			2	16	56	9
4400	435	3	440	314	10			3	17	57	10
4401	436	4	441	313	11			4	18	58	11
4402	437	CXVII. 1	442	312	12	1 Seleucus sir.d		5	19	59	12
4403	438	2	443	311	13	2 Nicator	1 Antigonus sir.d	6	20	60	13
4404	439	3	444	310	14	3	2 the Cyclop	7	21	61	14
4405	440	4	445	309	15	4	3	8	22	1 Arelus or Areus	15
4406	441	CXVIII. 1	446	308	16	5	4	9	23	2	16
4407	442	2	447	307	17	6	5	10	24	3	17
4408	443	3	448	306	18	7	6	11	25	4	18
4409	444	4	449	305	19	8	7	12	26	5	19
4410	445	CXIX. 1	450	304	20	9	8	13	27	6	20
4411	446	2	451	303	21	10	9	14	28	7	21
4412	447	3	452	302	22	11	10	15	29	8	1 Simon s.d the Just
4413	448	4	453	301	23	12	1 Demetrius	16	30	9	2

Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
Speusippus ye Academic Philos.r ob: 339 Aristotle ye Philos.r ob: 322 æt: 63 Protogenes of Rhodes ye Painter ob. c.a 320 Æschines ye Orator ban.d c.a 330	Egypt is conquerd by Ochus who compells Nectanebus to retire into Ethiopia. The Sacred War finish'd by Philip K.g of Macedon he having taken all ye Citys of the Phoceans. Dionysius recovers ye Tyranny of Syracuse after 10 Years Banishment & keeps it 4 Years. The War betw.n ye Romans & Samnites begins & continues 71 Years. — Timoleon recovers Syracuse to its Liberty, banishes Dionysius to Corinth & settles a Democracy.	Hermias Tyr.t of Atarnea in Mysia ob: 345 Parysades K.g of Pontus ob: 310 Timoleon ye Corinth.n Gen.l at Syr.e ob: 337 Icetes ye Sicilian Tyr.t ob: c.a 340 Mamercus Tyr.t of Catana ob: c.a 340 Phocion ye Athen.n Gen.l ob: 318 æt: 80 M.s Torquatus Rom.n Gen.l
Xenocrates ye Academic Philos.r ob: 314 æt: 82 Demosthenes ye Orator ban.d Athens in 324 recall'd in 323 & ob: 322 æt: 60 Stilpo of Megara ye Philos.r ob: post 294 Demades ye Athen.n Orator ob: 322 Apelles of Cos ye Painter Callisthenes ye Philos.r ob: 328 Dinocrates ye Mathem.n	The Carthaginians are defeated by Timoleon in a great Battle near Agrigentum in Sicily fought on June ye 13th. The Battle of Chæronea Aug.t 2d in wch ye Athen.ns & Thebans were defeated by Philip. Philip K.g of Macedon is killd by Pausanias ab.t ye end of Aug.t Alexander enters Greece ab.t Sept. 9th obliges ye Athenians to submit & destroys the City of Thebes, leaving only Pindar ye Poets House, almost all ye Inhabitants were either killd or enslaved. The Battle on ye River Granicus in Phrygia gain'd by Alexander over Darius on ye 22d of May. The 2d Battle gaind by Alexander at Issus in ye Month of Octo.r Tyre taken by Alex.r Aug.t 20th after a Siege of 7 Months. He takes Possess.n of Egypt & builds Alexandria. The 3d & last Battle of Arbela gaind Octo.r 2d being 11 days after a total Eclipse of ye Moon on Sept. 21st.	Parmenio ye Maced.n Gen.l ob: 330 æt: 70 Bagoas ye Eunuch & Pers.n M.r ob: 335 Mithridates II K.g of Pontus ob: 302 Philotas ye Maced.n Gen.l ob: 330 Memnon of Rhodes ye Pers.n Gen.l ob: 333 Hephaestion ye Maced.n Gen.l & M.r ob: 325
Calippus of Cyzicum ye Astron.r Hyperides ye Athen.n Orator ob: 322 Philetas of Cos ye Poet & Gram.n ob: c.a 280 Lysippus ye Statuary Menedemus of Eretria ye Phil.r ob: c.a 300 æt 74 Crates of Thebes ye Cynic Phil.r ob: post 287 Praxiteles ye Statuary ob: post 288 Theophrastus ye Peripatetic Philos.r ob. c.a 288 æt: 85	The 76 Years Cycle of Calippus begins fr.m Darius's Death upon ye 1st of July it consisted of 27,759 Days equal to 940 Lunations. Agis K.g of Lacd.m def.d & kill'd by Antipater. Alexander's Expedition into India ag.t Porus. Alexander dies April 21st His Empire is divided into 4 Kingdoms, 2 of which were unsettled for ye first 22 y.rs The Lamian War betw.n the Athenians & Antipater. The prin. Athenian Orators viz. Demosthenes, Hyperides & Demades are put to Death by Antipater. The Romans defeated by ye Samnites pass under ye Yoke at Furcæ Caudinæ near Beneventum.	Antipater Maced.n Gen.l ob: 319 Thalestris Queen of the Amazons Harpalus Gov.r of Babylon elop'd & ob: 325 Porus King of India Ptolemy 1st ye Son of Lagus Mac.n Gen.l ob: 284 æt 84 Craterus Maced.n Gen.l ob: 321 Leosthenes Athen.n Gen.l ob: 323 Perdiccas ye Maced.n Gen.l ob: 321 Neoptolemus Maced.n Gen.l ob: 321 Polysperchon Maced.n Gen.l ob: c.a 309
Menander ye Invent.r of ye New Comedy ob. 293 æt 52 Demetrius Phalereus ye Peripat.c Philos.r ban.d Athens in 307 & ob c.a 284 Dinarchus ye Athen.n Orator ban.d in 307 Polemon ye Academic Philos.r ob 270 Zeno of Citium in Cyprus ye first of ye Stoic Philosophers ob. 264 æt 98	Polysperchon publishes a Generall Liberty to all ye Greek Citys. Phocion unjustly put to Death by the Athenians. Syracuse & soon after all Sicily usurp'd by Agathocles. – Demetrius Phalereus governs Athens for 10 Years. Eumenes after having gain'd two Battles over Antigonus is deserted by his Army & deliverd by them as a Prisoner to Antigonus. The Romans begin ye Hetruscan War. – Seleucus takes Babylon fr.m wch begins ye Æra of ye Seleucidæ or what ye Jews call Dhilkarnaim & ye Æra of Contracts on Tuesday March 23d	Eumenes ye Maced.n Gen.l ob: 315 Antigonus Cyclops ye Mac.n Gen.l ob 301 Zipoetes K.g of Bithynia ob 279 æt 76 Agathocles Tyrant of Sicily ob 289 æt 72 Seleucus 1st Nicator Maced.n Gen.l ob 280 Lysimachus ye Maced.n Gen.l ob 281 æt 80 Amilcar ye Carthagin.n Gen.l ob: 309 Eumelus K.g of Cimmer.n Bosphorus ob 30
Crantor ye Academic Philos.r ob ante 270 Philemon ye Comic Poet & Rival of Menander ob c.a 274 Megasthenes the Hist.n Pyrrho ye 1st of ye Sceptick Philos.rs ob:	Agathocles def.d by ye Carthag.ns on ye Riv. Himera ab.t July 22d. carrys ye War into Africa in his Passage ye Sun was almost totally eclips'd Aug.t 15 being 11 digits 10. Agathocles fr.m his entring Africa continues conquering ye Carthag.ns for 4 Years. The Samnites, Marsi, Peligni defeated by Fabius, tow.n the Umbri likewise surrender Demetrius Poliorcetes changes ye Governm.t of Athens fr.m an Oligarchy to a Democracy banishing Demetrius Phalereus, Dinarchus & c. The Title of Kings is first assum'd by ye Successors of Alexander. The Battle of Ipsus in Phrygia w.n Antigonus is defeated & killd by Ptolemy, Seleucus, Lysimachus & Cassander.	Quintus Fabius ye Rom.n Gen.l Demetrius 1st Poliorcetes ye 2d King of ye lesser Asia ob: 286 Clearchus II Tyr.t of Heraclea ob: 288 Spartacus K.g of Cim.n Bosphorus ob 284 Magas K.g of Cyrene ob 257 Mithridates III K.g of Pontus ob 266

N.o 15 IIId CENTURY. BEFORE CHRIST. Part 1st

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads		Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Syria	Kings of Asia	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidæ	Agidæ	High Priests of the Jews
4414	449	CXX	1	454	300	24 Ptolemy 1st	13 Seleucus 1st	2 Demetrius 1st	17 Cassander	29 Eudamidas I	10 Aretus or Areus	3 Simon 1st ye Just
4415	450		2	455	299	25 of Lagus Soter	14 Nicator	3 Poliorcetes	18	30	11	4
4416	451		3	456	298	26	15	4	1 Antipater &	31	12	5
4417	452		4	457	297	27	16	5	2 Alexander	32	13	6
4418	453	CXXI	1	458	296	28	17	6	3	33	14	7
4419	454		2	459	295	29	18	7	4	Archidamus	15	8
4420	455		3	460	294	30	19	8 Demetrius takes Poss. of Macedon			16	9
4421	456		4	461	293	31	20	9			17	10
4422	457	CXXII	1	462	292	32	21	10			18	11
4423	458		2	463	291	33	22	11			19	12
4424	459		3	464	290	34	23	12			20	13
4425	460		4	465	289	35	24	13			21	14
4426	461	CXXIII	1	466	288	36	25	14			22	15
4427	462		2	467	287	37	26	15	Pyrrhus		23	16
4428	463		3	468	286	38	27		1 Lysimachus		24	17
4429	464		4	469	285	39	28	Kings of Pergamus	2		25	18
4430	465	CXXIV	1	470	284	1 Ptolemy 2d	29		3		26	19
4431	466		2	471	283	2 Philadelphus	30	1 Philetærus	4		27	1 Eleazar
4432	467		3	472	282	3	31	2 ye Eunuch	5		28	2
4433	468		4	473	281	4	32	3			29	3
4434	469	CXXV	1	474	280	5	1 Antiochus 1st	4	1 Ptolemy Ceraunus		30	4
4435	470		2	475	279	6	2 Soter	5	Meleager 2m		31	5
4436	471		3	476	278	7	3	6	Antipater & ye Etesian		32	6
4437	472		4	477	277	8	4	7	1 Antigonus Gonatas		33	7
4438	473	CXXVI	1	478	276	9	5	8	2		34	8
4439	474		2	479	275	10	6	9	3		35	9
4440	475		3	480	274	11	7	10	4		36	10
4441	476		4	481	273	12	8	11	5		37	11
4442	477	CXXVII	1	482	272	13	9	12	6		38	12
4443	478		2	483	271	14	10	13	7		39	13
4444	479		3	484	270	15	11	14	8		40	14
4445	480		4	485	269	16	12	15	9		41	15
4446	481	CXXVIII	1	486	268	17	13	16	10	Eudamidas II	42	16
4447	482		2	487	267	18	14	17	11		43	17
4448	483		3	488	266	19	15	18	12		44	18
4449	484		4	489	265	20	16	19	13		1 Acrotatus	19
4450	485	CXXIX	1	490	264	21	17	20	14		1 Areus II	20
4451	486		2	491	263	22	18	1 Eumenes	15		2	21
4452	487		3	492	262	23	19	2	16		3	22
4453	488		4	493	261	24	1 Antiochus	3	17		4	23
4454	489	CXXX	1	494	260	25	2 2d Θεὸς	4	18		5	24
4455	490		2	495	259	26	3	5	19		6	25
4456	491		3	496	258	27	4	6	20		7	26
4457	492		4	497	257	28	5	7	21		1 Leonidas II	27
4458	493	CXXXI	1	498	256	29	6	8	22		2	28
4459	494		2	499	255	30	7	9	23		3	29
4460	495		3	500	254	31	8	10	24		4	30
4461	496		4	501	253	32	9	11	25		5	31
4462	497	CXXXII	1	502	252	33	10	12	26		6	32
4463	498		2	503	251	34	11	13	27		7	1 Manasses

Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c
Euclid of Alexandria ye Math.n Author of ye Elements of Geom.y Arcesilaus ye Philos.r ye Author of ye 2d or middle Academy ob: c. 241 aet. 75 Epicurus ye Philos.r ob. 270 aet. 72 Timocharis of Alexandria ye Astron.r ob. post 272 Erasistratus ye Phys.n ob. c. 257 Aristyllus of Alexandria ye Astron.r	Agathocles passes w. his Army into Italy & takes Crotona. Athens taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes after a 3 Years Siege. Timocharis observ'd March ye 9th & 4 hours before Midnight a Conjunction of ye Moon & ye Spica of [illegible] The first Sun Dial erected at Rome by Papirius Cursor on ye Temple of Quirinus, ye time was ye first divided into Hours. Seleucus had built about 40 New Citys in Asia which he now peopled with different Nations.	Lachares Tyrant of Athens [illegible] P. Decius Mus Rom.n Gen.l ob. 295 Pyrrhus King of Epirus ob. 272 L. Papirius Cursor Rom.n Gen.l Arsinoe Wife of Lysimachus
Bion Borysthenites ye Philos. ob. 241 Strato ye Peripat.k Philos. ob. c. 270 Zenodotus of Ephesus ye 1st Librarian of Alexandria ob. c. 246 Dionysius of Alexan.a ye Astron.r ob. c. 24[illegible] The LXXII Interpreters Sostratus of Cnidus ye Architect Theocritus of Syracuse ye Pastoral Poet	The Athenians revolt fr.m Demetrius Polior: his great Army being corrupted & disbanded by Pyrrhus who then took Possession of Macedon Lysimachus takes Possession of Macedon having expell'd Pyrrhus. Dionysius began his Astron.l Era on Monday June 26th being ye first in [illegible] ye exact Solar Year to consist of 365 days 5 hours & 49 minutes The Septuagint Translation of ye Old Testament is tho.t to have been made about ye time. The Pharos of Alexandria built. Dolabella defeats ye Senones & aft.ds ye Boii & Hetruscans at ye Lake Vadimonis in Hetruria. Timocharis observ'd Nov. 9th 4 hours & a half after Midnight a Conjunction of ye Moon & ye Spica ye Moon covering ye Star w. ye North part of her Disk. Lysimachus def.d & kill'd in Phrygia by Seleucus. The Republick or League of ye Achaeans begins. The Tarentine War begins & continues 10 Years	Agathocles Son to Lysimachus ob. 283 Hicetas Tyr.t of Syracuse kill'd in 280 Archagathus Tyr.t in Sicily ob. 285 Antigonus Gonatas aft.ds K.g of Macedon Maenon Tyr.t in Sicily Paerisades K.g of Cimmer.n Bosphorus Dolabella ye Rom.n Gen.l Phintias Tyr.t of Agrigentum Sosthenes ye Maced.n Gen.l ob. post 277
Aristarchus of Samos ye Astron.r [illegible] Dionysius Heracleotes ye Philos.r Philo ye Dialectick Philos.r ob. c. 260 Aratus of Tarsus ye Astron.l Poet Lycophron of Chalcis ye Poet Persaeus ye Stoic Philos.r	Pyrrhus K.g of Epirus comes into Italy to assist ye Tarentines & continues there & in Sicily about 6 Y.rs A large Army of Gauls under Brennus are cut to pieces near ye Temple of Delphi. The first regular Body of Grammarians or Critics began at ye time & were call'd [illegible] Pyrrhus being defeated by Curius at Maleventum retires to Epirus The Samnites & Tarentines defeated by ye Romans, w. concludes ye 2d War ye 2d 10 Years having lasted 71 Years.	Fabricius ye Roman Gen.l Brennus ye Gaul ob. 278 Nicomedes K.g of Bithynia Hiero II K.g of Syracuse ob. 225 Q. Fabius Gurges Rom.n Gen.l M. Curius Dentatus ye Rom.n Gen.l Helenus Son to Pyrrhus Aristotimus Tyr.t of Epirus ob. 271
Lycon ye Peripat.k Philos. ob. 226 aet. 74 Crates ye Academic Philos. ob. c. 250 Berosus ye Chaldean Hist.n Hermachus of Mitylene ye Epicur.n Cleanthes ye Stoic Philos. ob. c. 2[illegible] aet. [illegible] Homer jun.r ye Tragic Poet Timaeus of Sicily ye Hist.n ob. aet. 96 Manetho ye Egyptian Hist.n	The first Coining of Silver at Rome under ye Consulship of Fabius Pictor & Gulo 5 Years before ye 1st Punick War. Athens taken by Antigonus Gonatas who retains ye Government of it for 12 Years. The 1st Punick War begins & continues 23 Years. The Chronology of ye Arundelian Marbles compos'd. The Battle of Sardis in w. Antiochus Soter is defeated by Eumenes King of Pergamus. The Romans first concern ye selves in Naval Affairs.	Clinias Gen.l in Sicyon & Fath.r to Aratus ob. 263 Lysias Tyrant of Tarsus Ariobarzanes K.g of Pontus Abantidas Tyr. of Sicyon ob. 251 Annibal sen.r Carthag.n Gen.l ob. 260
Callimachus of Cyrene ye Poet ob. c. 244 Zoilus ye Critic & Homero-Mastix Duris of Samos ye Hist.n Neanthes of Cyzicum ye Orator & Hist.n [illegible] ye Hist.n ob. [illegible] Sosibius of Lacedaemon ye Critic Hieronymus of Rhodes ye Peripat.k Phil.	The Carthag.ns defeated at Sea by ye Rom.ns under Duilius who had ye 1st Naval Triumph at Rome. 300 Romans under Calpurnius Flamma preserve ye Rom.n Army in Sicily by engaging ye Carthag.ns [illegible] Regulus is defeated & taken Prisoner by ye Carthag.ns under Xanthippus. Athens is restor'd to its liberty by Antigonus. The Romans begin the Use of Clepsydrae which continue [illegible] Years. Aratus of Sicyon after ye Expulsion of ye Tyrants prevails on his fellow Citizens to join ye Achaean L.	Duilius ye Rom.n Gen.l Calpurnius Flamma Rom.n Tribune M. Atilius Regulus Rom.n Gen.l ob. c. 251 Hanno Carthag.n Gen.l Xanthippus ye Laced.n Gen.l Marcus Carynensis Praetor of ye Achaeans ob. post 251 Laodice Queen to Antiochus ob. 2[illegible]0

SICILIA ANTIQUA quæ et SICANIA et TRINACRIA dicta.

Accurante Jo: Blair LL.D. & R.S.S. ad Illustrandas Tabulas suas Chronologicas.

No. 16. IIId. Century Before CHRIST Part 2d.

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Syria	Kings of Pergamus	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidæ	Kings of Lacedemon Agidæ	High Priests of the Jews
4464	499	CXXXII 3	504	250	35 Ptolemy 2d:	12 Antiochus 2d.	14 Eumenes	28 Antigonus 2d	Eudamidas II	8 Leonidas	2 Manasses
4465	500	4	505	249	36 Philadelphus	13 Θεὸς	15	29 Gonatas		9	3
4466	501	CXXXIII 1	506	248	37	14	16	30		10	4
4467	502	2	507	247	38	15	17	31		11	5
4468	503	3	508	246	1 Ptolemy 3d:	1 Seleucus IId.	18	32		12	6
4469	504	4	509	245	2 Euergetes	2 Callinicus	19	33		13	7
4470	505	CXXXIV 1	510	244	3	3	20	34	1 Agis IV	14	8
4471	506	2	511	243	4	4	21	1 Demetrius	2	1 Cleombrotus	9
4472	507	3	512	242	5	5	22	2	3	2	10
4473	508	4	513	241	6	6	1 Attalus	3	4	1 Leonidas restd:	11
4474	509	CXXXV 1	514	240	7	7	2	4		2	12
4475	510	2	515	239	8	8	3	5		3	13
4476	511	3	516	238	9	9	4	6		4	14
4477	512	4	517	237	10	10	5	7		5	15
4478	513	CXXXVI 1	518	236	11	11	6	8		6	16
4479	514	2	519	235	12	12	7	9		1 Cleomenes.	17
4480	515	3	520	234	13	13	8	10		2	18
4481	516	4	521	233	14	14	9	11		3	19
4482	517	CXXXVII 1	522	232	15	15	10	1 Antigonus 3d.		4	20
4483	518	2	523	231	16	16	11	2		5	21
4484	519	3	524	230	17	17	12	3	Archidamus	6	22
4485	520	4	525	229	18	18	13	4		7	23
4486	521	CXXXVIII 1	526	228	19	19	14	5		8	24.
4487	522	2	527	227	20	20	15	6		9	25
4488	523	3	528	226	21	1 Seleucus IIId:	16	7		10	26
4489	524	4	529	225	22	2 Ceraunus	17	8	1 Euclidas	11	1 Onias II.
4490	525	CXXXIX 1	530	224	23	3	18	9		12	2
4491	526	2	531	223	24	1 Antiochus 3d:	19	10		13	3
4492	527	3	532	222	25	2 the Great	20	11		14	4
4493	528	4	533	221	1 Ptolemy 4th:	3	21	1 Philip		15	5
4494	529	CXL 1	534	220	2 Philopator	4	22	2		16	6
4495	530	2	535	219	3	5	23	3	Lycurgus	Agesipolis	7
4496	531	3	536	218	4	6	24	4			8
4497	532	4	537	217	5	7	25	5			9
4498	533	CXLI 1	538	216	6	8	26	6			10
4499	534	2	539	215	7	9	27	7			11
4500	535	3	540	214	8	10	28	8			12
4501	536	4	541	213	9	11	29	9			13
4502	537	CXLII 1	542	212	10	12	30	10			14
4503	538	2	543	211	11	13	31	11			1 Simon II
4504	539	3	544	210	12	14	32	12	Machanidas the Tyrant		2
4505	540	4	545	209	13	15	33	13			3
4506	541	CXLIII 1	546	208	14	16	34	14			4
4507	542	2	547	207	15	17	35	15			5
4508	543	3	548	206	16	18	36	16	1 Nabis the Tyrant		6
4509	544	4	549	205	17	19	37	17	2		7
4510	545	CXLIV 1	550	204	1 Ptolemy 5th	20	38	18	3		8
4511	546	2	551	203	2 Epiphanes	21	39	19	4		9
4512	547	3	552	202	3	22	40	20	5		10
4513	548	4	553	201	4	23	41	21	6		11

Men of Learning or Genius	**Remarkable Events**	**Statesmen Warriors &c.**
Antigonus Carystius y.e Histor.n Jesus y.e Son of Sirach. Conon of Samos y.e Astronr. fl. 223. Eratosthenes of Cyrene [illegible] y.e 2d. Librarian of Alexandria ob: 194 at 82. Sphaerus y.e Stoic Philos.r & Hist.n Apollonius of Perga y.e great Geometr. Lacydes of [illegible] y.e 2.d Acad.y ob: [illegible]	The Parthians under Arsaces & y.e Bactrians under Theodotus both revolt from y.e Macedonians. The Sea Fight of Drepanum in Sicily w.n y.e Romans under Claudius Pulcher are totally defeated by y.e Carthag.s under Adherbal. Ptolemy kills Laodice in revenge of his Sister Bernice & overruns great Part of Syria. The Citadel of Corinth call'd Acro-Corinthus taken by Aratus on the 12th of Aug.t The Carthag.ns defeated by Lutatius at y.e Isles of Aegates w.h makes y.m beg for Peace & concludes y.e I Punick War. Agis King of Sparta having attempted to settle an Agrarian Law is put to Death.	Arsaces K.g of Parthia ob: 245. Theodotus K.g of y.e Bactrians. Amilcar y.e Carthag.n Gen.l [illegible] Arsaces II K.g of Parthia ob: 217. Antiochus Hierax Syrian M.ch ob: [illegible] Aratus of Sicyon Praetor of y.e Achaeans ob: [illegible] at 62. Caius Lutatius Rom.n Gen.l Agesilaus y.e Spartan Ephor.
Livius Andronicus y.e 1st Rom.n Dramat. Poet. Chrysippus of Cilicia y.e Stoic Phil. ob: 207 at 73. Polystratus y.e Epicur.n Philos.r Euphorion of Chalcis y.e Poet ob: 220 at 56. Archimedes of Syracuse y.e Mathem.n ob: 212 M. Fab.s [illegible] y.e Rom.n Paint.r ob: [illegible] Naevius y.e Comic Poet ob: 203.	The first Plays acted at Rome w.h were y.e of Livius Andronicus 52 Years after y.e Death of Menander. The Carthaginians finish y.e Libyan War w.h y.e Mercenarys w.h had lasted 3 Years & 4 Months. Amilcar carrys a Carthag.n Army into Spain & w.h him his Son Annibal 9 Years old. The Temple of Janus shut y.e 1st time after Numa The Sardinian War begins & continues 3 Years. The Original MSS of Aeschylus Euripides & Sophocles are lent ab.t y.s time to Ptolemy by y.e Athenians who gave [illegible] a Pledge of [illegible] Megalopolis is joyn'd to y.e Achaean League by Lysiades at y.e Persuasion of Aratus. The 1st Divorce at Rome by Sp. Carvilius — Sardinia & Corsica subdued by y.e Romans.	Matho Gen.l of y.e Carth.n Mercen.s ob: [illegible] Lysiades Tyr.t of Megalopolis ob: 226. Agron K.g of Illyria ob: 231. T. Manlius Torquatus. Sp. Carvilius Maximus Rom.n Gen.l C. Papirius Maso Rom.n Gen.l Teuta Queen of Illyria.
Apollonius Rhodius y.e Poet & 3d Librarian of Alexandria. Philochorus of Athens y.e Hist.n ob: 222. Aristo Ceus y.e Peripatet.c Philos. ob: [illegible] Fabius Pictor y.e 1st Rom.n Hist.n Phylarchus y.e Histor.n	The Romans make War ag.t y.e Illyrians for y.r Piracys w.h continues one Year & y.e Teuta begg'd for Peace. The Roman Ambassadors first appear at Athens Corinth &c. being invited by y.e Achaean & Aetolian League. The War betw.n Cleomenes & Aratus begins & continues 5 Years. Cleomenes after killing the Ephori restores y.e Agrarian Laws of Sparta. — The Gauls enter Italy but are defeated in Etruria by L. Aemilius. The Rom.s first cross'd the Po pursuing y.e Gauls — The Colossus of Rhodes thrown down by an Earthquake. The Battle of Sellasia in Laconia where Cleomenes K.g of Sparta is defeated by Antigonus. Cleomenes retires into Egypt.	Asdrubal Carthag.n Gen.l in Spain ob: [illegible] Aristomachus Tyr.t of y.e Argives ob: [illegible] Aneroestus K.g of y.e Gauls ob: 225. L. Aemilius Papus y.e Rom.n Consul. Hyperbatas Praetor of y.e Achaeans. Achaeus Syrian Gov.r of y.e Upper Asia ob: [illegible] Prusias I K.g of Bithynia ob: [illegible]
Plautus of Umbria y.e Comic Poet ob: 184 Archagathus y.e 1st Phys.n at Rome. Evander y.e Philos.r of y.e 2d Academy. Telecles y.e Philos.r of y.e 2d Academy.	The Social War in Greece betw.n y.e Aetolians & y.e Achaeans begins & continues 3 Years K.g Philip joyn'd y.e Achaeans. Saguntum taken & destroy'd by Annibal. The **II. Punick War** begins w.h Annibal's passing y.e Alps & continues 17 Years. — The Romans defeated at Ticinus & Trebia. The Rom.s defeated by Annibal at the Lake of Thrasymene — The Rom.s totally defeated in y.e Battle of Cannae in Apulia Aug.t 2.d w.h [illegible] Calend.r [illegible] Julian Year. The Rom.s make an Auxiliary War ag.t Philip in Epirus w.h is continued by Intervalls for 14 Years till y.e 1st Macedonian War. Syracuse after a Siege of 3 Years is taken by Marcellus upon y.e Festival of Diana in Autumn & he sent y.e Spoils to Rome consisting of Paintings Statues &c.	Annibal y.e Carthag.n Gen.l ob: 183 at 64. Sosibius Egyptian M.r ob: c. 206. Apelles Macedon.n M.r Artabanus K.g of Parthia. Qu. Fabius Maximus y.e Cunctator M. Claudius Marcellus ob: 208. Hieronymus K.g of Syracuse ob: [illegible] Epicydes Tyr.t of Syracuse ob: [illegible] Asdrubal Carthag.n Gen.l ob: 207.
Hermippus of Smyrna y.e Peripatetick Philos.r & Gram.n Zeno of Tarsus the Stoic Philos.r Q. Ennius of Calabria y.e Poet ob: [illegible] Sotion of Alexandria y.e Gram.n	Machanidas Tyr.t of Lacedaemon is defeated at Mantinea by Philopoemen. Asdrubal having enter'd Italy w.h a large Army to reinforce Annibal is defeated & killed by Claudius Nero. Ennius is br.t to Rome by Cato y.e Quaestor being 34 Years Old & y.e first gave a Harmony to y.e Roman Poetry. The War of Philip ag.t y.e Rhodians assist.d by Attalus it continues 6 Years till y.e End of y.e [illegible] Macedonian War. The Battle of Zama in Africa where Annibal is totally defeated by Scipio soon after a total Eclipse of y.e Sun. The Carthaginians have a Peace granted y.m on very ignominious terms w.h finishes y.e II Punick War.	Philopoemen Praetor of y.e Achaeans & y.e last of y.e Greeks ob: 183 at 70. Agathocles Egyptian M.r ob: 204. Tlepolemus Egypt.n Gen.l P. Sulpicius Rom.n Gen.l in Greece. Syphax K.g of Numidia ob: 201. Scipio Nasica & Cornelius [illegible] P. Scipio Africanus ob: 184.

IBERIA
sive
HISPANIA VETUS
in tres præcipuas partes
necnon in populos
DIVISA
Secundum Monumenta Antiqua & Observationes Astronomicas Redacta
Nomina Recentiora ——
Loca Dubia +
Accurante Jo: Blair L.L.D. & R.S.S.
ad Illustrandas Tabulas suas Chronologicas.
OCEANUS CANTABRICUS
OCEANUS OCCIDENTALIS
MARE INTERNUM quod et MEDITERRANEUM
GALLIÆ PARS
CALLÆCI LUCENSES
CALLÆCI BRACARII
ASTURES AUGUSTANI
CANTABRI
VASCONES
ILERGETES
CELTIBERI
LUSITANIA
BÆTICA
BALEARIDES vel GYMNESIÆ INSULÆ
PITYUSÆ INSULÆ
SUCRONENSIS SINUS
ILLICITANUS SINUS
VIRGITANUS SINUS
GADITANUS SINUS

N.o 17: II.d CENTURY. BEFORE CHRIST Part 1.st

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt.	Kings of Syria.	Kings of Pergamus.	Kings of Macedon.	Tyrants of Lacedemon.	High Priests and Princes of the Jews
4514	549	CXLV 1	554	200	5 Ptolemy sir.d	24 Antiochus III sir.d	42 Attalus	22 Philip	7 Nabis ye Tyrant	12 Simon II
4515	550	2	555	199	6 Epiphanes	25 the Great	43	23	8	13
4516	551	3	556	198	7	26	44	24	9	14
4517	552	4	557	197	8	27	1 Eumenes II	25	10	15
4518	553	CXLVI 1	558	196	9	28	2	26	11	16
4519	554	2	559	195	10	29	3	27	12	17
4520	555	3	560	194	11	30	4	28	13	18
4521	556	4	561	193	12	31	5	29	14	19
4522	557	CXLVII 1	562	192	13	32	6	30	Alexamenus ye Ætolian	20
4523	558	2	563	191	14	33	7	31	Lacedemon becomes	1 Onias III
4524	559	3	564	190	15	34	8	32	a Part of the Achæan	2
4525	560	4	565	189	16	35	9	33	League	3
4526	561	CXLVIII 1	566	188	17	36	10	34		4
4527	562	2	567	187	18	1 Seleucus sir.d	11	35		5
4528	563	3	568	186	19	2 Philopator	12	36		6
4529	564	4	569	185	20	3	13	37		7
4530	565	CXLIX 1	570	184	21	4	14	38		8
4531	566	2	571	183	22	5	15	39		9
4532	567	3	572	182	23	6	16	40		10
4533	568	4	573	181	24	7	17	41		11
4534	569	CL 1	574	180	1 Ptolemy sir.d	8	18	42		12.
4535	570	2	575	179	2 Philometor	9	19	1 Perseus		13
4536	571	3	576	178	3	10	20	2		14
4537	572	4	577	177	4	11	21	3		15
4538	573	CLI 1	578	176	5	12	22	4		16
4539	574	2	579	175	6	1 Antiochus IV sir.d	23	5		1 Jesus sir.d Jason
4540	575	3	580	174	7	2 Epiphanes	24	6		2
4541	576	4	581	173	8	3	25	7		3
4542	577	CLII 1	582	172	9	4	26	8		1 Menelaus sir.d Onias IV
4543	578	2	583	171	10	5	27	9		2
4544	579	3	584	170	11	6	28	10		3
4545	580	4	585	169	12 Ptolemy sir.d 1	7	29	11		4
4546	581	CLIII 1	586	168	13 Euergetes II & 2	8	30	Perseus defeated and		5
4547	582	2	587	167	14 Physcon 3	9	31	taken Prisoner by ye		6
4548	583	3	588	166	15 4	10	32	Romans wch properly		7
4549	584	4	589	165	16 5	11	33	finishes ye Kingdom		8
4550	685	CLIV 1	590	164	17 6	1 Antiochus V sir.d	34	of Macedon		9
4551	586	2	591	163	18	2 Eupator	35			10
4552	587	3	592	162	19	1 Demetrius sir.d Soter	36			1 Alcimus
4553	588	4	593	161	20	2	37			2
4554	589	CLV 1	594	160	21	3	38			3
4555	590	2	595	159	22	4	1 Attalus sir.d Philadelphus			A Vacancy for almost
4556	591	3	596	158	23	5	2			seven Years
4557	592	4	597	157	24	6	3			
4558	693	CLVI 1	598	156	25	7	4			
4559	594	2	599	155	26	8	5			Princes & High Priests
4560	595	3	600	154	27	9	6			of the Jews
4561	596	4	601	153	28	10	7			1 Jonathan
4562	597	CLVII 1	602	152	29	11	8			2 Maccabeus
4563	598	2	603	151	30	12	9			3

Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Stateſmen Warriors &c.
Aristophanes of Byzan.m y Gram.n ob. æt. 80	The 1st Macedonian War begins & continues near 4 Years.	Scopas Egyptian Genl. ob. 196
Asclepiades Myrleanus y Gram.n	The Battle of Panias in Celosyria where Antiochus totally defeats Scopas & y besieges & takes Sidon whither he had retired	T. Quinctius Flamininus Rn Genl. ob. post 182
P. Licinius Tegula y Comic Poet	The Battle of Cynoscephalæ in Theſsaly where Philip is defeated by Flamininus & begs for Peace of y Romans	Ariarathes Kg of Cappadocia ob. 162.
Caius Lælius y Rom.n Orator		Aristænus y Achæan ob. post 186.
Aristonymus y 4th Librarian of Alexandria ob. æt. 77	Annibal retires fr.m Carthage to y Court of Antiochus y Great whom he instigates to War ag.st y Romans	Maſinisſa Kg of Numidia ob. c. 149 æt. 97.
		Phriapatius Kg of y Parthians.
Hegesinus of Pergamus y Philos.r of y 2d Academy		Thoas Ætolian Genl. ob. post 190
	The War of Antiochus y Great w.th y Romans begins & continues 3 Years.	Polyxenidas Syrian Genl.
	Lacedæmon is joined to y Achæan League by Philopœmen	Man. Acilius Glabrio Rom.n Genl.
	The first Rom.n Army enters Asia under L. C. Scipio & totally defeats Antiochus in y Battle of Magnesia in Lydia.	L. Corn. Scipio sd Asiaticus.
	The Asiatick Luxury first brought to Rome by y Spoils of Antiochus.	Demetrius Maced.n Prince ob. 180
	Upon a Quarrel betw. y Laced.ns & Achæans Philopœmen abrogates y Laws of Lycurgus but they are soon restored by y Romans	
	Antiochus y Great is defeated & kill'd in Media after plundering y Temple of Jupiter Belus in Elymais	Sempronius Gracchus sen.r y Tribune ob. post 160.
Diogenes of Babylon y Stoic Phil.r ob. post 155		Dinocrates Tyr.t of y Meſsenians.
	A War betw. Eumenes & Prusias w.ch continued 1 year till y Death of Annibal.	M. Porcius Cato sd y Censor ob. 148 æt. 85
Critolaus Phaselites y Peripat.k Philos.r ob. c. 140	Philopœmen defeated & kill'd by Dinocrates Tyrant of the Meſsenians.	Lycortas Prætor of y Achæans & Father to Polybius y Hist.n ob. post 169.
	The Lacedem.ns enter a 2d time into the Achæan League.	Pharnaces Kg of Pontus.
Statius Cæcilius y Comic Poet ob. post 166	Demetrius being treacherously accus'd by his Brother Perseus is put to death by his Father King Philip.	Cleopatra Reg.t of Egypt ob. 173.
	Some Books of Numa found at Rome in a Stone Coffin & burnt being 492 Years aft. his Death. Livy thinks they were forged	Heliodorus Syrian M.r
Agatharcides of Cnidus y Hist.n		Prusias IId Venator Kg of Bithynia ob. 149
Heraclides sd Lembus y Hist.n		
	Perseus preparing for a Roman War sends to Carthage where his Embaſsadors have an Audience of the Senate at Midnight for Secrecy.	Phrahates Kg of y Parthians
		Callicrates y Achæan.
Attalus of Rhodes y Astronom.k Gram.n	Ennius finishes y 12th Book of his Annals being in y 67th Year of his Age.	Eulæus y Eunuch. Egyptian M.r
		Apollonius Syr.n Genl. ob. 166.
	Ptolemys Gen.ls defeated by Antiochus in a battle betw. Pelusium & Mount Casius. The IId Macedonian War begins	Ptolemy sd Macron Syr.n M.r ob. 164
Metrodorus y Philos.r & Painter of Athens aft.d carried to Rome by Æmilius	Antiochus Epiphanes takes Jerusalem & 2 y aft. pollutes y Temple w.th Sacrifices of Swine & carrys off [illegible]	
C. Sulpicius Gallus y Tribune & first Roman Astronomer	The Battle of Pydna June 22d in w.ch Perseus Kg of Macedon is totally defeated by P. Æmilius. Eclipse of y Moon w.ch happened y Night before was foretold to y Rom. Army by Gallus.	Gentius Kg of y Illyrians
	The 1st Library erected at Rome compos'd of y Books bro.t fr.m Macedon.	Paulus Æmilius Rom.n Genl. ob. 160
Terence of Carthage y Comic Poet ob. about 35	Terence's 1st Play call'd Andria acted being approv'd of by Cæcilius & bought by y Ædiles. Apollonius Syr.n Gen.l is defeated and kill'd by Judas Maccabeus.	Mattathias Fa.r of y Maccabees ob. 166 Judas Maccabeus aft.d Prince of y Jews ob. 161
Crates Mallotes of Pergamus y Gram.n		Nicanor Syrian Genl. ob. 161
Polybius of Megalopolis y Hist.n ob. æt. 82		Lysias Syrian M.r ob. 162
M. Pacuvius y Tragic Poet ob. c. 131 æt. 90	The Government of Judea under y Asmonean Family or Maccabees begins & continues 126 Years.	
Hipparchus of Nice or Rhodes y Astron.r ob. c. 125	Hipparchus begins his Astronomical Observ.ns at Rhodes w.ch he continues for 34 Years. Demetrius escaping fr.m Rome [illegible] takes Poſseſsion of Syria.	Ariarathes sd Philopator Kg of Cappad.a ob. 130
	The Philosophers & Rhetoricians first banish'd Rome.	M. Pomponius Rom.n Prætor
Carneades of Cyrene y Phil.r & Author of y 3d or New Academy ob. 128 æt. 90	Terence's last Play call'd Adelphi acted at y Funeral of Paulus Æmilius.	Orophernes y Cappadocian ob. c. 154
	Time measur'd at Rome by Water invented by Scipio Nasica 134 Years after y Introduction of Sun Dials.	
	Hipparchus observ'd the Autumnal Equinox on Sunday Sept. 27th ab.t Midday.	
Aristarchus of Alexandria y Great Grammarian ob. æt. 72	Prusias sd Venator Kg of Bithynia defeats Kg Attalus & Plunders & burns several of y Temples of Pergamus.	Athenæus y Pergamen.n Genl.
	Carneades in an Embaſsy fr.m Athens charm'd y Roman Senate w.th his Eloquence.	Mithridates Kg of y Parthians ob. 134 Heraclides y Syrian
	Andriscus pretending to be the Son of Perseus aſsumes y Tyranny of Macedon.	Andriscus Tyr.t in Macedon ob. 148
		Apollonius Pref.t of Celosyria

N.o 18. II.d CENTURY. BEFORE CHRIST. Part 2.d

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads		Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Syria	Kings of Pergamus	High Priests & Princes of ye Jews	Men of Learning or Genius
4564	599	CLVII	3	604	150	31 Ptolemy sir.d	1 Alexander s.d Balas	10 Attalus 2.d Philadel-	4 Jonathan Maccabeus	Aristobulus of Alexandria ye Jew & Peripatetick Philos.r ob. post 124
4565	600		4	605	149	32 Philometor	2	11 -phus	5	
4566	601	CLVIII	1	606	148	33	3	12	6	Satyrus ye Peripat.k Philos.r & Hist.n
4567	602		2	607	147	34	4	13	7	
4568	603		3	608	146	35	1 Demetrius II s.d	14	8	
4569	604		4	609	145	1 Ptolemy sir.d	2 Nicator	15	9	
4570	605	CLIX	1	610	144	2 Euergetes II or	1 Antiochus VI	16	1 Simon Maccabeus	Antipater of Tarsus a.d Calamobans ye Stoic Philos.r
4571	606		2	611	143	3 Physcon	1 Diodotus s.d Tryphon	17	2	
4572	607		3	612	142	4	2	18	3	
4573	608		4	613	141	5	3	19	4	Mnaseas Patrensis ye Gram.n
4574	609	CLX	1	614	140	6	4	20	5	Diodorus ye Peripat.k Philos.r
4575	610		2	615	139	7	1 Antiochus VII sir.d	21	6	Lucius Accius ye Tragic Poet
4576	611		3	616	138	8	2 Sidetes	1 Attalus 3.d Philometor	7	Panaetius of Rhodes ye Stoic Phil. ob. p.t 136
4577	612		4	617	137	9	3	2	8	Nicander of Colophon ye Phys.n & Poet
4578	613	CLXI	1	618	136	10	4	3	9	Ctesibius of Alexandria ye Math.n & Inven.r of ye Hydraulic Instrum.t
4579	614		2	619	135	11	5	4	1 John Hyrcanus	
4580	615		3	620	134	12	6	5	2	
4581	616		4	621	133	13	7	6 Bequeaths his Kingd.m to ye Roman People	3	
4582	617	CLXII	1	622	132	14	8		4	
4583	618		2	623	131	15	9		5	
4584	619		3	624	130	16	1 Demetrius II sir.d		6	
4585	620		4	625	129	17	2 Nicator rest.d		7	
4586	621	CLXIII	1	626	128	18	3		8	Clitomachus of Carthage Phil.r of ye 3.d Academy ob. c. 100
4587	622		2	627	127	19	4 - 1 Alexander Zebina		9	
4588	623		3	628	126	20	2		10	Erymneus ye Peripat.k Philos.r
4589	624		4	629	125	21	3		11	
4590	625	CLXIV	1	630	124	22	4		12	Apollonius of Nysa ye Stoic Philos.r
4591	626		2	631	123	23	5 1 Antiochus VIII s.d		13	Herodicus s.d Crateteus ye Gram.n
4592	627		3	632	122	24	6 2 Grypus		14	
4593	628		4	633	121	25	3		15	L. Caelius Antipater ye Rom.n Hist.n
4594	629	CLXV	1	634	120	26	4		16	Castor of Rhodes ye Chrono.r & Hist.n
4595	630		2	635	119	27	5		17	Menecrates of Nysa ye Gram.n
4596	631		3	636	118	28	6 Kingdom of Coelesyria		18	
4597	632		4	637	117	29	7		19	
4598	633	CLXVI	1	638	116	1 Ptolemy Lathurus	8		20	Lucilius ye 1.st Rom.n Satirist ob. 103 ae. 46
4599	634		2	639	115	2 with his Mother Cleopatra	9		21	Apollodorus of Athens ye Chrono.r & Gram.n
4600	635		3	640	114	3	10		22	
4601	636		4	641	113	4	11		23	Marcus Antonius ye Rom.n Orator ob. 87 ae. 50
4602	637	CLXVII	1	642	112	5	12 Antiochus IX s.d 1		24	
4603	638		2	643	111	6	13 Cyzicenus 2		25	
4604	639		3	644	110	7	14 3		26	Lucius Crassus ye Rom.n Orator ob. a.t 90
4605	640		4	645	109	8	15 4		27	
4606	641	CLXVIII	1	646	108	9	16 5		28	Athenion ye Peripat.k Philos.r ob. c. 95
4607	642		2	647	107	10	17 6		1 Aristobulus s.d Philellen	
4608	643		3	648	106	1 Alexander King of	18 7		1 Alexander Jannaeus	
4609	644		4	649	105	2 Cyprus w.th Cleopatra	19 8		2	
4610	645	CLXIX	1	650	104	3	20 9		3	Artemidorus of Ephesus ye Geographer
4611	646		2	651	103	4	21 10		4	
4612	647		3	652	102	5	22 11		5	
4613	648		4	653	101	6	23 12		6	

Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
Demetrius King of Syria is defeated & killed by Alexander Balas. The IIId Punick War begins & continues 3 Years. Prusias Kg of Bithynia is put to Death by his Son Nicomedes 2d Philopator who reign'd 59 Years. Jonathan Maccabeus defeats Apollonius Pref. of Celosyria in ye Battle of Azotus after which he took both ye City & Ascalon. The Romns make War agt ye Achaeans wch is finish'd by Mummius ye following Year Carthage destroy'd by Pl. Scipio & Corinth by L. Mummius wch brot fr. yence the first fine Paintings to Rome ye 2 prin. were ye Bacchus by Aristides & Hercules in Torment [illegible] Lelius defeats Viriathus who had occupy'd Lusitania the Year before, this War continues afterwards for five Years. Jonathan Maccabeus treacherously betray'd & put to Death by Tryphon. Hipparchus observes ye Autumnal Equinox on Wedny Sepr 26th at Sunset & fr. ye New Moon of Sept 28 he began his new Cycle of the Moon consisting of 111035 Days being equal to 3760 Lunations or 304 Years. Simon takes ye Castle of Jerusalem by Famine aft. a long Blockade. The War of Numantia begins & continues 8 Years. An Eclipse of ye Moon observ'd at Alexandria on Tuesday Jany 7th 2 hours before Midnight.	P. Corn. Scipio 2d Africanus II ob.129 at.56. Nicomedes II Kg of Bithynia 2d Philopator ob.90 Q. Caec. Metellus 2d Macedonicus ob.115 Ammonius Syrian Mr. ob.146 Lucius Mummius ye Romn Genl. Viriathus Tyrant of Lusitania ob.140 Caius Lelius ye Romn Praetor ob. post.129 Sarpedon Syrian Genl. Micipsa Kg of Numidia ob.119 Hierax Egyptian Mr.
The Roman Army under Mancinus being 30,000 are ignominiously defeated by 4000 Numantines. Ptolemy Physcon began a new Restoration of Learning at Alexandria by drawing thither ye most ingenious Foreigners in all ye [illegible] this he did to replenish that City which was become a Desert by his Cruelty. Scipio Africanus wth Sp. Mummius & L. Metellus & attended by Panetius ye Stoic Phil. made ye famous Embassy into Egypt, Syria & Greece. The History of ye Apocrypha ends. The Servile War begins in Sicily & continues 3 Yrs. Hipparchus observ'd ye Vernal Equinox on Wedny March 24 a little aft. Midnight. Numantia taken & destroy'd by Scipio. The Kingdom of Pergamus annex'd to ye Romn Empire. Tiberius Gracchus is put to Death about attempting an Agrarian Law.	Philopoemen Pergamenian Mathn. 138 Cendebeus Syrian Genl. in Judea Mithridates 2d Euergetes Kg of Pontus ob.123 Decimus Junius Brutus Romn Genl. P. Corn. Scipio Nasica 2d Serapio ob. post 133 Eunus ye Syrian Slave in Sicily ob.132 Phraates II Kg of ye Parthians ob.120 Tiberius Gracchus ye Tribune ob.133 P. Rupilius Nepos Romn Genl. Aristonicus ye Tyrant of Pergamus ob.126
Antiochus Sidetes King of Syria is defeated & killed by Phraates King of Parthia. Aristonicus is defeated by Perperna. Hipparchus observes ye Vernal Equinox to be on Thursday March 23d at Sunset, & ye afternoon ye Star calld Cor Leonis was 29 50 from the Summer Solstice [illegible] The Battle of Damascus in wch Demetrius Nicator is totally defeated by Alexander Zebina & is soon aft. kill'd at Tyre. The Romns make War agt the Baleareans for ye Piracys. Carthage is rebuilt by order of ye Roman Senate. Alexander Zebina is defeated & kill'd [illegible] dethroned by Antiochus. Caius Gracchus is kill'd in attempting an Agrarian Law. The Weather of ye Year was so favorable yt ye Wine of it was kept 200 Years.	M. Perperna Romn Genl. ob.130 Artabanus Kg of ye Parthians Hegelochus Egyptian Genl. Manius Aquilius Romn Genl. in Asia Dorylaus of Pontus Genl. of ye Gnossians Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus Romn Genl. Mithridates ye Great Kg of Pontus ob.63 Caius Gracchus ye Tribune ob.121
Caius Marius as Tribune of ye People imprisons Metellus ye Consul for opposing a Law wch he propos'd about ye Bridges of Rome. The Romans settle a Colony at Narbonne in Gaul. Dalmatia is conquer'd by Metellus. Cleopatra assumes the Governmt of Egypt & at first endeavours to exclude her eldest Son Ptolemy Lathurus but is prevented by ye Populace of Alexandria. Antiochus Cyzicenus defeats Grypus in Battle & takes Possession of Syria, but dividing it next Year wth Grypus, calls his own part Coelesyria The Jugurthine War begins & continues 5 Years	Caius Marius Romn Genl. ob.86 at L. Caecil. Metellus 2d Dalmaticus Adherbal Kg of Numidia ob.112 Ptolemy Appion Kg of Cyrene Alexander Kg of Cyprus & afterwards of Egypt ob.88 Jugurtha Kg of Numidia ob.106
The famous Sumptuary Law calld Lex Licinia made at Rome by which ye Expence of Eating for each particular day was limited. The Teutones & Cimbri begin ye Attack of the Romn Empire & continue 8 Years. Jugurtha defeated in 2 Battles by Metellus. [illegible] taken by John Hyrcanus Cicero is born on ye 3d of the Nones of Jany wch agreed wth ye beginng of Novr acc. to the Julian Year. Ptolemy is artfully dethron'd by Cleopatra. Jugurtha having taken Refuge with Bocchus is by him deliver'd up to Marius. Caepio & Manlius ignominiously defeated by ye Teutones & c. on ye Banks of ye Rhone in wch 80,000 Romans are kill'd. The Teutones defeated by Marius in 2 Battles at Aquae Sextiae (now Aix in Provence) where 200,000 are kill'd & 70,000 taken prisoners abt ye End of the Year. Marius & Catulus defeat ye Cimbri as they were endeavouring to enter Italy thro' Noricum (now ye Tirol) 120,000 are kill'd & 60,000 taken Prisoners.	Bocchus Kg of Mauritania Metellus 2d Numidicus Romn Genl. banishd Q. Servilius Caepio Romn Genl. ob.c.95 Antigonus Jewish Prince ob.106 Athenion Genl. of ye Slaves in Sicily ob.101 Q. Lutatius Catulus Romn Genl. ob.87

No. 19. Ist. Century Before CHRIST Part 1st.

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads		Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Syria	Kings of the Jews	Men of Learning or Genius
4614	649	CLXX	1	654	100	7 Alexander I & Cleopatra I	24 Antiochus Antiochus IX 13	7 Alexander Jannaeus	Philo ye Philos. of ye 3d Academy.
4615	650		2	655	99	8	25 VIII. Grypus Cyzicenus 14	8	
4616	651		3	656	98	9	26 15	9	
4617	652		4	657	97	10	1 16	10	
4618	653	CLXXI	1	658	96	11	2 17	11	
4619	654		2	659	95	12	3 18	12	Charmidas ye Philos. of ye 3d Academy.
4620	655		3	660	94	13	4 19	13	
4621	656		4	661	93	14	1 Philip & Antiochus Pius 1	14	Apellicon Teius ye Proprietor of a famous
4622	657	CLXXII	1	662	92	15	2 Demetrius 3d Eucerus 2	15	Library at Athens ob. c. 86.
4623	658		2	663	91	16	3 3	16	L. Sisenna ye Rom. Hist.
4624	659		3	664	90	17	4	17	Asclepiades of Prusias ye Phys. & Author
4625	660		4	665	89	18	5	18	of a new Sect in Physick ob. post 63
4626	661	CLXXIII	1	666	88	1 Ptolemy Lathurus restored.	6	19	Alexander 3d Polyhistor ye Gram. & Hist.
4627	662		2	667	87	2	7	20	Plotius Gallus ye 1st Latin Rhetorician.
4628	663		3	668	86	3	8	21	
4629	664		4	669	85	4	9 Aretas K. of Celosyria 1	22	Diotimus ye Stoic Philos. ob. post 83
4630	665	CLXXIV	1	670	84	5	10	23	Q. Valerius Antias ye Rom. Hist.
4631	666		2	671	83	6	1 Tigranes King of Armenia	24	Zeno of Sidon ye Epicur. Philos.
4632	667		3	672	82	7	2	25	Q. Hortensius ye Rom. Orator ob. 50 at. 63.
4633	668		4	673	81	Cleopatra II. & Alexander II.	3	26	A. Licinius Archias ye Poet ob. post 60.
4634	669	CLXXV	1	674	80	1 Ptolemy Alexander III.	4	27	Antipater of Sidon ye Poet.
4635	670		2	675	79	2	5	1 Hyrcanus II Alexandra 1	Posidonius of Apamea ye Stoic Philos.
4636	671		3	676	78	3	6	2 is High Priest Queen of the 2	& Astron. ob. post 51 at. 84
4637	672		4	677	77	4	7	3 Jews 3	Geminus of Rhodes ye Astron. & Math.
4638	673	CLXXVI	1	678	76	5	8	4 4	Apollonius of Rhodes [illegible] ye Rhet.
4639	674		2	679	75	6	9	5 5	Theodosius of Tripoli ye Mathem.
4640	675		3	680	74	7	10	6 6	
4641	676		4	681	73	8	11	7 7	
4642	677	CLXXVII	1	682	72	9	12	8 8	
4643	678		2	683	71	10	13	9 9	Tyrannio ye Gram. & Peripat. Philos. ob. post 5
4644	679		3	684	70	11	14	10 Hyrcanus becomes King	M. Terentius Varro ye most learned
4645	680		4	685	69	12	1 Antiochus Asiaticus	11	of the Romans ob. 28 at. 88.
4646	681	CLXXVIII	1	686	68	13	2	12	Aristodemus of Nysa ye Gram.
4647	682		2	687	67	14	3	1 Aristobulus	
4648	683		3	688	66	15	4	2	
4649	684		4	689	65	1 Ptolemy Dionysius or	5 he is dethroned by Pompey	3	T. Lucretius Carus ye Poet ob. 54 at. 44.
4650	685	CLXXIX	1	690	64	2 Auletes	& finishes ye Kingdom of Syria	4	Dionysius ye Thracian ye Gram.
4651	686		2	691	63	3		1 Hyrcanus II restd.	M. Tullius Cicero ye Orator ob. 43 at. 6
4652	687		3	692	62	4		2	Antiochus ye Philos. of ye 3d Academy.
4653	688		4	693	61	5		3	L. Tarutius Firmanus ye Mathem. ob. post 4
4654	689	CLXXX	1	694	60	6		4	C. Val. Catullus ye Lyric Poet ob. 40 at. 46.
4655	690		2	695	59	7		5	Andronicus of Rhodes ye Peripat. Philos.
4656	691		3	696	58	8		6	& Restorer of Aristotle's Works.
4657	692		4	697	57	9		7	C. Crispus Sallustius ye Hist. expelled ye
4658	693	CLXXXI	1	698	56	10		8	Senate in 50 & ob. 35 at. 51.
4659	694		2	699	55	11		9	
4660	695		3	700	54	12		10	Timagenes of Alexandria ye Hist. & Rhet.
4661	696		4	701	53	13		11	Cratippus ye Peripat. Philos.
4662	697	CLXXXII	1	702	52	14		12	
4663	698		2	703	51	1 Ptolemy Dionysius II & Cleopatra III		13	

Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
Julius Cæsar is born on ye 4th of ye Ides or ye 12th of ye Month Quintilis afterwds called July. Lusitania is conquer'd by the Romans under Dolabella. Ptolemy Appion K. of Cyrene dies & bequeaths his Kingdom to ye Romans. — Mesopotamia is abt ye time occupy'd by ye Parthians. Hortensius began to plead when he was but 19 Years of Age. Antiochus Cyzicenus is defeated near Antioch by Seleucus & kills himself when ready to be taken Prisoner. Seleucus being defeated by Antiochus Pius retires to Mopsuestia in Cilicia where he is burnt alive. [illegible] retires among the Parthians The Social or Marsic War begins & continues 3 Years & is finished by Sylla in 88. — Antiochus Pius being defeated by Philip &	Arsaces [illegible] Sinatrices K. of ye Parthians ob. L. Cornelius Dolabella Rom. Genl. P. Rutilius Rufus ban.d in 92 ob. post 88. Tigranes K. of Armenia ob. post 63. Cn. Pompeius Strabo ob. 87. Tyrrhus, Egyptian Genl.
The Mithridatic War begins & continues 26 Years. The Civil War betwn Marius & Sylla begins & continues 6 Years. [illegible] Sylla takes Athens on March ye 1st accordg to ye Rom. Calendar & sends Apellicon's Libry to Rome in wch was ye Orig. MSS of Aristotle's Works. Mithridates begs Peace of Sylla wch is granted him. Sylla is made Dictator & continues so for 3 Years. Carbo & Marius junr & are defeated at Præneste & at ye Porta Collina of Rome by Sylla, who after proscribing 40 Senators & Cicero began to plead & made his first Oration which was for Quintius, having enter'd the 26th Year of his Age.	Nicomedes II. K. of Bithynia ob. 75. L. Corn. Sylla Rom. Genl. & Dictator ob. 78 æt. 60. P. Sulpicius Rufus ye Tribune ob. 88. Athenion & Aristion Tyr. of Athens ob. 86. Archelaus Genl. to Mithridates. L. Cornelius Cinna ye Rom. Tyr. ob. 84. Dorilaus Genl. to Mithridates ob. 71. Lucius Marius Rom. Genl. Magadates Armenian Govr of Syria ob. post [illegible]
Sylla resigns ye Dictatorship & dies ye Year after. — Alexandra by favoring ye Pharisees obtains ye sole Governmt of Judæa. Nicomedes K. of Bithynia dying bequeaths his Kingdom to ye Romans. Lucullus renews the War agt Mithridates who had occupy'd Bithynia & made a League with Sertorius. The Servile War begins under Spartacus, Oenomaus & Crixus ye Gladiators. Spartacus is defeated & killed by Crassus & Pompey wch finishes ye Servile War.	Qu. Metellus Rom. Genl. Qu. Sertorius ye Tyr. in Spain ob. 73. M. Æmilius Lepidus ob. 77. Metrodorus Scepsius ye Philos.r & Mr. to Mithridates K. of Pontus ob. 72. L. Licinius Lucullus ye Rom. Genl. ob. post 62. Spartacus ye Gladiator ob. 71. M. A. Cotta & Pontius ye Rom. Genl. M. Licinius Crassus ye Triumvir ob. 53.
Cicero makes his Orations agt Verres being 36 Years Old. The Censorship is reviv'd at Rome having been discontinued for 16 Years. [illegible] Lucullus defeats ye 2 Kings Mithridates & Tigranes in a great Battle in Armenia ye day before ye Nones of Octr & ye takes Tigranocerta. [illegible] by Pompey The Battle of Jericho, in wch Hyrcanus is defeated & soon after dethron'd by his Brother Aristobulus. The War agt ye Pirates begun in ye reduced to a Roman Province. Mithridates is defeated by Pompey in a Night Battle in ye Upper Armenia. Crete is conquer'd by Metellus after a War of 2 Years and The Reign of ye Seleucidæ ends in Syria which is reduced by Pompey to a Roman Province. [illegible] kills himself [illegible] by Pompey [illegible] The Cataline Conspiracy detected by Cicero in Octr & defeated by Antony abt ye middle of Decr. Mithridates after ye loss of a Battle	Cn. Pompeius Magnus ye Triumvir ob. 48. Phraates III. K. of ye Parthians ob. 60. Q. Cæcil. Metellus Creticus ob. post 61. C. Julius Cæsar ye Dictator ob. 44 æt. 56. Caius Antonius, Rom. Consul
of Lusitania. The 1st Triumvirate betwn Pompey, Cæsar & Crassus concerted & concluded about ye end of Autumn, wn Cæsar return'd from ye Conquest [illegible] Cicero is banish'd Rome abt ye Calends of April by ye Instigation of Clodius & retires to Thessalonica. Cæsar began to attack ye Helvetii [illegible] Cicero is recall'd from Banishmt & thanks ye Senate in an Oration spoke upon ye Nones of Septr Cæsar passes ye Rhine & defeats the Germans, & soon after makes his first Expedition into Britain, from whence he returns in Septr. [illegible] Crassus is killed & his Army cut to Pieces by ye Parthians under Surenas at Sinnaca in Mesopotamia in ye Rom. Month of June	Cato junr & of Utica ob. 46 æt. 48. Publius Clodius ye Tribune ob. 52. Gabinius Pro-Consul of Syria. Orodes K. of ye Parthians ob. 37. Labienus Genl. under Cæsar in Gaul ob. A.C. 45. Surenas ye Parthian Genl. ob. A.C. 52. Dejotarus K. of Galatia ob. post 40.

N.o 20. 1st CENTURY. BEFORE CHRIST Part 2d

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Roman Emperors	Kings of Egypt.	Kings of the Jews	Men of Learning or Genius
4664	699	CLXXXII 3	704	50		2 Ptolemy s.d Dionysius n.r Cleo- 2	14 Hyrcanus II	
4665	700	4	705	49		3 patra III 3	15	Cornelius Nepos ob. B.C. c.r 25
4666	701	CLXXXIII 1	706	48	1 Julius Cæsar	4 4	16	P. T. Varro s.d Atacinus, ye Poet
4667	702	2	707	47	2	5 5	17	
4668	703	3	708	46	3	1 Cleopatra III 1 Ptolemy jun.r 6	18	Sosigenes of Alexand.a ye Mathem.n
4669	704	4	709	45	4	2 2 7	19	
4670	705	CLXXXIV 1	710	44	5	3 3 Ptolemy ob. 8	20	Diodorus Siculus ye Hist.n
4671	706	2	711	43	The IId Triumvirate	4 9	21	
4672	707	3	712	42		5 10	22	
4673	708	4	713	41		6 11	23	Trogus Pompeius ye Hist.n
4674	709	CLXXXV 1	714	40		7 12	1 Antigonus	Didymus ye Scholiast s.d Χαλκέντερος
4675	710	2	715	39		8 13	2	
4676	711	3	716	38		9 14	3	
4677	712	4	717	37		10 15	1 Herod	
4678	713	CLXXXVI 1	718	36		11 16	2	Virgilius Maro ob. B.C. 19 æt. 51
4679	714	2	719	35		12 17	3	
4680	715	3	720	34		13 18	4	Marcus Manilius ye Astron.l Poet
4681	716	4	721	33		14 19	5	Dioscorides Phys.n to Ant.y & Cleop.a
4682	717	CLXXXVII 1	722	32		15 20	6	
4683	718	2	723	31	1 Augustus	16 21	7	Asinius Pollio ye Orator & Hist.n ob. A.C. 4 æt. 80
4684	719	3	724	30	2	17 reduced by Augustus to 22	8	Strabo ye Geographer ob. A.C. 25
4685	720	4	725	29	3	a Roman Province	9	Horatius Flaccus ob. B.C. 8 æt. 57
4686	721	CLXXXVIII 1	726	28	4		10	Æmilius Macer of Verona ye Poet ob. B.C. 16
4687	722	2	727	27	5		11	S. Aurelius Propertius ye Eleg.c Poet.
4688	723	3	728	26	6		12	
4689	724	4	729	25	7		13	Titus Livius ob. A.C. 17 æt. 76
4690	725	CLXXXIX 1	730	24	8		14	
4691	726	2	731	23	9		15	Antonius Musa ye Phys.n whose
4692	727	3	732	22	10		16	gr.d Remedy was ye Cold Bath
4693	728	4	733	21	11		17	Tibullus ye Elegiac Poet ob. c. 19 æt 24
4694	729	CXC 1	734	20	12		18	Ovidius Naso ban.d to Tomi A.C. 9
4695	730	2	735	19	13		19	& ob. 17 æt. 59
4696	731	3	736	18	14		20	Pylades & Bathyllus 2 fam.s Rom.n Actors
4697	732	4	737	17	15		21	Varius & Tucca Critics & Editors of
4698	733	CXCI 1	738	16	16		22	the Æneid
4699	734	2	739	15	17		23	M. Vitruvius Pollio ye Architect
4700	735	3	740	14	18		24	
4701	736	4	741	13	19		25	
4702	737	CXCII 1	742	12	20		26	Nicholaus Damascenus ye Peripat.c
4703	738	2	743	11	21		27	Philos.r & Hist.n
4704	739	3	744	10	22		28	
4705	740	4	745	9	23		29	C. Julius Hyginus ye Gram.n & Poet
4706	741	CXCIII 1	746	8	24		30	Verrius Flaccus ye Gram.n & Tutor to
4707	742	2	747	7	25		31	ye two Grandsons of Augustus & supp.
4708	743	3	748	6	26		32	Author of ye Capitoline Marbles.
4709	744	4	749	5	27		33	Dionysius of Halicarnassus ye Hist.n
4710	745	CXCIV 1	750	4	28		34	
4711	746	2	751	3	29		1 Archelaus	
4712	747	3	752	2	30		2	Dionysius ye Geographer
4713	748	4	753	1	31		3	

Remarkable Events.	Stateſmen Warriors &c.
The Civil War properly begins on ye 22d of Oct. when ye Senate order'd Cæsar to disband his Army. Cæsar besieges Pompey in Brundusium Decr 26th	C. Scribonius Curio ye Tribune ob. B.C. 48
Pompey sails fm Brundusium Jan. 3d & Cæsar enters it on ye 4th & comes to Rome ab. ye 19th. He besieges Marseilles in ye Spring, defeats Pompey's Lieutenants in Spain in the Summer, returns to Rome in Sept. & passes into Epirus Decr 25th	
The Battle of Pharsalia fought about ye 20th of July of ye erroneous Calendar but abt May 12th of ye Julian Year.	T. Pomponius Atticus ob. B.C. 32 æt. 77
The War of Alexandria, ye City being retaken by Julius Cæsar Jan. 14th.	
The War of Africa in wch Cato kills himself at Utica Feb. 5th. This is call'd **The Year of Confuſion** being corrected by Sosigenes & consisting of 15 Months & of 445 days.	Caius Cassius ob. B.C. 42
The Battle of Munda in Spain gain'd over Pompey's Son & Lieut. on March 17th & Cæsar return'd to Rome in Oct. On ye Death of Fab. Maximus Caninius Rebilus was made Consul for a few Hours Dec. 31st	Marcus Brutus ob. B.C. 42 æt.
Cæsar kill'd in ye Senate House March 15th æt. 56.	Octavius aftd Augustus ob. A.C. 14 æt. 76
The Battle of Mutina April 15th. **The IId Triumvirate** betw. Octavius, Antony & Lepidus began Nov. 27th. Cicero put to Death Dec. 7th.	Marcus Antonius ob. B.C. 30
Cassius & Brutus defeated at Philippi in two Battles having an Interval of 20 days, ye last being fought about ye End of October.	Mr. Æmilius Lepidus banish'd B.C. 36 ob. 13
The Short Perusian War in wch Antony's Brother Lucius is overpower'd by Octavius.	Sextus Pompeius ob. B.C. 35
Jerusalem is tyrannically occupy'd by Antigonus assisted by ye Parthians.	Pacorus ye Parthian Genl ob. B.C. 39
Pacorus Genl of ye Parthians is defeated & kill'd by Ventidius 14 Years after ye Defeat of Crassus on ye same day of ye same Month of June viz. ye 9th being ye [illegible]	Ventidius ye Roman Genl
	Demochares Genl to Sx Pompeius ob. B.C. 36
Jerusalem is taken by Sosius & Herod on Jan. 1st & Antigonus is soon after put to Death wch finishes ye Asmonæan Family 126 yrs after Judas Maccabeus.	Messala Corvinus ob. A.C. 9 æt. 77
Sextus Pompeius defeated in Sicily by Octavius & Lepidus, but Lepidus soon aft. arrogating too much is degraded fm ye Triumvirate & banish'd to Circeii.	
Octavius goes into Pannonia & Sicily & returns Nov. 13th to Rome.	Octavia Sister to Augustus ob. B.C. 10
Antony takes Artabazus K. of Armenia Prisr	Phraortes Kg of Parthia ob. A.C. 13
	Artaxes Kg of Armenia ob. B.C. 1
Octavius & Antony after a long Misunderstanding openly prepare for War.	Cneus Domitius ob. B.C. 31
The Battle of Actium fought Sept. 2d in wch Antony & Cleopatra are totally defeated, from wch **The Roman Emperors** properly begin.	Mæcenas Roman Mr ob. B.C. 8.
Alexandria is taken by Octavius Augt 1st upon wch Antony & Cleopatra put yeselves to Death, Egypt is then reduced to a Roman Province.	Cornelius Gallus Prefect of Egypt ob. B.C. 26 æt. 40
Octavius deliberating wth Mæcenas & Agrippa about divesting himself of ye Empire is dissuaded by Mæcenas.	Mt Vips. Agrippa Romn Mr ob. B.C. 12 æt. 51
Octavius receives Jan. 13th by a Decree of ye Senate ye Title of Augustus, ye Power of Imperator for 10 Years, next ye Censorship, & ye Tribuneship & at last an absolute Exemption fm ye Laws.	Munatius Plancus Romn Senatr
	Petronius 2d Pref. of Egypt ob. c. B.C.
The Egyptians adopt ye Julian Year & fix their Thoth to begin always on Aug. 29th.	Marcellus ob. B.C. 23 æt. 19.
Ælius Gallus makes an unsuccessful Expedition into Arabia. The Senate by a Solemn Oath on Jan. 1st confirm to Augustus ye Tribuneship & Exemption from the Laws.	Ælius Gallus 3d Pref. of Egypt
Mt Agrippa retires to Mitylene from a grudge betw. him & Marcellus & continues there two Years till Augustus sends for him.	
A Conspiracy of Muræna & others agt Augustus wch is discover'd & suppress'd.	Empress Livia ob. A.C. 29 æt. 86
Augustus goes into Greece & Asia for 3 Years, he recalls Agrippa gives him Julia in Marriage & ye Governmt of ye Empire in his Absence.	
The Roman Ensigns recover'd from ye Parthians by Tiberius.	Julia Dau. to Augustus banishd B.C. 2 & ob. A.C. 14
Augustus reduces ye Senate to 300, but ye being genly complain'd of he limits ye to 600, many being degraded. Celibacy is discouraged.	Antistius Labeo Romn Senatr
The Secular Games celebrated.	Marcus Lollius ob. A.C. 1
Agrippa goes into Syria for 4 Years. M. Lollius is defeated by ye Germans in Gaul wch brings Augustus thither for 3 Years, & by this he [illegible]	Terentia Wife to Mæcenas
The Rhæti & Vindelici defeated by Drusus Aug. 1st being exactly 3 Lustra or 15 Years to a day fm ye taking of Alexandria by Augustus.	Taurus Pref. of Italy.
	Drusus ob. B.C. 9 æt. 30
Augustus assumes ye Office of Pontifex Maximus March 6th & burns all the Pontifical Books being about 2000 reserving only ye of ye Sibylline Oracles.	
The Pannonians are Conquer'd by Tiberius. Agrippa returning fm Pannonia dies in Campania March 19th æt. 51.	Tiberius Romn Mr aftd Emperor ob. A.C. 3
Drusus conquers ye Sicambri Chauci & several other German Nations.	Titius [illegible] Pref. of Syria
Drusus makes an Expedition into Germany agt ye Chatti & Cherusci in which he dies in Friesland July 20th.	Sentius Saturninus Pref. of Syria
Augustus corrects ye Calendar by ordering the 12 ensuing Years to pass without Intercalation. The Month Sextilis is named Augustus by a Decree of the Senate.	
Tiberius retires to Rhodes for seven years from a Jealousy of ye two Young Cæsars by way of imitating ye Retiremt of Agrippa.	Quintilius Varus Pref. of Syria ob. A.C. 9
Our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt born on Monday Decr 25th 4 Years before ye common Æra.	
An Eclipse of the Moon observ'd at Jerusalem March 13th ye Middle 2h 45 after Midnight. Herod dies Nov. 25th being ye 7th of Cisleu	
	Caius Cæsar ob. A.C. 4 æt. 23
Julia is banish'd by Augustus for her Adulterys to ye little Isle Pandataria off Campania. Caius Cæsar goes as Genl in ye Armenian War.	Lucius Cæsar ob. A.C. 3 æt. 19
An Interview in ye Isle of Samos betw. Caius Cæsar & Tiberius by wch ye mutual Aversion is rather increas'd.	Tigranes II Kg of Armenia

Nº 21. Ist CENTURY. Part 1st

Julian Period	Years of Rome	Years of Christ	Roman Emperors.	Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events.	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4714	754	1	32 Augustus			
4715	755	2	33		Tiberius returns to Rome & soon after Lucius Cæsar dies at Mar- [illegible] before his Brother Caius.	
4716	756	3	34		Caius Cæsar dies at Limyra in Lycia on his return fr.m Syria.	
4717	757	4	35	Phædrus	The Leap Year corrected having been formerly every 3d Yr.	
4718	758	5	36			
4719	759	6	37			
4720	760	7	38			
4721	761	8	39	Asinius Gallus impr.d 21 & ob. 33	Jesus being XII years old disputes w. ye Jewish Doctors in the Temple in [illegible]	Germanicus ob. 19. æt. 34
4722	762	9	40		Ovid is banish'd to Tomi in ye beg.g of Octo.r	
4723	763	10	41		Varus with three Legions cut to pieces in Germany by	Arminius the German
4724	764	11	42			General ob. 19. æt. 37
4725	765	12	43			
4726	766	13	44			
4727	767	14	1 Tiberius		Augustus dies at Nola in Campania Aug.t 19th æt. 76.	
4728	768	15	2	Velleius Paterculus ob. 31		
4729	769	16	3			
4730	770	17	4	Cornelius Celsus	Twelve Citys in Asia ruin'd by an Earthquake.	
4731	771	18	5			Drusus Son of Tiberius ob.
4732	772	19	6		Germanicus dies at Antioch being poison'd by Piso at ye beg.g of Dec.r	Agrippina ye Wife to Germa-nicus
4733	773	20	7		Agrippina brought the Ashes of Germanicus to Rome in March a little before ye Megalensia w.ch were celebrat.d April 4th	ob: 33
4734	774	21	8			
4735	775	22	9			Sejanus R.M.r ob. 31
4736	776	23	10	Valerius Maximus		
4737	777	24	11			
4738	778	25	12			
4739	779	26	13		Tiberius goes to the Island Capreæ & never returns to Rome. John the Baptist begins his Ministry [illegible]	
4740	780	27	14		Jesus is baptiz'd by John in ye beg.g of ye year.	
4741	781	28	15	John the Baptist ob. 32		Artabanus King of
4742	782	29	16		The Empress Livia dies upon w.ch Tiberius became more cruel & abandoned	the Parthians
4743	783	30	17			
4744	784	31	18		Sejanus is disgraced & soon after executed October 17th.	
4745	785	32	19	Columella		Macro R.M.r ob. 38
4746	786	33	20	Apion of Alexandria ye Gram.n	Our Saviour **Jeſus Chriſt** Crucify'd on Friday April ye 3d at 3 o'clock P.M. His Resurrection on Sunday April 5th His Ascension Thursday May 14th	Pontius Pilate kills himse 39
4747	787	34	21	& the Trumpet of the World.		
4748	788	35	22			
4749	789	36	23		St. Paul converted.	
4750	790	37	1 Caligula		Tiberius dies at Misenum near Baiæ March 16th æt. 78.	Flaccus Gov.r of Egypt ob. 39
4751	791	38	2			Helicon R.M.r ob. 41
4752	792	39	3	Philo Judæus	St. Matthew writes his Gospel	
4753	793	40	4		The Name of Christians 1st given at Antioch to ye followers of Jesus.	
4754	794	41	1 Claudius	St. Peter ob. 67	Caligula is put to Death by Chæreas & ye oy. Conspirators Jan.y 24th	
4755	795	42	2			Asinius Pollio
4756	796	43	3	St. Paul ob. 67	Claudius's Expedition into Britain.	Empress Messalina ob. 48
4757	797	44	4		St. Mark wrote his Gospel	Narcissus R.M.r ob. 54
4758	798	45	5	Pomponius Mela ye Geog.		Pallas R.M.r ob. 61.
4759	799	46	6			
4760	800	47	7		The Secular Games Celebrated at Rome	Caractacus ye British
4761	801	48	8		The Empress Messalina publickly marry'd Silius but they are both soon put to Death by Claudius	King
4762	802	49	9			Ostorius Rom.n Gen.l in
4763	803	50	10			Britain ob. 55.

No. 22. Ist CENTURY. Part 2d

Julian Period	Year of Rome	Year of Christ	Roman Emperors	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4764	804	51	11 Claudius		St. John ob. 99. at. 92	Caractacus is carried in Chains to Rome.	Empr. Agrippina ob. 59
4765	805	52	12		Seneca ob. 65 at. 53	The Councill of the Apostles at Jerusalem	Corbulo Gov. of Armenia ob.
4766	806	53	13				
4767	807	54	1 Nero			Claudius dies Octo. 13th at. 63.	Burrhus R.M. ob. 62
4768	808	55	2				
4769	809	56	3				Vologeses K. of ye Parthians
4770	810	57	4		Persius ob. 62 at. 30		
4771	811	58	5				Thrasea Paetus ob. 66
4772	812	59	6			near Baiae at the Quinquatria March 20th. Debaucherys. Nero puts his Mother Agrippina to Death, & begins his publick	
4773	813	60	7				Queen Boadicea
4774	814	61	8		Petronius Arbiter ob. c. 66	conquered soon after by Suetonius. Boadicea the British Queen defeats the Romans but is	
4775	815	62	9	There is great	Lucan ob. 65 at. 26	of Winter & is shipwreck'd at Melita or Malta. St. Paul sent in Bonds to Rome by Sea fm. Sidon in ye Begining	Suetonius Gov. of Britain
4776	816	63	10	Uncertainty in			
4777	817	64	11	ye Order of this	Quintus Curtius	Rome set on Fire July 19th & burnt for Six days upon which began The I. Persecution against the Christians.	Tigellinus R.M. ob. 68
4778	818	65	12	Column for		Seneca, Lucan & others put to Death	Gessius Florus Gov. of Judea
4779	819	66	13	above 100 Years	Pliny ye Historian ob. 79	Musician & Charioteer. The Jewish War begins in May. Nero goes into Greece & has publick Tryals of Skill as Tragedian	Jul. Vindex Gov. of Gaul ob.
4780	820	67	14	1. St. Linus		St. Peter & St. Paul put to Death at. June 29th.	
4781	821	68	Galba 7m	2		Nero dies at. June 10th at. 32.	Piso ob. 69 Vinius R.M. 69
4782	822	69	Otho 3m Vitellius 8m Vespasian	3		kills himself April 20th Vitellius's Army defeated near Cremona Oct. 25 Galba put to death Jan. 16th Otho being defeated at Bedriacum	Mucianus R.M.
4783	823	70	2	4		Titus takes & destroys Jerusalem on Saturday Sept. 8th	
4784	824	71	3	5	Josephus ob. 93 at. 56		
4785	825	72	4	6			Lupus Gov. of Egypt
4786	826	73	5	7	Frontinus	The Philosophers expell'd Rome	
4787	827	74	6	8	Silius Italicus ob. at. 75		
4788	828	75	7	9			
4789	829	76	8	10	Asconius Pedianus ob. at. 85		
4790	830	77	9	11		The Parthians revolt	Julius Agricola Governor of Britain ob. 93 at. 56
4791	831	78	10	1. St. Cletus			
4792	832	79	1 Titus	2 ob.		are buried by an Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius Nov. 1st Vespasian dies June 24th at. 69 Herculaneum & Pompeii	
4793	833	80	2	3 Anacletus			
4794	834	81	1 Domitian	4	Martial ob. 104 at. 75	Titus dies Sept. 13th at. 41.	
4795	835	82	2	5			
4796	836	83	3	6	Apollonius Tyaneus ob. 97		Luc. Antonius Gen. in Germ. ob. 92
4797	837	84	4	7	Valerius Flaccus		
4798	838	85	5	8			
4799	839	86	6	9	Solinus	& Celebrated every 5th Year. The Capitoline Games instituted by Domitian at. Rom. 12	
4800	840	87	7	10			Cornelius Fuscus Cmd. Prf.
4801	841	88	8	11	Epictetus ye Stoic Phil. ob. c. 161	& continues 15 years. The Secular Games celebrated & The War of Dacia begins	
4802	842	89	9	12	Quintilian ob. c. 95		
4803	843	90	10	13	Agrippa of Bithynia ye Math.		
4804	844	91	11	1. St. Clement I	Statius of Naples ye Poet ob.		
4805	845	92	12	2	St. Ignatius ob. 108	observes in Bithynia a conjunction of ye Moon and ye Pleiades Nov. 29th [illegible] before Midnight Corn. Maxima ye Vestal is buried alive for her Prostitution Agrippa	Maximus [illegible] Gen. in Ger.
4806	846	93	13	3	Tacitus ye Hist. ob. post 99		
4807	847	94	14	4			Julianus Rom. Gen. in Dacia
4808	848	95	15	5	Juvenal ob. 128	continues all Domitian's Reign The II. Persecution of ye Christians begins at. Nov. 2nd	
4809	849	96	1 Nerva	6		Sept. 18th at. 45 Domitian is put to Death by Stephanus & ye Conspirators	Calpurnius Crassus
4810	850	97	2	7			Decebalus K. of Dacians ob. 102
4811	851	98	1 Trajan	8	Menelaus ye Math.	a Transit of ye Moon over ye Spica of Virgo Jan. 11th [illegible] Nerva dies Jan. 27th at. 72 Menelaus observ'd at Rome	
4812	852	99	2	9			
4813	853	100	3	10 Evaristus			

Nº 23. II^d CENTURY. Part I^st.

Julian Period.	Years of Rome	Years of Christ.	Roman Emperors	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4814	854	101	4 Trajan	2 Evaristus			
4815	855	102	5	3		Pliny jun.r being Proconsul in Bithynia sends Trajan his famous account of the Christians contained Lib X Ep. 97.	Licinius Sura Præ. Præf.t
4816	856	103	6	4	Pliny junior	Dacia is reduced by Trajan to a Roman Province.	Palma Gov.r of Syria
4817	857	104	7	5			P. Neratius Marcellus R.M.
4818	858	105	8	6	Dion Prusæus		
4819	859	106	9	7	Philo Byblius ob. 133. æt. 80	Trajan's Expedition into ye East ag.st the Parthians &c.	
4820	860	107	10	8		The III.d Persecution ag.st the Christians.	
4821	861	108	11	1 Alexander I			
4822	862	109	12	2	Plutarch ob. 119		Empress Plotina ob. 122
4823	863	110	13	3			
4824	864	111	14	4	Suetonius ye Hist.n ob. p. 117		
4825	865	112	15	5			
4826	866	113	16	6			Maximus ob. 116
4827	867	114	17	7	Ælian ob. c.a 140. æt. 60	Trajan erects his famous Column at Rome in Autumn	
4828	868	115	18	8		An Insurrection of the Jews of Cyrene.	
4829	869	116	19	1 Sixtus	L.s Annæus Florus		
4830	870	117	1 Adrian	2	Theon sen. ye Astronomer Smyr.	Trajan dies at Selinus in Cilicia, Aug. 10th æt. 64.	Empress Sabina
4831	871	118	2	3		The IV.th Persecution ag.st the Christians.	Marcius Turbo Rom.n
4832	872	119	3	4	Favorinus ye Phil. & Rival		Gov.r of Judæa
4833	873	120	4	5	of Adrian		
4834	874	121	5	6		Adrian builds ye Wall in G.t Britain f.m Carlyle to Newcastle.	
4835	875	122	6	7	Phlegon Trallian		Julius Severus Gov.r of Britain
4836	876	123	7	8			
4837	877	124	8	9			Min.s Fundanus Pro-
4838	878	125	9	10			-Consul of Asia
4839	879	126	10	1 Telesphorus		Adrian goes into Asia & Egypt for seven Years	
4840	880	127	11	2	Aristides		Antinous R.M. ob. 131
4841	881	128	12	3	Aquila the Interpreter		
4842	882	129	13	4	Salvius Julianus ob. p. 148		Cosroes King of ye Parthians
4843	883	130	14	5		Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem & raises ye a Temple to Jupiter.	
4844	884	131	15	6	S.t Polycarp ob. 167	The Jews rebell, & begin a second War	Barcochebas ye Jew ob. 132
4845	885	132	16	7		Salvius Julianus compiles ye Perpetual Edict. [illegible]	
4846	886	133	17	8	Claudius Ptolemy ye Math.n fl. p. 161	An Eclipse of ye Moon observ'd by Ptolemy at Alexandria on Tuesday May 6th at 11 hours 15 min P.M.	
4847	887	134	18	9	Marcion ye Heretick		Flav.s Arrianus Gov.r of
4848	888	135	19	10		The Jewish War ends & they were all banish'd [illegible]	Cappadocia
4849	889	136	20	11	Arrian ye Hist.n & Phil.r	The II.d Great Canicular Year of ye Egypt.ns begins July 20th	Ceion.s Commodus Verus ob. 138
4850	890	137	21	1 Hyginus			
4851	891	138	1 Antoninus Pius	2		Adrian dies at Baiæ July 10th æt. 72	Pharasmenes King of
4852	892	139	2	3	Justin Martyr ob. 163	Justin writes his first Apology for ye Christians.	Armenia
4853	893	140	3	4		Ptolemy observes ye Vernal Equinox at Alexandria Mar. about one o'Clock after Noon	
4854	894	141	4	1 Pius I		A Number of Heresys appear about this time.	
4855	895	142	5	2			
4856	896	143	6	3	Appian ye Hist.n		
4857	897	144	7	4			Emp.s Galeria Faustina
4858	898	145	8	5	Polyænus	Antoninus defeats ye Moors & afterw.ds ye Germans & Dacians.	
4859	899	146	9	6	Artemidorus	The Worship of Serapis is introduced at Rome by ye Emperor [illegible]	Claud.s Maximus Pro-
4860	900	147	10	7	Apuleius		-Consul of Africa.
4861	901	148	11	8	Justin ye Histor.n		
4862	902	149	12	9	Aulus Gellius the Gramm.n		
4863	903	150	13	10			

No 24. IId CENTURY Part 2d.

Julian Period	Years of Rome	Years of Christ	Roman Emperors	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4864	904	151	14 Antoninus Pius	11 Pius	Maximus Tyrius ob. c.r 180		
4865	905	152	15	12		Antoninus stops the Persecution ag.st ye Christians.	
4866	906	153	16	13	Pausanias ob. p.t 173		Lollius Urbicus Gov. of Br.
4867	907	154	17	14			
4868	908	155	18	15			
4869	909	156	19	16	Diophantus ob. æt. 84	Attilius Titianus is put to Death by ye Senate for aspiring at ye Empire & is ye only instance of Proscription in ye Reign.	
4870	910	157	20	1 Anicetus			
4871	911	158	21	2	Lucian ob: cir. 180 æt. 90		
4872	912	159	22	3			
4873	913	160	23	4			
4874	914	161	1 M. Aurelius & Lucius	5	Hermogenes became an Ideot æt: 24	Antoninus Pius dies March 7th æt. 75.	Vologesus II. King of ye Par.
4875	915	162	2 d. ye Philos.r Verus 2	6		A new War begins w.th the Parthians & continues 3 Years	
4876	916	163	3 — 3	7	Galen ob: 193 æt: 70		
4877	917	164	4 — 4	8			
4878	918	165	5 — 5	9			Statius Priscus Rom. Gen.l
4879	919	166	6 — 6	10			
4880	920	167	7 — 7	11			
4881	921	168	8 — 8	1 Soter	Athenagoras ob: 177		
4882	922	169	9 — 9	2		The War with the Marcomanni begins.	Empress Faustina ob.
4883	923	170	10 Marcus Aurelius	3			
4884	924	171	11 Antoninus alone	4	Tatian		Avid.s Cassius ye Syrian ob. 175
4885	925	172	12	5	Athenæus Naucr. ob: cir. 194		
4886	926	173	13	6	Montanus ye Heretick		
4887	927	174	14	7		The War w.th ye Marcomanni Vandals &c. finish'd by Anton.s	
4888	928	175	15	8		Avidius Cassius rebells & is slain.	
4889	929	176	16	9			Lucilla ob: 185
4890	930	177	17	1 Eleutherus		Another War w.th the Marcomanni w.ch lasts 3 Years.	
4891	931	178	18	2	Diogenes Laertius ob: c.		
4892	932	179	19	3			
4893	933	180	1 Commodus	4		Marcus Aurelius dies at Sirmium in Pannonia March 17th æt. 59.	
4894	934	181	2	5		Commodus makes Peace w.th the Germans & returns to Rome	Perennis R. M.r ob: 187
4895	935	182	3	6	St. Irenæus ob: 202		
4896	936	183	4	7	Theodotion ye Interpreter	A Violent War in Britain ended by Marcellus.	Ulp.s Marcellus Gov. of Br.
4897	937	184	5	8			
4898	938	185	6	9		Lucilla conspires ag.st her Brother Commodus & is put to Death.	
4899	939	186	7	10	Julius Pollux ob. æt. 58		Martia Fav.te Con.e & a Chr.n
4900	940	187	8	11			
4901	941	188	9	12		Maternus conspires in Spain & comes into Italy.	Cleander R. M.r ob. 190
4902	942	189	10	13			
4903	943	190	11	14			Electus & Lætus R.n M.rs
4904	944	191	12	15			Pescen. Niger Gov. of Syria ob. 194
4905	945	192	13	1 Victor		Commodus is put to Death by Martia & Lætus Dec.r 31st	Clodius Albinus Gov. of Britain ob: 198
4906	946	193	Pertinax 3m. D. Julianus 2m.	2		Pertinax is killed March 28. upon w.ch diff.t Persons assume ye Empire [illegible]	
4907	947	194	2 Pesc. Niger. Severus	3		Niger def.d by S. Severus in ye Battle of Issus w.ch besieges Byzantium for 3 Years.	
4908	948	195	3 alone	4		Disputes first begin about the time of Easter.	
4909	949	196	4	5	Tertullian ob. senex Hær.		
4910	950	197	5	6			
4911	951	198	6	7		Albinus is defeated in Gaul & kill'd at Lyons	Numerianus Gram.r & Gen.l
4912	952	199	7	8			Scapula Pro Cons. of Afric.
4913	953	200	8	9		Severus goes into ye East & Conquers ye Parthians & continues there 3 Years.	

No 25. IIId CENTURY. Part 1st.

Julian Period	Years of Rome	Years of Christ	Roman Emperors.	Bishops of Rome.	Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events.	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4914	954	201	9 Septimius Severus	1 Zephirinus	Papinianus ob: 212		Plautianus R: Mr ob: 204
4915	955	202	10	2		The Vth Persecution agst the Christians begins abt Apr. & continues ten Years.	
4916	956	203	11	3			
4917	957	204	12	4		The Secular Games celebrated at Rome in ye begg of Reign.	
4918	958	205	13	5			
4919	959	206	14	6	Clemens Alexandrinus		Bulas ye famous Robber ob: 206
4920	960	207	15	7	Minutius Felix	Severus goes into Britn wre he continues till he dies	
4921	961	208	16	8			
4922	962	209	17	9		Severus builds his Wall across Brit: fr: ye Firth of	
4923	963	210	18	10	Philostratus ob: cir. 244		
4924	964	211	1 Caracalla. Geta 1	11		Severus dies at York Feb. 4th æt. 66.	
4925	965	212	2 2	12		Caracalla kills his Brother Geta & many others March 28th	
4926	966	213	3	13	Oppian ob: æt: 30		Artabanus II Kg of ye Parthns ob: 229
4927	967	214	4	14			
4928	968	215	5	15			
4929	969	216	6	16			
4930	970	217	1 Opilius Macrinus	17		The Septuagint found in a Cask. Caracalla is killed near Edessa by Macrinus April 8th æt. 43.	
4931	971	218	1 Heliogabalus or	18		Macrinus is put to Death by ye Soldiers June 7th	Diadumenianus ob: 218
4932	972	219	2 Elagabalus Anton.	1 Callistus			
4933	973	220	3	2	Julius Africanus ye Chron.		Julia Rl Mr ob: 222
4934	974	221	4	3			
4935	975	222	1 Alexander Severus	4		The Goths have an Annual Tribute not to invade ye Empire. Heliogabalus dies March 10th æt. 18.	
4936	976	223	2 the Son of Mammea	5			Ulpian ye Lawr R: Mr ob: 228
4937	977	224	3	1 Urban I			Mammea Mor to Alexr ob: 235
4938	978	225	4	2			
4939	979	226	5	3			
4940	980	227	6	4			
4941	981	228	7	5			
4942	982	229	8	6	Dion Cassius ye Histn	The Kings of ye Parthians Arsacides end being Congd by	
4943	983	230	9	7			Artaxerxes King of Persia ob: 242
4944	984	231	10	1 Pontianus	Origen ob: 254 æt. 69		
4945	985	232	11	2	Ammonius ye Chr.n Plat. Phil.	Ammonius begins a School of Platonick Philosy at Alexandria	Jul: Celsus Rn Genl in Maura
4946	986	233	12	3	ob: post 243		P. Macrinus Genl in Illyria
4947	987	234	13	4		Alexander marches into ye East & defeats ye Persians & triumphs afterwards at Rome Sept 25th	Jul: Palmatus Genl in Armenia
4948	988	235	1 Maximinus	5 Anterus 1 m		The VIth Persecution ag: the Christians upon ye Death of Alexander who is killed in Gaul March 19.	Vitalianus } R: Mrs ob: 236
4949	989	236	2 the 2 Gordians	1 Fabianus			Sabinus } ob: 236
4950	990	237	Maxmus Pupienus & Balbinus	2		The two Gordians killed in Africk by Capelianus in June	Capelianus Genl in Maura
4951	991	238	1 Gordian Junr	3	Censorinus	Balbinus & Pupienus put to death by ye Soldiers during ye Capitoline Games in March.	
4952	992	239	2	4			Misitheus R: Mr ob: 243
4953	993	240	3	5		Sabinianus revolts in Africk but is defeated.	
4954	994	241	4	6	Gregory Thaumaturgus ob: 266		
4955	995	242	5	7			
4956	996	243	6	8		Gordian makes an Expedition agst the Persians.	Sapor I King of Persia ob: 273
4957	997	244	1 Philip 1st ye Arabian	9		Gordian is put to Death by Philip in March	Philip R: Mr of ye Empr ob: 249
4958	998	245	2	10		Philip makes Peace wth Sapor & returns to Rome.	Severianus Govr of Mysia
4959	999	246	3	11			
4960	1000	247	4	12	Herodian ye Histn		Philip jun R: Mr ob: 249
4961	1001	248	5	13			Priscus Govr of Syria ob: 249
4962	1002	249	1 Decius	14		The two Philips are killed ye Elder at Verona & ye Yr at Rome	Valerianus R: Mr of ye Empr ob:
4963	1003	250	2	Vacy for 1y 6m		The VIIth Persecution agst the Christians begs in Apr.	

Nº 26. IIId CENTURY Part 2d

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Roman Emperors	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4964	251	1 Gallus. Hostilius. Volu-	1 Cornelius	St Cyprian ob: 258		
4965	252	2 sianus 2	2		A great Pestilence over the Roman Empire	
4966	253	3	1 Lucius			
4967	254	Æmilianus 3m. Valerianus 1	2	Plotinus ob: 270. æt: 66		
4968	255	2 & Gallienus 2	1 Stephen			
4969	256	3 3	2			
4970	257	4 4	1 Sixtus II		The VIIIth Persecution against the Christians	Balista R. Mr.
4971	258	5 5	2		The Empire is harrass'd successively by thirty Tyrants	Cyriades ye 1st of ye 30 Tyrants ob. 259
4972	259	6 6	1 Dionysius			
4973	260	7 Gallienus alone 7	2		Valerianus is taken Pris. by Sapor Kg of Persia & flead alive	Posthumius Tyr. of Gaul for 7 y. ob. 267
4974	261	8	3	Longinus ob: 273		Regillianus Tyr. of Pannonia ob: 262
4975	262	9	4	Paulus Samosatenus Bishop		Saturninus Tyr. of Egypt ob: 262
4976	263	10	5	of Antioch depd. in 270		Odenatus Kg of Palmyra ob: 267
4977	264	11	6		Odenatus Kg of Palmyra governs ye East. Empire for Gall.	
4978	265	12	7			Aureolus ye Tyr. ob: 268
4979	266	13	8			Cleodamus Romn Genl.
4980	267	14	9		The Scythians & Goths defeated by Cleodamus & Athenæus	Athenæus Romn Genl.
4981	268	1 Claudius II	10		Gallienus is killed at Milan Feb. 21 æt. 50	
4982	269	2	11		Claudius gains a great Vict. over ye Goths in wh. 300,000 killed. Zenobia takes Possession of Egypt	Quintillus R. Mr. ob: 270
4983	270	1 Aurelian	12			
4984	271	2	1 Felix			
4985	272	3	2		The IXth Persecution against the Christians	
4986	273	4	3		Zenobia Queen of Palmyra defeated by Aurelian at [illegible]	Tetricus Tyr. in Gaul
4987	274	5	4		Aurelian gives up Dacia to the Barbarians	Mnestheus
4988	275	Tacitus 6m	1 Eutychianus		Aurelian is killed near Byzantium Jan. 29	Hormisdas Kg of Persia
4989	276	Florianus 2m 1 Probus	2	Porphyry ob: circ. 304 æt 71	Tacitus dies at Tarsus April 13	
4990	277	2	3		Probus makes an Expedition into Gaul	
4991	278	3	4			
4992	279	4	5			
4993	280	5	6		Probus goes into ye East & defeats ye Persians	
4994	281	6	7			
4995	282	1 Mr Aurelius Carus	8		Probus is put to Death at Sirmium Nov. 2d	
4996	283	2 Carinus & Numerianus being Cæsars	9 1 Caius			Arrius Aper R. Mr. ob: 284
4997	284	1 Dioclesian	2		The Æra of Dioclesian begins Aug. 29th accord. to ye first Egyptian year [illegible] Reign [illegible] Sept. 17	
4998	285	2	3	Arnobius		
4999	286	3 Maximianus 1	4		The Empire is attacked by North. Nations & sev. provinces are usurp'd by Tyrants	Carausius Tyr. of Brit. ob: 293
5000	287	4 2	5			Achilleus Tyr. of Egypt ob: 296
5001	288	5 3	6			
5002	289	6 4	7	Gregory } Lawyers		
5003	290	7 5	8	Hermogenes }	The Gregorian & Hermogenian Codes publish'd	
5004	291	8 6	9	Ælius Spartianus ye Hist.	The two Empn. & ye two Cæsars march to defend ye 4 Quarters of the Empire	Armentarius & Const. Chlorus Cæsars
5005	292	9 7	10			
5006	293	10 8	11		Carausius is killed by Allectus after a 7 Years Usurpn. of Br.	Allectus Tyr. of Br. ob: 296
5007	294	11 9	12			
5008	295	12 10	13			Narses Kg of Persia ob: 301
5009	296	13 11	1 Marcellinus		Britain recover'd to ye Emper. after a 10 Years Usurpation. Alexandria besieged & taken by Dioclesian	Asclepiodotus R. Mr.
5010	297	14 12	2			
5011	298	15 13	3			
5012	299	16 14	4			
5013	300	17 15	5			

N.o 27 IV.th CENTURY Part 1.st

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Roman Emperors	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events.	Statesmen Warriors &c.
5014	301	18 Dioclesian Maximian 16	6 Marcellinus	Jul.s Capitolinus		Hormisdas II K.g of Persia ob: 309
5015	302	19 — 17	7	Hierocles		
5016	303	20 — 18	8	Flavius Vopiscus	The X.th Persecution ag.st ye Christ.ns begins at Nicomedia Feb.y 23 & continues 10 Years	
5017	304	1 Constantius Chlorus Gal. Max-	1 Marcellus		Dioclesian & Maximianus resign ye Empire April 1.st & live retired	
5018	305	2 — -imianus 2	2	Trebellius Pollio		Severus ye Cæsar ob: 307
5019	306	1 Constantin 1 Maxentius 3	3		Constantius dies July 25th	
5020	307	2 the Great 2 4	4	Ælius Lampridius		
5021	308	3 Licinius 1 3 5	5		There were 4 Emperors reigning at this time	
5022	309	4 2 4 6	1 Eusebius			Sapor II King of Persia ob: 380
5023	310	5 3 5 7	2			
5024	311	6 4 6 8	3 1 Melchiades	Lactantius		Valens ye Cæsar ob: 315
5025	312	7 5 7	2		Maxentius defeated & kill'd in Battle at Rome by Constantin Sep.t 24th & The Indictions begin	
5026	313	8 — 6	3		The X.th Persecution ends June 13th by an Edict of Constantin & Licinius.	
5027	314	9 — 7	1 Silvester			
5028	315	10 — 8	2			
5029	316	11 — 9	3			
5030	317	12 — 10	4			Crispus ye Cæsar ob: 326
5031	318	13 — 11	5			
5032	319	14 — 12	6		Constantin begins to favour the Christians.	
5033	320	15 — 13	7			
5034	321	16 — 14	8			
5035	322	17 — 15	9			
5036	323	18 — 16	10		Constantin gives full Liberty to the Christian Religion.	
5037	324	19 — 17	11		Licinius defeated at Adrianople July 3d & 9 at Chalcedon Sept 18 & banish'd to Thessalonica	
5038	325	20	12	Arius ye Heret.k ob: 336	The I.st General Council of Nice began June 19th & ended Aug 25th It consisted of 318 Bishops	
5039	326	21	13	Eusebius Pamphilus ob: 342	Crispus being falsely accused is put to Death by his Father Const.n	Ambulianus R.M. ob: 337
5040	327	22	14			
5041	328	23	15		The Seat of the Empire remov'd fr.m Rome to Constantinople	
5042	329	24	16			
5043	330	25	17		Constantinople solemnly dedicated by Constantin May 11th	
5044	331	26	18	S.t Athanasius ob: 371.	The Emperor orders all the Heathen Temples to be destroy'd	
5045	332	27	19			
5046	333	28	20			
5047	334	29	21		300000 Sarmatian Slaves revolt fr.m y.r Masters & are dispers'd thro' ye Empire.	Dalmatius ye Cæsar ob: 337
5048	335	30	22			Constantius Br.r to ye Emp.r ye Cæsar ob: 337
5049	336	31	Marcus 8.m Julius			Gregory R.M. ob: 340
5050	337	1 Constantin 1 Constans 1 Constantius	2 I		Constantin the Great dies on Whitsunday May 22 æt. [illegible]	
5051	338	2 jun.r 2 — 2	3			
5052	339	3 3 3	4			
5053	340	4 4 4	5		Constantin jun.r defeated & kill'd by Constans at Aquileia at ye end of March	Hermogenes Cæs.r R.y Gen.l ob: 342
5054	341	5 — 5	6	S.t Hilary ob: 367 æt. 80.		Philagrius Gov.r of Egypt
5055	342	6 — 6	7	Jamblichus ob: cir. 363.		
5056	343	7 — 7	8		A Persecution of the Christians in Persia by Sapor	
5057	344	8 — 8	9			
5058	345	9 — 9	10			Titianus Præt. Præf. in Gaul
5059	346	10 — 10	11			
5060	347	11 — 11	12			
5061	348	12 12	13			
5062	349	13 13	14			[illegible] Pr. Consul of [illegible]
5063	350	14 14	15		Constans kill'd in Spain by Magnentius Jan. 18th	Magnentius Usurp.r ob: 353

No 28. IVth CENTURY Part 2d

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Roman Emperors			Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
5064	351	15 Constantius alone II			16 Julius			Gallus R: Mr ob: 354
5065	352	16			17. 1 Liberius			
5066	353	17			2	Ælius Donatus y Gramn		
5067	354	18			3		Gallus is put to Death by Constantius.	Musonianus R: Mr
5068	355	19			4			Julian y Cæsar afds Empr
5069	356	20			5	Eutropius y Histn & Sophist		Syrianus Genl in Egt
5070	357	21			6		Julian defeats & brings Prisr to Rome Chonodomarius	Chonodomarius a German King
5071	358	22			7	Libanius y Sophist	An Earthquake ruins 150 Citys in Greece & Asia	
5072	359	23			8	Ammianus Marcellinus		
5073	360	24			9	ob: abt 380	Constantius & Julian quarrel & prepare for War.	
5074	361	25 1 Julian			10	Greg: Nazianzen ob: 389	Constantius dies at Tarsus Novr 3d at. 45.	Sallust Rn Mr
5075	362	2 Sd the Apostate			11	Themistius y Sophst ob: 380		
5076	363	1 Jovian			12	Aurelius Victor	Julian endeavours in vain to rebuild y Temple of Jerusm & dies June y 26th in an Expedition in Persia	
		Eastern	Western					
5077	364	1 Valens	1 Valentinian		13		the Roman Empire divided into y Eastn & Western. upon y Death of Jovian	
5078	365	2	2		14			Procopius y Tyrt ob: 366
5079	366	3	3		15			Modestus Eastn Mr
5080	367	4	4 Gratian	1	1 Damasus			
5081	368	5	5	2	2			
5082	369	6	6	3	3			
5083	370	7	7	4	4	St Basil ob: 379. at 51		Anicius Probus Westn M:
5084	371	8	8	5	5			Severus Romn Genl
5085	372	9	9	6	6	Eunapius		Para Kg of Armenia ob: 373
5086	373	10	10	7	7		Firmus Tyrt of Africa is defeated & hang'd by	Theodosius sen Romn Genl ob: 376
5087	374	11	11	8	8	St Ambrose made Bishp		
5088	375	12	12 1 Valenti-	9	9	of Milan ob: 397		Fritigernus } Gothick Gens
5089	376	13	2 nian II	10	10		The Goths being expell'd by y Hunns are allow'd to settle in Thrace	Athanarick } ob: 382.
5090	377	14	3	11	11			
5091	378	15	4	12	12			
5092	379	1 Theodosius	5	13	13	Ausonius ob: ab: [illegible]	The Lombards first leave Scandinavia & defeat y Vandals.	
5093	380	2 Sd y Great	6	14	14			Artaxerxes II Kg of Persia ob: 384
5094	381	3	7	15	15	Macedonius y Herct	The II General Council of Constantinople began [illegible] the End of July.	Auxonius Pro. Consul of Asia
5095	382	1	8	16	16			Andragathius ob: 388
5096	383	5	9	17	17	Pappus of Alexandria y Mathn	The Empr Gratian is defeated & killed by Andragathius. Augt 25th	Maximus y Tyrant ob: 388
5097	384	6	10		18			Sapor III Kg of Persia ob: 389
5098	385	7	11		1 Siricius	Theon junr of Alexandria		Cynegius Eastn Mr ob: 388
5099	386	8	12		2	y Mathemn.		Symmachus Govr of Rome
5100	387	9	13		3	St Jerome ob: 420 at 7		
5101	388	10	14		4		The Tyr. Maximus defeated & kill'd at Aquileia by Theodosius	Arbogastes Westn Mr ob: 39
5102	389	11	15		5			Varanes IV Kg of Persia ob:
5103	390	12	16		6			
5104	391	13	17		7			Eugenius y Tyrt ob: 394
5105	392	14	Eugenius		8	Prudentius		
5106	393	15	the Tyrant		9			
5107	394	16			10	St Augustine ob: 430 at 76	Theodosius defeats both Eugenius & Arbogastes near Aquileia Sepr 6th	Ruffinus Westn Mr ob: 395
5108	395	1 Arcadius	1 Honorius		11		Theodosius y Great dies Jany 17th at 60	Eutropius Eastn Mr ob: 399
5109	396	2	2		12	St Chrysostome ob: 407 at 53		Stilicho Westn Mr ob: 408
5110	397	3	3		13	Claudian		Gildo Govr of Afrik ob: 398
5111	398	4	4		1 Anastasius	Heliodorus	Gildo defeated by his own Bror Mascezel dies & kills himself	Gainas y Tyrt of Asia ob:
5112	399	5	5		2			Fravitta the Goth
5113	400	6	6		3			Isdigerdes I Kg of Persia ob:

N.° 29. V.th CENTURY. Part I.st

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Emperors of the West	Kings of ye Visi-Goths	Kings of the Suevi	Kings of the Vandalls	Kings of the Burgundians	Kings of the French	Kings of South Britain	Kings of Scotland	Bishops of Rome
5114	401	7 *Arcadius*	7 *Honorius*								4 *Anastasius*
5115	402	8	8								1 *Innocent I*
5116	403	9	9								2
5117	404	10	10							1 *Fergus*	3
5118	405	11	11	Visi-Goths						2	4
5119	406	12	12	*Alarick*						3	5
5120	407	13	13							4	6
5121	408	1 *Theodosius*	14		Suevi in Spain					5	7
5122	409	2 *jun.r or II*	15		1 *Hermerick*					6	8
5123	410	3	16		2	Vandalls in				7	9
5124	411	4	17	*Athaulfus*	3	Spain	Burgundians			8	10
5125	412	5	18		4	1 *Gunderic*	in Alsace			9	11
5126	413	6	19		5	2	1 *Gundicar*			10	12
5127	414	7	20	King.m of Toulouse	6	3	2			11	13
5128	415	8	21	1 *Wallia*	7	4	3			12	14
5129	416	9	22	2	8	5	4			13	15
5130	417	10	23	3 w.t part of Spain	9	6	5			14	1 *Zosimus*
5131	418	11	24	4	10	7	6	French on the		15	1 *Boniface I*
5132	419	12	25	1 *Theodoric I*	11	8	7	lower Rhine		16	2
5133	420	13	26	2	12	9	8	1 *Pharamond*		1 *Eugenius*	3
5134	421	14	27	3	13	10	9	2		2	4
5135	422	15	28	4	14	11	10	3		3	5
5136	423	16	29	5	15	12	11	4		4	1 *Celestinus*
5137	424	17	1 *Valentinian III*	6	16	13	12	5		5	2
5138	425	18	2	7	17	14	13	6	British Kings	6	3
5139	426	19	3	8	18	1 *Genseric*	14	7	*There arose a*	7	4
5140	427	20	4	9	19	2 *goes into Afr.ca*	15	8	*confused succ.n*	8	5
5141	428	21	5	10	20	3	16	1 *Clodion sir.d*	*of many petty*	9	6
5142	429	22	6	11	21	4	17	2 *the Hairy*	*Tyrants for 20*	10	7
5143	430	23	7	12	22	5	18	3	*Years after the*	11	8
5144	431	24	8	13	23	6	19	4	*Romans leave*	12	9
5145	432	25	9	14	24	7	20	5	Britain.	13	1 *Sixtus III*
5146	433	26	10	15	25	8	21	6		14	2
5147	434	27	11	16	26	9	22	7		15	3
5148	435	28	12	17	27	10	23	8		16	4
5149	436	29	13	18	28	11	24	9		17	5
5150	437	30	14	19	29	12	25	10		18	6
5151	438	31	15	20	1 *Rechila*	13	26	11		19	7
5152	439	32	16	21	2	14 Kingdom of	27	12		20	8
5153	440	33	17	22	3	15 Carthage	28	13		21	1 *Leo sir.d the*
5154	441	34	18	23	4	16	29	14		22	2 *Saint*
5155	442	35	19	24	5	17	30	15		23	3
5166	443	36	20	25	6	18	31	16		24	4
5157	444	37	21	26	7	19	32	17		25	5
5158	445	38	22	27	8	20	33	18	1 *Vortigern*	26	6
5159	446	39	23	28	9	21	34	19	2	27	7
5160	447	40	24	29	10	22	35	20	3	28	8
5161	448	41	25	30	1 *Rechiarius*	23	36	21	4	29	9
5162	449	42	26	31	2	24	37	1 *Meroveus*	5	30	10
5163	450	1 *Marcianus*	27	32	3	25	38	2	6	31	11

Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c
Sulpicius Severus Eccl. Hist. ob. 420		Radagaisus the Gothick Genl. ob 405
Anianus of Alex. ye Monk & Chron.		
Macrobius ob. cir. 415		
Panodorus of Alex. ye Monk & Chron.		
John Stobaeus	Stilicho defeats Radagaisus & 200,000 Goths in the Mountains of Fesulae.	Heraclianus ob. 413
Pelagius ye Heretick ob. cir. 430	The Vandalls Alans & Suevi spread into France & Spain by a Connivance of Honorius	
Hypatia the Heathen and Dau. to Theon ob. 415	Arcadius dies May 1st aet. 31. Isdegerdes King of Persia is appointed by the Will of Arcadius Guardian to Theodosius	Constantin Tyrant of Gaul ob. 411
		Antiochus ye Persian Tutor to Theod. died in 4??
Servius the Comment. on Virgil	Rome taken & plunder'd by Alaric King of the Visi-Goths August 24th	
Synesius Bp. of Cyrene & Eccl. Hist.		Empress Pulcheria East. Regt. ob. 452
St. Cyrill Bishop of Alex. ob. 444	The Vandalls begin their Kingdom in Spain.	Constantius West. Mr. ob. 420
	The Kingdom of the Burgundians begins in Alsace.	
	The Visi-Goths begin the Kingdom of Toulouse.	
Orosius the Histor.		
	The Alans defeated & extirpated by ye Goths who extends ye Kingdom of Toulouse into Spain.	Castinus Roml. Genl. & West. Mr. ban. 424
Socrates the Eccles. Hist. call'd the Scholastic	The Kingdom of the French begins upon the lower Rhine	Graham Regent of Scotland
		Varanes 5 King of Persia ob. 441
		Rhuilas Genl. of ye Nomad Scyth. ob 425
	Death of Honorius Aug. 15th aet. 39. The Western Empire usurp'd by John sir. the Notary assisted by Castinus upon the	John sir. the Notary ob. 425
		Empress Placidia West. M. ob. 449
	Theodosius endeavours to restore Learning at Constant. by establishing Publick Schools &c.	
	The Romans leave Britain & never return	
Zosimus the Hist.	The Romans recover Pannonia from ye Hunns after 50 yrs Poss. the Vandals possess Africk in May.	Boniface Rom. Genl. in Africk ob. 423
	The French defeated by Aetius.	
		Ardaburus Rom. Genl. agt ye Huns ob. 471
Nestorius ye Heretick Bp. of Constl.	The III General Council of Ephesus began June 22 & continued till ye end of July.	Aetius W. Mr. sir. Defender of the Empire ob. 454
		Aspar Rom. Genl. ob. 471
		Litorius Roman Genl. ob. 430
	The Theodosian Codex publish'd Febr. 15th	Paulinus East. Mr. ob. 440
Theodoret Bp. of Cyrus ob. c. 460		Anatolius Roman Genl.
		Bleda King of the Hunns ob. 444
Sozomen ye Eclas. Hist. ob. 450	the 10th of October. Genseric takes Carthage & begins the Kingdom of the Vandals in Africk upon	
		Vitus Roman Genl. ob. 445
Olympiodorus ye Ecl. Hist.		
		Constantin East. Mr.
		Attila sir. the Scourge of God King of the Hunns ob. 454
	The Britons make ye famous Complaint to Aetius & ye Romans agt ye Incursions of ye Scots & Picts.	
	Attila with his Hunns ravage all Europe.	Chrysaphius ye Eunuch East. Mr. died 450
	The Saxons first come into Britain being invited by Vortigern	
	Theodosius II dies July 29th aet. 49.	

No. 30. Vth CENTURY. Part 2d

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Emperors of the West	Kings in Spain: Visi-goths	Kings in Spain: Suevi	Kings of the Vandalls in Africk	Kings of the Burgundians	Kings of the French	Britons	Kings of South Britain	Kings of South Britain	Saxons	Kings of Scotland
5164	451	2 Marcianus	28 Valentinian	1 Thorismund	Rechi 4	26 Genseric	1 Gunderic	4 Meroveus	7 Vortigern				32 Eugenius
5165	452	3	29 III	1 Theodoric	arius 5	27	2	5	8				1 Dongardus
5166	453	4	30	2 II	6	28	3	6	9		The Saxon Kingdom		2
5167	454	5	31	3	7	29	4	7	10	1 Vortimer	of Kent		3
5168	455	6	Maximus 2m Avitus 10m	4	8	30	5	8	11	2		Hengist 1	4
5169	456	7	Interreg.m of 10 m.the	5	Maldras	31	6	1 Childeric	12	3		2	5
5170	457	1 Leo I sir.d	1 Majorianus	6	2	32	7	2	13	4		3	1 Constantin
5171	458	2 the Thracian	2	7	3	33	8	3	14	5		4	2
5172	459	3	3	8	4	34	9	4	15	6		5	3
5173	460	4	4	9	Frumarius 1	35	10	5	16	7		6	4
5174	461	5	1 Severus	10	2	36	11	6	17	8		7	5
5175	462	6	2	11	3	37	12	7	18	9		8	6
5176	463	7	3	12	Remismund 1	38	13	8	19	10		9	7
5177	464	8	4	13	The Kings	39	14	9	20	11		10	8
5178	465	9	Interregnum	14	of ye Suevi are	40	15	10	21	12	1 Ambrosius	11	9
5179	466	10		1 Euaric	unknown	41	16	11	22	13	2	12	10
5180	467	11	1 Anthemius	2	till 558	42	17	12	23	14	3	13	11
5181	468	12	2	3		43	18	13	24	15	4	14	12
5182	469	13	3	4		44	19	14	25	16	5	15	13
5183	470	14	4	5		45	20	15	26	17	6	16	14
5184	471	15	5	6		46	21	16	27	18	7	17	15
5185	472	16	Olybrius	7		47	22	17	28	19	8	18	16
5186	473	17	Glycerius	8		48	1 Gondebaud &	18	29	20	9	19	17
5187	474	Leo jun.r 1 Zeno	Nepos. Augustulus.	9		49	2 his 3 Brothers	19	30	21	10	20	18
5188	475	2	**Kings of Italy**	10		50	3 Chilperick	20	31	22	11	21	19
5189	476	3	1 Odoacer King	11		1 Huneric	4 Godomar }	21	32	12		22	20
5190	477	4	2 of the Heruli	12		2	5 Godegisil ye	22	33	13		23	21
5191	478	5	3	13		3	6 two middle ob.	23	34	14		24	22
5192	479	6	4	14		4	7 the last in 500	24	35	15		25	1 Congallus
5193	480	7	5	15		5	8	25	36	16		26	2
5194	481	8	6	16		6	9	1 Clovis	37	17		27	3
5195	482	9	7	17		7	10	2	38	18		28	4
5196	483	10	8	18		8	11	3	39	19		29	5
5197	484	11	9	1 Alaric II		1 Gondebund or	12	4	40	20		30	6
5198	485	12	10	2		2 Gondemont	13	5	21			31	7
5199	486	13	11	3		3	14	6	22			32	8
5200	487	14	12	4		4	15	7	23			33	9
5201	488	15	13	5		5	16	8	24			Escus 1	10
5202	489	16	14	6		6	17	9	25	Saxon Kingdom		2	11
5203	490	17	15	7		7	18	10	26	of Suffex		3	12
5204	491	1 Anastasius	16	8		8	19	11	27		Ella 1	4	13
5205	492	2 ye Silentiary	17	9		9	20	12	28		2	5	14
5206	493	3	1 Theodoric King	10		10	21	13	29		3	6	15
5207	494	4	2 of ye Ostrogoths	11		11	22	14	30		4	7	16
5208	495	5	3	12		1 Thrasamond	23	15	31		5	8	17
5209	496	6	4	13		2	24	16	32		6	9	18
5210	497	7	5	14		3	25	17	33		7	10	19
5211	498	8	6	15		4	26	18	34		8	11	20
5212	499	9	7	16		5	27	19	35		9	12	21
5213	500	10	8	17		6	28	20	36		10	13	22

Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors, &c.
12 Leo sirn.d the	Eutyches	The 4th General Council of Chalcedon began Octo.r 8th & ended Nov.r 1st Attila defeated by Aetius on the Plains of Chalons.	
13 St. & ye Great		The City of Venice takes its Rise about this time.	
14			
15			Empress Eudoxia ob. 472
16		Rome taken by Genseric in July - The Kingdom of Kent begins.	Fronto West.n M.r
17	Prosper ob: 466	The Suevi defeated by Theodoric in a great Battle on ye River Ebro on Friday Octo.r 5th	
18		Vortimer defeated by Hengist in ye Battle of Crayford in Kent. Marcianus died at ye End of Jan.ry	Beorgor King of ye Alans ob: 464
19			Perozes King of Persia ob: 482
20			Egidius ye Rom.n Gen.l & Gov.r of Soissons
21			ob: 465
1 Hilary			Ricimer West.n M.r ob: 472
2			Ariomadus E. M.r
3	Victorius of Aquitain	Victorius of Aquitain invents ye Paschal Cycle of 532 Years.	Marcellinus West.n M.r ob: 468
4			Zeno } East.n M.r afterw.ds Emp.r
5			Basiliscus } ban.d in 468 ob: 476
6		Euaric with his Goths defeated in Gaul by Edicius.	Edicius Rom.n Gen.l in Gaul
1 Simplicius			
2			Aspar East.n Patrician ob: 471
3	Sidonius Apollinaris ob: 482 al. 52		
4			
5			
6			
7	Gennadius ob: 492		
8		Leo I dies in Jan.ry & Leo II or jun.r being an Infant dies in Nov.r	Orestes West.n M.r ob: 476
9	Gelasius of Cyzicum	Hengist treacherously massacres 300 Brit.sh Nobles. Zeno is dethron.d May 1st by Basiliscus but recovers next Year.	Brachilas ye Goth.k Gen.l ob: 477
10		The Western Empire finishes 523 Years after ye Battle of Pharsalia, by the Defeat of Orest. Aug. 23.d & the Kingdom of Italy begins.	Prince Arthur made Patrician by Am-
11			brosius afterw.ds British Monarch ob. 542
12			Siagrius ye Roman Count or Governor
13	Peter sir.d the Fuller ob: 486		of Soissons killed by Clovis in 485
14		Great Part of Constantinople thrown down by an Earthquake w.ch lasted 40 Days ye greatest Shock was felt on Sept.r 25th	Illus East.n M.r ob: 488
15			Leontius Tyr.t in ye East ob: 488
16			Obalas King of Persia ob: 486
1 Felix II			Basilius Praet.n Pref.t at Rome
2			
3		The Battle of Soissons gain'd by Clovis ag.st Siagrius ye Rom.n Gen.l in Gaul.	
4			Cabades King of Persia depos'd in 497
5		A famous Victory gain'd by ye Britons under Ambrosius & Prince Arthur over the Saxons.	
6			Longinus East.n M.r ob: 498
7			
8		Theodoric & his Ostrogoths having Marched in Winter enters Italy & defeats Odoacer at the River Sontium March 15th & soon after at Verona & at Addua.	
9		Ella founds ye 3rd Saxon Kingdom of Sussex including ye County & Surry Zeno being seiz'd w.th an Epilepsy is buried alive April 9th	Empress Ariadne ob: 515
1 Gelasius			Pelagius East.n Patrician ob: 499
2	Malchus ye Sophist	The Kingdom of Italy passes from the Heruli to the Ostro Goths by the taking ye Ravenna [illegible] after a Siege of near 3 Years.	
3			
4	Timotheus Gazaeus		
1 Anastasius II		Clovis baptized & Christianity embraced in France.	
2			Zamaspes King of Persia ob: 501
1 Symmachus			
2	Fulgentius ob: 529		
3			

Nº 31. VIth. CENTURY. Part 1st.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Kings of the Vandals in Africk	Kings of the OstroGoths in Italy	Kings of the Visi Goths in Spain	Kings of the Burgundians	Kings of the French in Gaul				Kings in South Britain					
											Britons			Sussex		Kent
5214	501	11 Anastasius	7 Thrasa-	9 Theodoric	18 Alaric	29 Gundebaud	21 Clovis				37 Ambrosius			10 Ella		Escus 13
5215	502	12	8 -mond	10	19	30	22				38			11		14
5216	503	13	9	11	20	31	23				39			12		15
5217	504	14	10	12	21	32	24				40			13		16
5218	505	15	11	13	22	33	25				41			14		17
5219	506	16	12	14	23	34	26				42			15		18
5220	507	17	13	15	1 Gesalric	35	27				43			16		19
5221	508	18	14	16	2	36	28				1 Prince Arthur			17		20
5222	509	19	15	17	3	1 Sigismund	29 Kingdoms of				2			18		21
5223	510	20	16	18	4	2	30 Paris	Metz	Soissons	Orleans	3			19		22
5224	511	21	17	19	1 Amalaric	3	1 Childe-	1 Thierry	1 Clotair	1 Clodo-	4			20		23
5225	512	22	18	20	2 under ye guardⁿ	4	2 bert	2	2	2 mir	5			21		Octa 1
5226	513	23	19	21	3 of Theodoric	5	3	3	3	3	6			22		2
5227	514	24	20	22	4	6	4	4	4	4	7			1 Cissa		3
5228	515	25	21	23	5	7	5	5	5	5	8			2		4
5229	516	26	22	24	6	8	6	6	6	6	9			3		5
5230	517	27	23	25	7	9	7	7	7	7	10			4		6
5231	518	1 Justin I. calᵈ	24	26	8	10	8	8	8	8	11	Wessex		5		7
5232	519	2 ye Thracian	25	27	9	11	9	9	9	9	12	Cerdic 1		6		8
5233	520	3	26	28	10	12	10	10	10	10	13	2		7		9
5234	521	4	27	29	11	13	11	11	11	11	14	3		8		10
5235	522	5	1 Hilderic	30	12	14	12	12	12	12	15	4		9		11
5236	523	6	2	31	13	15	13	13	13	13	16	5		10		12
5237	524	7	3	32	14	1 Gondemar	14	14	14	14	17	6		11		13
5238	525	8	4	33	15	2	15	15	15		18	7		12		14
5239	526	9	5	1 Athalaric	16 Amalaric	3	16	16	16		19	8		13	Essex	15
5240	527	1 Justinian I	6	2	17 alone	4	17	17	17		20	9		14	1 Erchenwin	16
5241	528	2	7	3	18	5	18	18	18		21	10		15	2	17
5242	529	3	8	4	19	6	19	19	19		22	11		16	3	18
5243	530	4	1 Gilimer	5	20	7	20	20	20		23	12		17	4	19
5244	531	5	2	6	1 Theudis	8	21	21	21		24	13		18	5	20
5245	532	6	3	7	2	9 conqᵈ	22	22	22		25	14		19	6	21
5246	533	7	4	8	3	23	23		23		26	15		20	7	22
5247	534	8	5 conqᵈ by	1 Theodatus	4	24	1 Theodebert		24		27	Kenric 1		21	8	Hermenric 1
5248	535	9	Belisarius Genˡ	2	5	25	2		25		28	2		22	9	2
5249	536	10	to Justinian	1 Vitiges	6	26	3		26		29	3		23	10	3
5250	537	11		2	7	27	4		27		30	4		24	11	4
5251	538	12		3	8	28	5		28		31	5		25	12	5
5252	539	13		4	9	29	6		29		32	6		26	13	6
5253	540	14		1 Theodebald	10	30	7		30		33	7		27	14	7
5254	541	15		Araric 5ᵐ. Totila	11	31	8		31		34	8		28	15	8
5255	542	16		2	12	32	9		32		35	9		29	16	9
5256	543	17		3	13	33	10		33			10		30	17	[illegible]
5257	544	18		4	14	34	11		34			11		31	18	11
5258	545	19		5	15	35	12		35			12	Northum-	32	19	12
5259	546	20		6	16	36	13		36			13	berland	33	20	13
5260	547	21		7	17	37	14		37			14	1 Ida	34	21	14
5261	548	22		8	1 Theudegisillus	38	1 Theodebald		38			15	2	35	22	15
5262	549	23		9	1 Agila	39	2		39			16	3	36	23	16
5263	550	24		10	2	40	3		40			17	4	37	24	17

Kings of Scotland	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
1 Goran	4 Symmachus	Aredius Councellor to Gondebaud	Gondebaud publishes his Laws of ye Burgundians call'd La Loy Gombette	Cabades Kg of Persia rest.d ob: 532
2	5			Lando F: Mr
3	6		Anastasius's Army cutt to pieces by Cabades.	
4	7			Celer East.n Mr & Genl ag. ye Pers.
5	8		Celer defeats Cabades & puts an End to ye Persian War.	
6	9	Anien Chanr to Alaric	Anien Chancellor of Alaric reforms ye Theodosian Codex, and publishes it at Aire in Gascony Feb. 2d	Sabinianus Rom.n Genl
7	10		The Battle of Vouillé near Poitiers wh Alaric is defeated & killd by Clovis	
8	11			Hibba ye Goth.k Genl
9	12	Alcimus Avitus ob: 523		
10	13		Paris is made the Capital of the French Dominions.	
11	14	Proclus ye Platonic Philr	Prince Arthur defeats ye Saxons in ye famd Battle of Badonhill or Bath	
12	15			Vitalianus Goth: Genl ob: 520.
13	16	Boetius the Philr ob: 524		Symmachus Pref. of Rome ob: 526
14	1 Hormisdas	Cassiodorus Secy to Theodoric	Constantinople besieged by Vitalianus whose Fleet is burnt by a Speculum of Brass by Proclus	
15	2	ob: 562 æt. c.r 100		
16	3	Dionysius ye Monk sd ye little	The computing of Time by ye Christian Æra is introduced by Dionysius.	
17	4	ob: 540		Ruffinus East.n Mr
18	5			
19	6		Prince Arthur defeated at Charford by Cerdic who begins ye IIId Saxon Kingdom of Wessex.	
20	7			
21	8	Hesychius of Miletus		
22	9		Thrasamond King of ye Vandalls defeated & killd by ye Moors.	
23	1 John I			
24	2		The Battle of Voiron in wh Clodomir Kg of Orleans is killd by Gondomar.	
25	3	Priscian ye Gramn		Ephrem Pref. of ye East ob: 546
26	1 Felix III			Amalasunta Oster Goth.k Regt d. 534
27	2		Erkenwin founds ye IVth Saxon Kingdom of Essex.	
28	3			John ye Cappadocian East.n Mr
29	4	Tribonianus ye famd Lawyer	The Codex of Justinian is publish'd April 16th The Persian War begun by Belisarius.	disgd in 542 & recall'd 548
30	1 Boniface II			
31	2			
32	1 John II		Kingdom of Burgundy conqd by Childebert & Clotaire.- An Insurn at Constantinople in wh [illegible] are killd in one Day.	Cosroes ye Great Kg of Persia ob: 58
33	2		The Digest of Justinian is publish'd Dec. 16th	
34	3	Procopius ye Histn Secrety	Kingdom of ye Vandalls find by Belisarius who took Carthage abt ye end of ye Year.	Empress Theodora ob: 548
1 Eugenius	1 Agapetus	to Belisarius		
2 III	1 Sylverius		Rome taken by Belisarius Dec 10th	Belisarius disgd in 561 & ob: 565
3	2	Count Marcellinus ye Chron:		Modred British Usurper ob: 542
4	3			Solomon ye Eun: Rom.n Genl ob: 5
5	4		Theodebert Kg of Metz enters Italy & takes ye Camps both of ye Romans & Goths in one Day.	
6	1 Vigilius		Vitiges taken Prisoner by Belisarius in Ravenna.	
7	2	Jornandes ye Goth.k Histn ob: 552		
8	3		The Consulship of Basilius being ye last at Rome. Prince Arthur and Modred are killd in the same Battle in Cornwall.	
9	4		A great Plague wh came from Afr.k & desolated Asia & Europe.	
10	5	Paul sd The Silentiary		
11	6			Narses ye Eunuch & Rom.n Genl ob: 568
12	7	Simplicius ye Peripatetic Philr	Rome taken by Totila & pillaged in a barbarous manner.	
13	8		Ida founds ye Vth Saxon Kingdom of Northumberland.	
14	9			
15	10			
16	11			

N°. 32 VIth. CENTURY Part 2d.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Kings of the Ostro-Goths in Italy		Kings in Spain		Kings in France				Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in South Brit.							
					Visigoths	Suevi	Paris		Metz	Soissons	Northumberland		Wessex	Sussex	Mercia	East Anglia	Essex	Kent
5264	551	25 Justinian	11 Totila		3 Agila		41 Childe-		4 Theode-	41 Clotaire	5 Ida		18 Kenric	Cissa 38			25 Erchenwine	
5265	552	26	12		4		42 -bert		5 -bald	42	6		19	39			26	Hermanric
5266	553	27	Teia 7m		5		43		6	43	7		20	40			27	20
5267	554	28	Narses is Governor for		1 Athanagildus		44		7	44	8		21	41			28	21
5268	555	29	15 Years		2		45		8	45	9		22	42			29	22
5269	556	30			3		46		46		10		23	43			30	23
5270	557	31			4		47		47		11 Bernicia		24	44			31	24
5271	558	32			5	Theudemirus 1	48		48		12	Deira	25	45			32	25
5272	559	33			6	2	49 Clotaire sole King of France				1 Adda	Alla 1	26	46			33	26
5273	560	34			7	3	50				2	2	1 Ceaulin	47			34	27
5274	561	35			8	4	51 Paris	Orleans & Burg.	Aust-rasia	Soissons	3	3	2	48			35	28
5275	562	36			9	5	1 Chari-	1 Gun-	1 Sigebert	1 Chilperic	4	4	3	49			36	29
5276	563	37			10	6	2 -bert	2 -tram	2	2	5	5	4	50			37	30
5277	564	38			11	7	3	3	3	3	6	6	5	51			38	31
5278	565	1 Justin II			12	8	4	4	4	4	7	7	6	52			39	32
5279	566	2	Kings of the Lombards	Exarchs of Ravenna	13	9	5	5	5	5	1 Glappa	8	7	53			40	33
5280	567	3			1 Liuba	10	6		6	6	2	9	8	54			41	34
5281	568	4	1 Alboinus		2	11	9		7	7	3	10	9	55			42	Ethelbert 1
5282	569	5	2	1 Longinus	3	Miro 1	10		8	8	4	11	10	56			43	2
5283	570	6	3	2	4	2	11		9	9	5	12	11	57			44	3
5284	571	7	4	3	5	3	12		10	10	6	13	12	58			45	4
5285	572	8	1 Clephis	4	1 Leovigildus	4	13		11	11	1 Fridulph	14	13	59			46	5
5286	573	9	2	5	2	5	14		12	12	2	15	14	60			47	6
5287	574	10	An Interregnum	6	3	6	15		13	13	3	16	15	61			48	7
5288	575	11	of 12 Years in w.ch	7	4	7	16		14	14	4	17	16	62		Uffa 1	49	8
5289	576	12	they are govern'd	8	5	8	17		1 Childe	15	5	18	17	63		2	50	9
5290	577	13	by Elective Dukes	9	6	9	18		2 bert	16	6	19	18	64		3	51	10
5291	578	1 Tiberius II		10	7	10	19		3	17	7	20	19	65		Titilus 1	52	11
5292	579	2		11	8	11	20		4	18	1 Theodoric	21	20	66		2	53	12
5293	580	3		12	9	12	21		5	19	2	22	21	67		3	54	13
5294	581	4		13	10	Eboric 1	22		6	20	3	23	22	68		4	55	14
5295	582	1 Mauricius s.d		14	11	2	23		7	21	4	24	23	69	1 Crida	5	56	15
5296	583	2 ye Cappadocian		15	12	Andeca 1	24		8	22	5	25	24	70	2	6	57	16
5297	584	3	Their Kings	1 Smaragdus	13 The Suevi conq.d		25		9	1 Clotaire	6	26	25	71	3	7	58	17
5298	585	4	are restor'd in	2	14 by the Goths		26		10	2 II	7	27	26	72	4	8	59	18
5299	586	5	1 Autharis	3	1 Recaredus		27		11	3	1 Athalaric	28	27	73	5	9	60	19
5300	587	6	2	1 Romanus	2		28		12	4	2	29	28	74	6	10	1 Sledda	20
5301	588	7	3	2	3		29		13	5	3	30	29	75	7	11	2	21
5302	589	8	4	3	4		30		14	6	4		30	76	8	12	3	22
5303	590	9	1 Agilulfus	4	5		31		15	7	5		31 Ceaulin seizes		9	13	4	23
5304	591	10	2	5	6		32		16	8	6		32 Sussex		10	14	5	24
5305	592	11	3	6	7		33		17	9	7		1 Ceolric		11	15	6	25
5306	593	12	4	7	8		34		18	10	1 Athelfrid		2		12	16	7	26
5307	594	13	5	8	9		19			11	2		3		Interregnum		8	27
5308	595	14	6	9	10		20			12	3		4		1 Wibba	18	9	28
5309	596	15	7	10	11		1 Thierri II		1 Theode-	13	4		5		2	19	10	29
5310	597	16	8	11	12		2		2 -bert II	14	5		6		3	20	11	30
5311	598	17	9	1 Callinicus	13		3		3	15	6		1 Ceolulph		4	21	1 Sabert	31
5312	599	18	10	2	14		4		4	16	7		2		5	Redowald	2	32
5313	600	19	11	3	15		5		5	17	8		3		6	2	3	33

Kings of Scotland	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
17 Eugenius III	12 Vigilius		The Manufacture of Silk introduced into Europe fm India by some Monks	
18	13			
19	14		Totila is defeated & killed in Tuscany by Narses in ye End of July The Vth General Council or IId of Constantinople began May 4th	
20	15		Teia is defeated & killed at Cumae by Narses in Feb. wch thus finished the Ostro Goths in Italy	
21	1 Pelagius I			
22	2	Gildas sd ye Wise ye Brit. Histor. ob. 570		Chramnes Son to Clotaire ob. 560
23	3			
1 Congallus II	4		A terrible Plague all over Europe, Asia & Africa wch continues near 50 Years	
2	1 John III sur:			
3	2 Catelin		Chramnes rebelling agst his Fa. Clotaire is defeated & burnt alive in a cottage	
4	3		Conspirators was disgraced, but is restored the following Year in a Conspiracy agt Justinian Nov. 5 Belisarius being mentioned by the	
5	4			
6	5			
7	6			
8	7	Agathias ye Histor.	Justinian dies Nov. 13th æt. 83.	
9	8			
10	9			Queen Fredegonde ye Cruel Wife
11	10		The Lombards invited fm Pannonia by Narses enter Italy & found a Kingdm.	to Chilperic ob. 590
1 Kinatel	11		Exarchs are sent to Ravenna by ye East. Emperors agt ye Lombards.	
1 Aidan	12			
2	13			Meroveus Son to Chilperick ob. 577
3		Gregory of Tours sur. ye Father of		The cruel Queen Brunehaut Wife
4	1 Benedict I	ye French History ob. 595		to Sigebert K. of Austr. ob. 613
5	2			
6	3		Uffa founds ye VIth Saxon Kingdm of East Anglia. The Lombards defeated by	Mummol Gen. to Gontran K. of Orleans
7	4		Cosroes ye Great is defeated by the Emperor Justin's Army under	Justinian the Rom. Gen.
8	1 Pelagius II			Didier Gen. to Chilperic
9	2		Justin IId dies Octo. 5th	
10	3			
11	4		Cosroes ye Great is again defeated & dies of Grief.	Hormisdas III K. of Pers. ob. 591
12	5		Latin ceas'd to be spoke about this time in Italy.	
13	6		Tiberius II dies Aug. 14th Crida founds ye Kingdom of Mercia being ye VIIth Saxon Kingm in Brit.	
14	7		The Suevi in Spain conquer'd by ye Visi-Goths wch finishes ye Kingdom.	
15	8			Landri F. M. & fav. to Q. Fredegonde
16	9			
17	10			Landegisille Gen. to Gontran
18	11			
19	12			
20	13		Philippicus gains a compleat Victory over the Persians.	Philippicus Rom. Gen. ob. post 602
21	1 Gregory sur.			
22	2 the Great			Cosroes IId K. of Persia ob. 627.
23	3		Ceaulin defeated & dethron'd in ye Battle of Wanborough in Wilts by Ceol	Arnulphus Lomb. Gen.
24	4		Cosroes being dethron'd is restor'd by Mauricius.	
25	5	Evagrius ye Eccles. Histor.		Priscus Rom. Gen. & East. M.
26	6			
27	7			
28	8	Augustin ye Monk ob. 605	Augustin the Monk comes into England with 40 Monks.	
29	9			
30	10			
31	11			

N.° 33. VII.th CENTURY Part.1.st

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East		Kings of the Lombards	Exarchs of Ravenna	Kings of the Goths in Spain	Kings of France			Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in Britain							
							Burgundy	Austrasia	Soissons	Northumber	land	Wessex	Sussex	Mercia	East Anglia	Essex	Kent
5314	601	20 Mauricius 1st of Cappadocia		12 Agilulfus	4 Callinicus	1 Liuba II	6 Thierri II	6 Theodebert II	18 Clotaire	9 Athelfrid		4 Ceolulph		7 Wibba	Re-3	4 Sabert	Ethel-34
5315	602	1 Phocas		13	5	2	7	7	19 II	10		5		8	dowald 4	5	bert 35
5316	603	2		14	1 Smaragdus	1 Witeric	8	8	20	11		6		9	5	6	36
5317	604	3		15	2 rest.d	2	9	9	21	12		7		10	6	7	37
5318	605	4		16	3	3	10	10	22	13		8		11	7	8	38
5319	606	5		17	4	4	11	11	23	14		9		12	8	9	39
5320	607	6		18	5	5	12	12	24	15		10		13	9	10	40
5321	608	7		19	6	6	13	13	25	16		11		14	10	11	41
5322	609	8		20	7	7	14	14	26	17		12		15	11	12	42
5323	610	1 Heraclius		21	1 Joannes	1 Gundemar	15	15	27	18		13		16	12	13	43
5324	611	2		22	2 Remigius	2	16	16	28	19		1 Cinigisil		17	13	14	44
5325	612	3		23	3	1 Sisebut	17	17	29	20		2 Quichelm		18	14	15	45
5326	613	4		24	4	2	18		30	21		3	2	19	15	16	46
5327	614	5		25	5	3	31 Clotaire II alone			22		4	3	20	16	17	47
5328	615	6		26	1 Eleutherius	4	32			23		5	4	Interreg.m	17	18	48
5329	616	7		1 Adelualdus	2	5	33			24		6	5	1 Cearlus	18	1 Sexred	Eadbald 1
5330	617	8		2 with	3	6	34			1 Edwin		7	6	2	19	2 Seward &	2
5331	618	9		3 his Mother	4	7	35			2		8	7	3	20	3 Sigebert	3
5332	619	10		4 Theodolinda	1 Isaac	8	36			3		9	8	4	21	4	4
5333	620	11	Caliphs of	5	2	9	37			4		10	9	5	22	5	5
5334	621	12	the Saracens	6	3	Recaredus II 7m 1 Su-	38			5		11	10	6	23	6	6
5335	622	13	1 Mahomet	7	4	2 intilla	39			6		12	11	7	24	7	7
5336	623	14	2	8	5	3	40			7		13	12	8	25	1 Sigibert 2d	8
5337	624	15	3	9	6	4	41			8		14	13	9	Erpwald 1	2 ye Little	9
5338	625	16	4	10	7	5	42			9		15	14	1 Penda	2	3	10
5339	626	17	5	1 Arioaldus	8	6	43			10		16	15	2	3	4	11
5340	627	18	6	2	9	7	44	Part of Aquitain		11		17	16	3	4	5	12
5341	628	19	7	3	10	8	1 Dagobert	1 Charibert		12		18	17	4	5	6	13
5342	629	20	8	4	11	9	2	2		13		19	18	5	6	7	14
5343	630	21	9	5	12	10	3	3		14		20	19	6	7	8	15
5344	631	22	10	6	13	1 Sisenand	4 Dagobert alone			15		21	20	7	8	9	16
5345	632	23	1 Abu beker	7	14	2	5			16		22	21	8	9	10	17
5346	633	24	2	8	15	3	6			Osrick, Eanfrid		23	22	9 Interregnum		11	18
5347	634	25	1 Omar	9	16	4	7			1 Oswald		24	23	10 for 3 Years		12	19
5348	635	26	2	10	17	5	8			2		25	24	11		13	20
5349	636	27	3	11	18	1 Suintilla II	9 Kings of			3		26 Cinigisil		12	Sigebert 1	14	21
5350	637	28	4	12	19	2	10 Austrasia	Burg.y & Neustria		4		27 alone		13	2	15	22
5351	638	29	5	1 Rotharis	20	3	1 Sigebert II	1 Clovis II		5		28		14	3	16	23
5352	639	30	6	2	21	4	2	2		6		29		15	4	17	24
5353	640	31	7	3	22	1 Tulca	3	3		7		30		16	5	18	Ercombert 1
5354	641	Constantin III 3m. Const.n & Heracleo-nas 2m	8	4	23	2	4	4		8 Bernica		31		17	6	19	2
5355	642	1 Constans II	9	5	24	1 Chindaswind	5	5		9	Deira	32		18	7	20	3
5356	643	2	10	6	1 Theodorus	2	6	6		1 Osuy		1 Cenowalch		19	8	21	4
5357	644	3	1 Otman	7	2 Calliopas	3	7	7		2	Oswin	2		20	Egrick, An-1	22	5
5358	645	4	2	8	3	4	8	8		3	2	3		21	na 2	23	6
5359	646	5	3	9	4	5	9	9		4	3	4		22	3	24	7
5360	647	6	4	10	5	6	10	10		5	4	5		23	4	25	8
5361	648	7	5	11	6	7	11	11		6	5	Edelwalch	1	24	5	26	9
5362	649	8	6	12	7	1 Recheswind	12	12		7	6	7	2	25	6	27	10
5363	650	9	7	13	1 Olympius	2	13	13		8	-	8	3	26	7	28	11

Kings of Scotland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
32 Aidan	12 Gregory 1st			
33	13 the Great		Mauricius is put to Death by Phocas on Friday Nov.r 23d	Narses Rom.n Gen.l ob. 605
34	14	Secundus Hist.n of yᵉ Lomb.ds 615.		
1 Kenneth	Sabinianus 5m		Cosroes defeats the Roman Army.	
1 Eugenius	Vacancy			Heraclius Rom.n Gen.l af.d Emp.r ob. 641
2 IV	Boniface III 9m		Here begins yᵉ Power of yᵉ Popes by yᵉ Concessions of Phocas.	
3	1 Boniface IV			
4	2			
5	3	Isidorus Hispalensis ob. 636		
6	4		Phocas is put to Death by Heraclius on Monday Oct.r 5th	
7	5			
8	6	Theophylactus Simocatta yᵉ Byz.		
9	7		The French Mayres du Palais first introduced by Clotaire as Regents of yᵉ Kingdoms he united.	Arnoul Mayre du Palais turns Monk in 625
10	1 Deusdedit		The Persians take Jerusalem kill 90,000 & carry off yᵉ Cross of Christ.	
11	2		The Persians overrun Africk, & take Alexandria.	
12	3		Edwin defeats & kills Ethelfrid in yᵉ Battle of Retford.	
13	1 Boniface V	John of Alex.a & Philoponus yᵉ	Cosroes refuses peace to Heraclius unless he abandon Christianity and adore yᵉ Sun.	
14	2	Gram.n & Comment.r on Aristotle		
15	3			Theodorus East.n M. & Gen.l
16	4			
17	5		Heraclius recovers himself ag.t yᵉ Persians & defeats them ever after.	Sarbarus Persian Gen.l
1 Ferchard	6	Mahomet yᵉ false Prophet ob. 632	The Hegira of Mahomet begins on Friday July 16th	
2	7	æt. 63.		Sain Persian Gen.l ob. 626
3	8			
4	Vacancy		Sain the Persian General defeated by Theodorus.	Andegisil } M.res du Palais
5	1 Honorius I			Pepin. } ob. 646.
6	2		Cosroes put to Death by his Son Siroes.	Siroes King of Persia.
7	3			
8	4			
9	5			Hormisdas K.s & Isdegerdes ob. 632
10	6			Bahanes Rom.n Gen.l
11	7		The Battle of Merga in w.ch yᵉ Sar.ns under Abubeker defeat yᵉ Persians on Tuesday June 10.	
12	8		Edwin K.g of Northum.d killed in yᵉ Battle of Hatfield by Penda K.g of Mercia.	Cadwallon yᵉ British King ob. 634
13	9	[illegible] p. 641	Theodorus & Bahanes defeated by the Saracens w.o take Damascus Aug. 23d	Manuel Rom.n Gov.r of Egypt
14	10			
1 Donald IV	11			
2	12		Jerusalem is taken by yᵉ Saracens.	
3	13			Ega M. du Palais to Clovis II. ob. 646
4	Severinus 2m John IV			
5	2		Alexandria is taken by yᵉ Saracens & yᵉ grand Library yᵉ burnt.	Amrus Saracen Gen.l ob. 663
6	1 Theodorus		Heraclius dies March 11th & Constantin III is poisoned by Martina his step Mother June 22d	Maurice Gov.r of Rome ob. 643
7	2			
8	3		Maurice Gov.r of Rome revolts ag.t yᵉ Emperor but is killed by Isaac Ex.ch of Rav.	
9	4		Omar Caliph of yᵉ Sar.ns is killed in yᵉ Temple of Jerus.m w.ch he had made a Mosque.	
10	5		Penda K.g of Mercia defeats Cenwalch & keeps Possession of Wessex for 3 Years.	
11	6			Archambaud M. du Palais to Clovis
12	7			Grimoald M. du Palais to Sig.t Austrasia
13	8		Cyprus taken by the Saracens under Mauvias.	Mauvias Sar.n Gen.l afterwards
14	1 Martin I			Caliph ob. 679.
1 Ferchard II	2			

N.° 33. VIIth CENTURY. Part. 1st

Julian Period	Years of Chriſt	Emperors of the Eaſt		Kings of the Lombards	Exarchs of Ravenna	Kings of the Goths in Spain	Kings of France			Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in Britain						
							Burgundy	Auſtraſia	Soiſſons	Northumberland	Weſſex	Suſſex	Mercia	Eaſt Anglia	Eſſex	Kent
5314	601	20 Mauricius 3d ye Cappadocian		12 Agilulfus	4 Callinicus	1 Liuba II	6 Thierri II	6 Theodebert II	18 Clotaire	9 Athelfrid	4 Ceolulph		7 Wibba	Re- 3	4 Sabert	Ethel- 34
5315	602	1 Phocas		13	5	2	7	7	19 II	10	5		8	dwald 4	5	bert 35
5316	603	2		14	1 Smaragdus	1 Witeric	8	8	20	11	6		9	5	6	36
5317	604	3		15	2 rest.d	2	9	9	21	12	7		10	6	7	37
5318	605	4		16	3	3	10	10	22	13	8		11	7	8	38
5319	606	5		17	4	4	11	11	23	14	9		12	8	9	39
5320	607	6		18	5	5	12	12	24	15	10		13	9	10	40
5321	608	7		19	6	6	13	13	25	16	11		14	10	11	41
5322	609	8		20	7	7	14	14	26	17	12		15	11	12	42
5323	610	1 Heraclius		21	1 Joannes	1 Gondemar	15	15	27	18	13		16	12	13	43
5324	611	2		22	2 Lemigius	2	16	16	28	19	1 Cinigisil		17	13	14	44
5325	612	3		23	3	1 Sisebut	17	17	29	20	2 Quichelm		18	14	15	45
5326	613	4		24	4	2	18		30	21	3	2	19	15	16	46
5327	614	5		25	5	3	31 Clotaire II alone			22	4	3	20	16	17	47
5328	615	6		26	1 Eleutherius	4	32			23	5	4	Interreg.m	17	18	48
5329	616	7		1 Adeloaldus	2	5	33			24	6	5	1 Cearlus	18	1 Sexred	Edbald 1
5330	617	8		2 with	3	6	34			1 Edwin	7	6	2	19	2 Seward	2
5331	618	9		3 his Mother	4	7	35			2	8	7	3	20	3 Sigebert	3
5332	619	10		4 Theodolinda	1 Isaac	8	36			3	9	8	4	21	4	4
5333	620	11	Caliphs of	5	2	9	37			4	10	9	5	22	5	5
5334	621	12	the Saracens	6	3	7m Recaredus II 1 Su-	38			5	11	10	6	23	6	6
5335	622	13	1 Mahomet	7	4	2 intilla	39			6	12	11	7	24	7	7
5336	623	14	2	8	5	3	40			7	13	12	8	25	1 Sigebert 3d	8
5337	624	15	3	9	6	4	41			8	14	13	9	Erpwald 1	2 ye Little	9
5338	625	16	4	10	7	5	42			9	15	14	1 Penda	2	3	10
5339	626	17	5	1 Ariovaldus	8	6	43			10	16	15	2	3	4	11
5340	627	18	6	2	9	7	44	Part of Aquitain		11	17	16	3	4	5	12
5341	628	19	7	3	10	8	1 Dagobert	1 Charibert		12	18	17	4	5	6	13
5342	629	20	8	4	11	9	2	2		13	19	18	5	6	7	14
5343	630	21	9	5	12	10	3	3		14	20	19	6	7	8	15
5344	631	22	10	6	13	1 Sisenand	4 Dagobert alone			15	21	20	7	8	9	16
5345	632	23	1 Abu beker	7	14	2	5			16	22	21	8	9	10	17
5346	633	24	2	8	15	3	6			Osrick Anfrid	23	22	9 Interregnum		11	18
5347	634	25	1 Omar	9	16	4	7			1 Oswald	24	23	10 for 3 Years		12	19
5348	635	26	2	10	17	5	8			2	25	24	11		13	20
5349	636	27	3	11	18	1 Chintilla II	9	Kings of		3	26 Cinigisil		12	Sigebert 1	14	21
5350	637	28	4	12	19	2	10 Auſtraſia	Burg.y & Neuſtria		4	27 alone		13	2	15	22
5351	638	29	5	1 Rotharis	20	3	1 Sigebert II	1 Clovis II		5	28		14	3	16	23
5352	639	30	6	2	21	4	2	2		6	29		15	4	17	24
5353	640	31	7	3	22	1 Tulca	3	3		7	30		16	5	18	Ercombert 1
5354	641	Constantin III 3.m Const.n 2.d Heracleonas 2.m	8	4	23	2	4	4		8 Bernica	31		17	6	19	2
5355	642	1 Constans II	9	5	24	1 Chindaswind	5	5		9	32		18	7	20	3
5356	643	2	10	6	1 Theodorus	2	6	6		1 Oswy Deira	1 Cenowalch		19	8	21	4
5357	644	3	1 Otsman	7	2 Calliopas	3	7	7		2 Oswin	2		20	Egrik, An- 1	22	5
5358	645	4	2	8	3	4	8	8		3 2	3		21	na 2	23	6
5359	646	5	3	9	4	5	9	9		4 3	4		22	3	24	7
5360	647	6	4	10	5	6	10	10		5 4	5		23	4	25	8
5361	648	7	5	11	6	7	11	11		6 5	Ethelwalch	1	24	5	26	9
5362	649	8	6	12	7	Rechiswind	12	12		7 6	7	2	25	6	27	10
5363	650	9	7	13	1 Olympius	2	13	13		8 7	8	3	26	7	28	11

Kings of Scotland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
32 Aidan	12 Gregory 1st			
33	13 the Great		Mauricius is put to Death by Phocas on Friday Nov.r 23.d	Narses Rom.n Gen.l ob: 605
34	14	Secundus Hist.n of ye Lomb.ds 615.		
1 Kenneth	1 Sabinianus 3m		Cosroes defeats the Roman Army.	
1 Eugenius IV	Vacancy			Heraclius Rom.n Gen.l af.r Emp.r ob: 641
2	Boniface III 9m		Here begins ye Power of ye Popes by ye Concessions of Phocas.	
3	1 Boniface IV			
4	2			
5	3	Isidorus Hispalensis ob:636		
6	4		Phocas is put to Death by Heraclius on Monday Oct.r 5.th	
7	5			
8	6	Theophylactus Simocatta ye Hist.n		
9	7		The French Mayres di Palais first introduced by Clotaire as Regents of ye Kingdoms he united.	Arnoul Mayre di Palais turns Monk in 625
10	1 Deusdedit		The Persians take Jerusalem kill 90.000 & carry off ye Cross of Christ.	
11	2		The Persians overrun Africk, & take Alexandria.	
12	3		Edwin defeats & kills Ethelfrid in ye Battle of Retford.	
13	1 Boniface V	John of Alex.a or Philoponus ye Gram.n & Comment.r on Aristotle	Cosroes refuses peace to Heraclius unless he & ye Rom.s abandon Christianity and adore ye Sun.	
14	2			
15	3			Theodorus East.n M.r & Gen.l
16	4			
17	5		Heraclius recovers himself ag.t ye Persians & defeats them ever after.	Sarbarus Persian Gen.l
1 Ferchard	6	Mahomet ye false Prophet ob:632 æt 63	The Hegira of Mahomet begins on Friday July 16.th	
2	7			Sain Persian Gen.l ob.626
3	8			
4	Vacancy		Sain the Persian General defeated by Theodorus.	Andegisil } M.rs di Palais
5	1 Honorius I			Pepin. } ob:646.
6	2		Cosroes put to Death by his Son Siroes.	Siroes King of Persia.
7	3			
8	4			
9	5			Hormisdas IV. [illegible] ob:632
10	6			Bahanes Rom.n Gen.l
11	7		The Battle of Merga in wch ye Sar.s under Abubeker defeat ye Persians on Sunday June 16.	
12	8		Edwin K.g of Northum.d kill'd in ye Battle of Hatfield by Penda K.g of Mercia.	Cadwallon ye British King ob:634
13	9	[illegible] & Hist.n ob. [illegible]	Theodorus & Bahanes defeated by the Saracens who take Damascus Aug.t 23.d	Manuel Rom.n Gov.r of Egypt
14	10			
1 Donald IV	11			
2	12		Jerusalem is taken by ye Saracens.	
3	13			Ega M.r di Palais to Clovis II ob:646
4	Severinus 2m John IV			
5	2		Alexandria is taken by ye Saracens & ye grand Library ye burnt.	Amrus Saracen Gen.l ob. 663
6	1 Theodorus		Heraclius dies March 11.th Constantine III is poison'd by Martina his step Mother June 22.d	Mauricius Gov.r of Rome ob:643
7	2			
8	3		Mauricius Gov.r of Rome revolts ag.t ye Emperor but is kill'd by Isaac Ex.h of Rav.	
9	4		Omar Caliph of ye Sar.s is kill'd in ye Temple of Jerus.m where he had made a Mosque.	
10	5		Penda K.g of Mercia defeats Cenowalch & keeps Possession of Wessex for 3 Years.	
11	6			Archambaud M.r di Palais to Clovis
12	7			Grimoald M.r di Palais to Sig.t Austrasia
13	8		Cyprus taken by the Saracens under Mauvias.	Mauvias Sar.n Gen.l afterwards Caliph ob: 679.
14	1 Martin I			
1 Ferchard II	2			

Nº 34. VIIth CENTURY. Part 2d.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of ye Saracens	Kings of ye Lombards	Exarchs of Ravenna	Kings of Spain	Kings of France		Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in Britain							
							Austrasia	Burg.y & Neustria	Bernicia Northumberland	Deira	Wessex	Sussex	Mercia	East Angles	Essex	Kent
5364	651	10 Constans II	8 Otman	14 Rotharis	2 Olympius	3 Recesvind	14 Sigebert II	14 Clovis II	9 Oswy Oswine	8	9 Cenewalch	4	27 Penda & Anna	8	29. Sigebert I	12
5365	652	11	9	15	1 Theod. Calli.	4	15	15	10 Adelwald	1	10 Adelwalch	5	28	9	30 Ercombert	13
5366	653	12	10	16	2 Olymp.s again	5	16	16	11	2	11	6	29	10	1 Sigebert II	14
5367	654	13	11	1 Rodoaldus	3	6	1 Childeric II	17	12	3	12	7	30 Ethelric	11	2 s.d ye Good	15
5368	655	14	12	2	4	7	2	18	13	4	13	8	31 Adelwald	1	3	16
5369	656	15	1 Ali	3	5	8	3	19	14	5	14	9	Mercia poss.d	2	4	17
5370	657	16	2	4	6	9	4	20	15	6	15	10	by Oswy his	3	5	18
5371	658	17	3	5	7	10	5	21	16	7	16	11	Northum.d	4	6	19
5372	659	18	4	1 Aribert	8	11	6	22	17	8	17	12	1 Wulfer	5	7	20
5373	660	19	6th Hasan 1 Muavias	2	9	12	7	1 Clotaire III	18 Oswy alone		18	13	2	6	1 Swithelm	21
5374	661	20	2	3	10	13	8	2	19		19	14	3	7	2	22
5375	662	21	3	1 Gondibert	11	14	9	3	20 Alchfrid	1	20	15	4	8	3	23
5376	663	22	4	1 Grimoald	12	15	10	4	21	2	21	16	5	9	4	24
5377	664	23	5	2	13	16	11	5	22	3	22	17	6 Aldulph	1	5 Egbert	1
5378	665	24	6	3	14	17	12	6	23	4	23	18	7	2	1 Sebbi &	2
5379	666	25	7	4	15	18	13	7	24	5	24	19	8	3	2 Sigheri	3
5380	667	26	8	5	16	19	14	8	25	6	25	20	9	4	3	4
5381	668	1 Constantin V.	9	6	17	20	15	9	26	7	26	21	10	5	4	5
5382	669	2 s.d Pogonatus	10	7	18	21	16 Childeric II alone		27	8	27	22	11	6	5	6
5383	670	3	11	8	19	22	17		1 Egfrid		28	23	12	7	6	7
5384	671	4	12	9	20	23	18	Part of Austrasia	2		29	24	13	8	7	8
5385	672	5	13	Garibald	21	1 Wamba	19	1 Dagobert II	3		1 Sexburga	25	14	9	8	9
5386	673	6	14	1 Pertarithus	22	2	1 Thierri III	2	4		2	26	15	10	9 Lothair	1
5387	674	7	15	2	23	3	2	3	5		1 Cenfus	27	16	11	10	2
5388	675	8	16	3	24	4	3	4	6		2 Escwin &	28	1 Ethelred	12	11	3
5389	676	9	17	4	25	5	4	5	7		3 Centwin	29	2	13	12	4
5390	677	10	18	5	26	6	5	6	8		4	30	3	14	13	5
5391	678	11	19	6	27	7	6	7	9		5	31	4	15	14	6
5392	679	12	1 Jezid	7	28	8	7 Thierri III alone		10		6	32	5	16	15	7
5393	680	13	2	8 Cunibert is	29	1 Ervigius	8		11		7	33	6	17	16	8
5394	680	14	3	9 associated by	30	2	9		12		8	34	7	18	17	9
5395	682	15	4	10 his Fa.r 3	31	3	10		13		9	35	8	19	18	10
5396	683	16	Muavias	11 4	32	4	11		14		10	36	9 Alfwald	1	19 Sebbi	11
5397	684	17	4th Abdalla 4th Merwan	12 5	33	5	12		15		11	37	10	2	20 alone	12
5398	685	1 Justinian II	1 Abdulmelich	13 6	34	6	13		1 Alchfrid		12	38	11	3	21	Edrick 1
5399	686	2	2 sir.d	14 7	35	7	14		2 recall'd		1 Cadwalla		12	4	22	Withred 1
5400	687	3	3 Sudor Lapidis	15 8	1 Joannes	1 Egiga	15		3		2		13	5	23	2
5401	688	4	4	16 9	2 Platon	2	16		4		1 Ina		14	6	24	3
5402	689	5	5	17 10	3	3	17		5		2		15	7	25	4
5403	690	6	6	18 11	4	4	1 Clovis III		6		3		16	8	26	5
5404	691	7	7	1 Cunibert	5	5	2		7		4		17	9	27	6
5405	692	8	8	2 alone	6	6	3		8		5		18	10	28	7
5406	693	9	9	3	7	7	4		9		6		19	11	29	8
5407	694	10. 1 Leontius	10	4	8	8	5		10		7		20	12	1 Suefred	9
5408	695	2	11	5	9	9	1 Childebert III s.d the Just		11		8		21	13	2 Sigehard	10
5409	696	3	12	6	10	10	2		12		9		22	14	3	11
5410	697	1 Absimerus	13	7	11	11	3		13		10		23	15	4	12
5411	698	2 Tiberius	14	8	12	12	4		14		11		24	16	5	13
5412	699	3	15	9	13	13	5		15		12		25	17	6	14
5413	700	4	16	10	14	14	6		16		13		26	18	1 Offa	15

Kings of Scotland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
2 Ferchard II	3 Martin			
3	4			
4	5		The Saracens take Rhodes & cut to pieces the famous Collossus.	
5	6			Theodosius Br. to Constans ob. 659
6	Eugenius 1st Vitali		The Battle of Leeds in w. Penda K.g of Mercia is def.d & kill'd by Oswy K.g of North.	
7	2 anus			
8	3			
9	4		The Saracens obtain Peace of y Emp. Constans, agreeing to pay him 100,000 Crowns yearly	
10	5			
11	6			S. Batilda Reg. of Burg.y & Neustria
12	7			ob. 685 æt. 55
13	8			
14	9		Grimoald Duke of Beneventum takes Possession of y Kingd.m of Lombardy	
15	10			Sapor Gov.r of Armenia ob. 667
16	11			Ebroin M.r du Palais of Neustria
17	12			ban.d in 669 & rest.d in 679 ob. 688
18	13			Tiberius & Heraclius East.n M.rs ob. 666
1 Malduinus	14		Metius the Armenian usurps the Eastern Empire upon Constans's being murder'd in a Bath at Syracuse July 15th. Metius is soon def.d & kill'd by Constantine V.th	
2	1 Adeodatus		The Saracens ravage Sicily.	Leger B.p of Autun F. M.r ob. 685
3	2			
4	3			
5	4			Bodillon Fr. Count & Murderer of Childeric II.
6	5	Callinicus y Mathem.n	Constantinople besieged by y Saracens in vain & y Fleet was destroy'd by y Greek fire by Callinicus of Syria	Leudasile M.r du Palais ob. 681
7	6			
8	7		The Saracens attempt to land in Spain but are defeated by Wamba.	
9	1 Domnus			
10	2			Vulfoald M.r du Palais ob. 687
11	1 Agathon			
12	2			
13	3		The VI.th General Council of Constantinople sit.d in Trullo began Nov. 7 & continued till Sept. 16th following	
14	4			
15	5			
16	1 Leo II			
17	Benedict II 8.m		Egfrid K.g of North. sends an Army into Ireland but is defeated.	
18	1 John V		Constantin V dies in Sept.r	
19	Conon n.m		Sussex is subdued by Ceadwalla & united to y Kingdom of Wessex.	
20	1 Sergius I			
1 Eugenius V	2		Kent is so wasted by y West Saxons y it remains feeble during y remainder of the Heptarchy.	Pepin Heristel M.r du Palais
2	3			ob. 714
3	4		Pepin Heristel defeats K.g Thieri & engrosses y Power of y whole French Monarchy.	
4	5			Leontius East.n M.r
1 Eugenius VI	6			Alahis Duke of Trent ob. 694
2	7			
3	8		Justinian II. is dethron'd & banish'd by Leontius, who cuts off his Nose.	
4	9			Chaganus K.g of the Abari
5	10			
6	11	Bede sir.d the Venerable ob. 735 [illegible]	Leontius is dethron'd in Sept. by Absimarus Tiberius, who cuts off his Nose	
7	12			
8	13			
9	14			

Nº. 35 VIIIth CENTURY. Part 1st.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of yᵉ Saracens	Kings of yᵉ Lombards	Exarchs of Ravenna	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in Britain.					
								Northumberland	Wessex	Mercia	East Anglia	Essex	Kent
5414	701	5 Absimarus	17 Abdulmelich	9 m: bert 3 m Luitpert, Ragin	5 Joan Platin	7 Childebert III surᵈ	1 Vitiza	17 Alchfrid	14 Ina	27 Ethelred	Alf 19	2 Offa	With 16
5415	702	6 Tiberius	18	1 Aribert II	1 Theophylact	8 the Just	2	18	15	28	wald 20	3	red 17
5416	703	7	19	2	2	9	3	19	16	29	21	4	18
5417	704	1 Justinian II	20	3	3	10	4	20	17	1 Cenred	22	5	19
5418	705	2 restᵈ & surᵈ	1 Walid I	4	4	11	5	1 Osred under	18	2	23	6	20
5419	706	3 Rhinotmetus	2	5	5	12	6	2 yᵉ Guardⁿ of	19	3	24	7	21
5420	707	4	3	6	6	13	7	3 Brithric	20	4	25	8	22
5421	708	5	4	7	7	14	8	4	21	5	26	9	23
5422	709	6	5	8	8	15	9	5	22	1 Ceolred	27	1 Ceolred	24
5423	710	7	6	9	1 Joannes	16	10	6	23	2	28	2	25
5424	711	1 Philippicus	7	10	2 Rizocopus	1 Dagobert III	1 Roderic	7	24	3	29	3	26
5425	712	2 Bardanes	8	Ansprand 3 m	3	2	2	8	25	4	30	4	27
5426	713	1 Anastasius II	9	1 Luitprand	1 Scholasticus	3	3 conqᵈ by yᵉ Saracens	9	26	5	31	5	28
5427	714	2	1 Suleiman	2	2	4		10	27	6	32	6	29
5428	715	1 Theodosius III	2	3	3	5	Kingdom of	11	28	7	33	7	30
5429	716	2	3	4	4	1 Chilperic II	Leon & the Asturias	1 Cenred	29	1 Ethelbald	34	8	31
5430	717	1 Leo Isauricus	1 Omar II	5	5	2 Clotaire IV 1	1 Pelagius	2	30	2	35	9	32
5431	718	2 surᵈ	2	6	6	3 2	2	1 Osric	31	3	36	10	33
5432	719	3 Iconomachus	1 Jezid II	7	7	4	3	2	32	4	37	11	34
5433	720	4 & III	2	8	8	1 Thierri IV	4	3	33	5	38	12	35
5434	721	5	3	9	9	2	5	4	34	6	39	13	36
5435	722	6	4	10	10	3	6	5	35	7	40	14	37
5436	723	7	1 Hisjam	11	11	4	7	6	36	8	41	15	38
5437	724	8	2	12	12	5	8	7	37	9	42	16	39
5438	725	9	3	13	1 Paulus	6	9	8	38	10	43	17	Ethelbert
5439	726	10	4	14	2 Patricius	7	10	9	39	11	44	18	& Edbert 2
5440	727	11	5	15	1 Eutychius 3	8	11	10	1 Adelard	12	45	19	3
5441	728	12	6	16	2 yᵉ Eunuch	9	12	11	2	13	46	20	4
5442	729	13	7	17	3	10	13	12	3	14	47	21	5
5443	730	14	8	18	4	11	14	1 Ceolulph	4	15	48	22	6
5444	731	15	9	19	5	12	15	2	5	16	49	23	7
5445	732	16	10	20	6	13	16	3	6	17	50	24	8
5446	733	17	11	21	7	14	17	4	7	18	51	25	9
5447	734	18	12	22	8	15	18	5	8	19	52	26	10
5448	735	19	13	23	9	16	19	6	9	20	53	27	11
5449	736	20	14	24	10	Interregnum for	1 Favila	7 turns Monk	10	21	54	28	12
5450	737	21	15	25	11	six Years under	2	1 Egbert	11	22	55	29	13
5451	738	22	16	26	12	Charles Martel	1 Alfonso surᵈ the	2	12	23	56	30	14
5452	739	23	17	27	13		2 Catholic	3	13	24	57	31	15
5453	740	24	18	28	14		3	4	1 Cudred	25	58	32	16
5454	741	1 Constantine VI	19	29	15		4	5	2	26	59	33	17
5455	742	2 Copronymus	1 Walid II	30	16	1 Childeric III	5	6	3	27	60	34	18
5456	743	3	1 Jezid III	31 Hildebrand 7 m	17	2	6	7	4	28	61	35	19
5457	744	4	1 Ibrahim	1 Rachis	18	3	7	8	5	29	62	36	20
5458	745	5	1 Merwan II	2 Duke of	19	4	8	9	6	30	63	37	21
5459	746	6	2	3 Friuli	20	5	9	10	7	31	64	1 Swithred	22
5460	747	7	3	4	21	6	10	11	8	32	65	2	23
5461	748	8	4	5	22	7	11	12	9	33	66	3	Ethelbert 24
5462	749	9	1 Abdalla of yᵉ	6	23	8	12	13	10	34	Beorna 1	4	alone 25
5463	750	10	2 Race of Abbas	1 Astulphus	24	9	13	14	11	35	Ethelbert 2	5	26

Kings of Scotland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
10 Eugenius VI	1 John VI			
11 Amberkelethus	2			
1 Eugenius VII	3			
2	4		Justinian is restor'd by y.e Assistance of Terbellius K.g of y.e Bulgarians	Gisulfus D.ke of Beneventum ob: 707
3	1 John VII			
4	2		Justinian defeats y.e Bulgarians.	
5	3			Radbond D.ke of Friesland ob: 719
6	1 Sisinnius 20 d. Constan-			
7	2 -tin		Ina K.g of Wessex publishes ab.t y.e time his Laws of y.e Saxons.	Wiler D.ke of Suabia
8	3			
9	4		Justinian II.d is put to Death by Philippicus in Dec.r	Julian Count of Ceuta ob: 714
10	5		they defeated & kill'd Roderic in a most memorable Battle fought Sept. [illegible]	Artemius East.n M.r of y.e Emp.r ob: 715
11	6		The Saracens conquer Spain under Muza being bro.t in by Count Julian	Muza Saracen Gen.l ob: 714
12	1 Gregory II			Rainfroy M.r du Palais disg.d 719
13	2			
14	3			
15	4		The Saracens besiege Constant.ple unsuccessfully — Cha.s Martell def.s King Chilperic	Alaber Sar.n Gov.r of Spain
16	5			Tiberius Tyrant of Sicily
17	6			Char.les Martel M.r du Palais ob: 741 æt. 50
1 Mordacus	7			
2	8			
3	9			Eudes Duke of Aquitain ob: 735
4	10			
5	11			
6	12			Childebrand Brot.r to Cha.s Martel
7	13		The Controversy about Images by y.e Iconoclasts begins & occasions many Insurrections in y.e Eastern Empire.	& French Gen.l
8	14		Ina K.g of Wessex begins y.e Tax of Peter Pence for y.e support of a College at Rome.	
9	15			Odoyfa Sar.n Gov.r of Spain
10	16			Aquilianus } Gen.ls ag.t the Iconoclasts
1 Etfinus	17			Stephen }
2	1 Gregory III			Abdurrahman Sar.n Gov.r of Spain ob. 73[illegible]
3	2		The Saracens defeated by Cha.s Martel betw.n Tours & Poitiers in Octo.r	
4	3			
5	4			
6	5			Abdelmelich Sar.n Gov.r of Spain disp. in 735
7	6		Leo destroys all the Images in his Empire & persecutes y.e Monks.	Artabasdus East.n M.r ob: 743
8	7	Joannes Damascenus ob: 760		Herald Duke of Aquitain
9	8			Ocha Sar.n Gov.r of Spain ob. 74[illegible]
10	9			
11	10		The Dutchy of Spoleto seiz'd by the Lombards & recover'd by y.e Pope.	Thrasamund Gen.l to the Pope
12	1 Zachary		Leo III.d Iconomachus dies of a Cholick June 18.th	Abdelmelich K. Gov.r of Spain in 7[illegible]
13	2			Carloman M.r of Austrasia res.d 746
14	3	Fredegaire y.e French Hist.n		Pepin M.r du Palais of Neustria
15	4			afterwards K.g of France ob: 768
16	5			Nicetas East.n M.r ob: 780
17	6		A dreadful Pestilence over Europe & Asia for 3 Years.	
18	7			Ethelun a West Saxon Lord.
19	8		The computing of Years from y.e Birth of Christ began about this time to be used in Hist.	
20	9		The Race of Abbasides Caliphs of y.e Saracens & encourage Learning	
21	10		The Merovingian Race in France ends.	

No 36. VIIIth CENTURY. Part 2d.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the Eaſt	Caliphs of ye Saracens	Kings of France	Exarchs of Ravenna	Kings of ye Lombards	Kings in Spain		Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in Britain					
							Leon & Asturias	Saracens of Cordova	Northumberland	Weſsex	Mercia	Eaſt Angles	Eſsex	Kent
5464	751	11 Constantin VI	3 Abdalla II	1 Pepin sir.d	25 Eutychius	2 Astulfus	14 Alfonso sir.d		15 Edbert	12 Cudred	36 Ethelbald	3	6	Ethelbert 28
5465	752	12 s.d Copronymus	4	2 the little	26 Conq.d by ye Lomb.	3	15 ye Catholick		16	13	37	Beorna & 4	7 Suithred	29
5466	753	13	1 Abugiafar	3		4	16	Saracen Kings of Cordova in Spain	17	14	38	Ethelbert 5	8	30
5467	754	14	2 Almansor s.d	4		5	17		18	Sigebert 1 Cenulf	39	6	9	31
5468	755	15	3 Obolarius	5		6	18		19	2	40	7	10	32
5469	756	16	4	6		7 1 Desiderius	19	Muavias 1	20	3	41	8	11	33
5470	757	17	5	7		2	1 Froila	2	21	4	1 Offa	9	12	34
5471	758	18	6	8		3	2	3	1 Osulph	5	2	Beorna 10	13	35
5472	759	19	7	9		4	3	Abderrahman	1 Adelwald s.d	6	3	alone 11	14	36
5473	760	20	8	10		5	4	2	2 Mollon	7	4	12	15	Aldric 1
5474	761	21	9	11		6	5	3	3	8	5	Ethelred 1	16	2
5475	762	22	10	12		7	6	4	4	9	6	2	17	3
5476	763	23	11	13		8	7	5	5	10	7	3	18	4
5477	764	24	12	14		9	8	6	6	11	8	4	19	5
5478	765	25	13	15		10	9	7	1 Alcred	12	9	5	20	6
5479	766	26	14	16		11	10	8	2	13	10	6	21	7
5480	767	27	15	17		12	11	9	3	14	11	7	22	8
5481	768	28	16	1 Charle Carlo=1		13	1 Aurelio	10	4	15	12	8	23	9
5482	769	29	17	2 magne man 2		14	2	11	5	16	13	9	24	10
5483	770	30	18	3 3		15	3	12	6	17	14	10	25	11
5484	771	31	19	4 4		16	4	13	7	18	15	11	26	12
5485	772	32	20	5 Charlemagne		17	5	14	8	19	16	12	27	13
5486	773	33	21	6 alone		18	6	15	9	20	17	13	28	14
5487	774	34	22	7		conquer'd by Charlemagne	7	16	1 Ethelred	21	18	14	29	15
5488	775	1 Leo IV	1 Mahomet	8			1 Silo ye Usurper	17	2	22	19	15	30	16
5489	776	2	2 Mahadis	9			2	18	3	23	20	16	31	17
5490	777	3	3	10			3	19	4	24	21	17	32	18
5491	778	4	4	11			4	20	5	25	22	18	33	19
5492	779	5	5	12			5	21	1 Alfwald	26	23	19	34	20
5493	780	1 Constantin VII	6	13			6	23	2	27	24	20	35	21
5494	781	2 s.d Porphyroge-	7	14			7	24	3	28	25	21	36	22
5495	782	3 netus with his	8	15			8	25	4	29	26	22	37	23
5496	783	4 Mother Irene	9	16			1 Mauregatus	26	5	30	27	23	38	24
5497	784	5	10	17			2 Usurper	27	6	1 Brithric	28	24	39	25
5498	785	6	1 Musa Alhadis	18			3	28	7	2	29	25	40	26
5499	786	7	1 Abugiafar Harun	19			4	29	8	3	30	26	41	27
5500	787	8	2 Rasjidus	20			5	30	9	4	31	27	42	28
5501	788	9	3	21			6	Hissem 1	10	5	32	28	43	29
5502	789	10	4	22			1 Veremond	2	1 Osred II	6	33	29	44	30
5503	790	11	5	23			2 ye Usurper	3	1 Ethelred rest.d	7	34	Ethelbert 1	45	31
5504	791	12	6	24			1 Alfonso II s.d	4	2	8	35	2		32
5505	792	13	7	25			2 the Chaste	5	3	9	36	3	Sigeric	33
5506	793	14	8	26			3	6	4	10	37			34
5507	794	15	9	27			4	7	5	11	38			Elbert s.d 1
5508	795	16	10	28			5	8	6	12	39			Pren 2
5509	796	17	11	29			6	Hakem 1	Osbald 1 Ardulph	13	Egfrid 3 m Cenulf			3
5510	797	1 Irene alone	12	30			7	2	2	14	2			1
5511	798	2	13	31		Emperors of	8	3	3	15	3			Cudred 1
5512	799	3	14	32		the Weſt	9	4	4	16	4		1 Sigered	2
5513	800	4	15	33		1 Charlemagne	10	5	5	1 Egbert	5		2	3

Kings of Scotland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events.	Statesmen Warriors &c.
22 Etfinus	11 Zachary		The Second Race of ye French Kings begins.	Burchard B.p of Wurtzburgh
23	1 Stephen II. & 1 Stephen		The Exarchs of Ravenna conquer'd by the Lombards after having continued 183 Years.	
24	2 III			
25	3			
26	4			
27	5		The Saracens in Spain revolting f.m ye House of Abbas begin ye Kingd.m of Cordoba	
28	1 Paul I			Bernard ye Usurper of [illegible]
29	2			
30	3			
31	4			
1 Eugenius VIII	5			Fulrad F.M.
2	6		The City of Bagdad built by Almansor & made ye Capital for ye Caliphs of ye House of Abbas.	
3	7		A Violent Frost began Octr. 1st & continued ab.t 150 Days to ye end of Feb.y following	Hunaud Duke of Aquitain
1 Fergus II	8			
2	9			Walter of Alsace
3	10			
1 Solvathius	Constantin dep.d			Berthald D.ke of Saxony ob. 772
2	1 Stephen IV			
3	2			
4	3		Constantin dissolves ye Monasterys in ye East obliging ye Monks & Nuns to Marry	
5	4			Orlando sir.d Furioso ob: 778
6	1 Adrian I			
7	2			
8	3		Pavia is taken by Charlemagne & finish'd ye Kingdom of ye Lombards which had lasted 206 Years.	Rotgaud ye Lombard Gen.l ob: 776
9	4	Alcuinus ob: 804		Nicephorus Emp.r M.r disgr.d 776
10	5		Nicephorus having conspir'd in May ag.st his Bro.r Leo IV is banish'd to Chersonesus	Adelgisus ye Lombard
11	6			Teleric king of ye Bulgarians
12	7		The Battle of Roncevaux.	
13	8			
14	9			
15	10	Paulus Warnefridus sir.d		Witikind ye Saxon Gen.l in Germ.
16	11	Diaconus ye Hist. ob. 801		Alexius Rom. Gen.l in ye East.
17	12			
18	13		Charlemagne defeats Witikind & ye Saxons in a Battle w.ch lasted 3 Days	
19	14			Tassillon Duke of Bavaria
20	15			
Achaius	16		The VIIth General Council or IInd of Nice began Sept.r 24 & ended at ye middle of Oct.r	
2	17			
3	18			
4	19			
5	20			Nicephorus Chan.r & East.n M.r
6	21	Georgius sir.d Syncellus & ye	Ethelbert K.g of East Anglia treacherously murder'd by Offa K.g of Mercia,	after.ds Emperor ob: 811
7	22	Monk ye Chronol.r	who thus takes Possession of East Anglia.	
8	23		Offa by way of Atonem.t for his Villany begins ye Tax call'd Peter Pence money	
9	24 1 Leo III			
10	2			
11	3		Constantin is dethron'd & put to Death by his Mother Irene.	
12	4			
13	5			
14	6		The Empire of ye West or of Germany begin Dec. 25th	

Nº.37. IXth CENTURY. Part 1st.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of ye Saracens	Emperors of the West	Kings of France	Kings of Germany	Kings in Spain		Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in Britain					Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden
							Leon & Asturias	Sar. of Cordoba	Northumberland	Wessex	Mercia	Essex	Kent		
5514	801	5 Irene	16 Abugiafar	2 Charlemagne being both	34		11 Alfonso II	6	6 Ardulf	2 Egbert	6 Cenulf	3 Sigered	4	15 Achaius	
5515	802	1 Nicephorus	17 Harun Ras-	3 Emperor & King of France	35		12	Hakem 7	7	3	7	4	Cudred 5	16	
5516	803	2 Logotheta	18 -jidus	4	36		13	8	8	4	8	5	6	17	
5517	804	3	19	5	37		14	9	9	5	9	6	7	18	
5518	805	4	20	6	38		15	10	10	6	10	7	Baldred 1	19	
5519	806	5	21	7	39		16	11	11	7	11	8	2	20	
5520	807	6	22	8	40		17	12	12	8	12	9	3	21	
5521	808	7	23	9	41		18	13	1 Alfwald II	9	13	10	4	22	
5522	809	8	1 Abu-Abdalla	10	42		19	14	2	10	14	11	6	23	
5523	810	9	2 Alaminus	11	43		20	15	1 Andred	11	15	12	7	24	
5524	811	1 Michael I	3	12	44		21	16	2	12	16	13	8	25	
5525	812	2	4	13	45		22	17	3	13	17	14	9	26	
5526	813	1 Leo V sirnd	1 Almamon	14	46		23	18	4	14	18	15	10	27	1 Biorno
5527	814	2 Armenian	2	1 Lewis sirnd le debonnaire			24	19	5	15	19	16	11	28	2
5528	815	3	3	2 or the Pious			25	20	6	16	20	17	12	29	3
5529	816	4	4	3			26	21	7	17	21	18	13	30	4
5530	817	5	5	4			27	22	8	18	22	19	14	31	5
5531	818	6	6	5			28	23	9	19	23	20	15	32	6
5532	819	7	7	6			29	24	10	20	Kenelm Ceolulf	21	16	1 Congallus III	7
5533	820	8	8	7			30	25	11	21	2	22	17	2	8
5534	821	1 Michael II ye	9	8			31	Abdurrah- 1	12	22	1 Bernulf	23	18	3	9
5535	822	2 Stammerer	10	9			32	-man II 2	13	23	2	24	19	4	10
5536	823	3	11	10			33	3	14	24	1 Ludecan	25 Both	20	5	11
5537	824	4	12	11			1 Ramirus	4	15	25	2	conq. by Egbert		1 Dongallus	1 Brateman-
5538	825	5	13	12			2	5	16	26	1 Wiglaph			2	2 -der
5539	826	6	14	13			3	6	17	27	2			3	3
5540	827	7	15	14			4	7	18	28	3			4	1 Sivrast
5541	828	8	16	15			5	8	1 Egbert unites ye Heptarchy under ye Name of England.					5	2
5542	829	1 Theophilus	18	16			6	9	2					6	3
5543	830	2	19	17			7	10	3					7	4
5544	831	3	20	18			8	11	4					1 Alpinus	5
5545	832	4	21	19			9	12	5					2	6
5546	833	5	1 Mutasimus	20			10	13	6					3	7
5547	834	6	2 Billa sirnd	21			11	14	7					1 Kenneth II	1 Hero
5548	835	7	3 Octavianus	22			12	15	8					2	2
5549	836	8	4	23			13	16	9					3	3
5550	837	9	5	24			14	17	10					4	4
5551	838	10	6	25			15	18	1 Ethelwolf					5	5
5552	839	11	7	26			16	19	2					6	6
5553	840	12	8	1 Lotharius	1 Charles sirnd		17	20	3					7	7
5554	841	13	1 Harun Wathic	2	2 le Chauve		18	21	4					8	8
5555	842	1 Michael III	2	3	3		19	22	5					9	9
5556	843	2 sirnd ye Sot	3	4	4	Lewis 1	20	23	6					10	10
5557	844	3 & his Mother	4	5	5	2	21	24	7					11	11
5558	845	4 Theodora	5	6	6	3	22	25	8					12	12
5559	846	5	1 Mutawakelus	7	7	4	23	26	9					13	13
5560	847	6	2	8	8	5	24	27	10					14	14
5561	848	7	3	9	9	6	25	28	11					15	15
5562	849	8	4	10	10	7	26	29	12					16	16
5563	850	9	5	11	11	8	1 Ordonno I	30	13					17	17

Kings of Denmark	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c
1 Gotricus	7 Leo III			
2	8	Joannes Damascenus sir.d Mesue y Arabian a Christ.n & Phys.n to the Caliph Rasjidus ob. c.r 840	The Empress Irene is deposed & banish'd to Lisbos Octo.r 31st	
3	9			Popiel Duke of Poland ob. 823.
4	10			Stauracius East.n M.r ob. 811.
5	11			
6	12			
7	13		Jupiter was eclipsed by y Moon Jan.y 31st 3 hours after Midnight being both in 2° 17' of Libra	Crunnus K.g of y Bulgarians ob. c.r 814
8	14			
Olaus.	15			
Hemmingus	16		A civil War among y Saracens betw. Alaminus & Almamon.	Taherus Saracen Gen.l ob. 822.
1 Sinward &	17	Eginhard y Hist.n ob. 842	Nicephorus is defeated & killed by Crunnus K.g of y Bulgarians July 6th	Hasen y Saracen ob. 812.
2 Ringo	18			
1 Harold V	19		Michael is def.d by Crunnus May 23d & retires into a Monastry July 11. Crunnus takes Adrianople in Dec.r	Theodorus East.n M.r
2 & Regner	20			
3	21			
4	1 Stephen V		Learning is greatly encouraged among y Saracens by Almamon [illegible] a 1 Observation on y [illegible] greatest Inclination & found it to be 23° 3[illegible]	
5	1 Pascal I			Hilduin F. M.r
6	2	Aimoin y Hist.n ob. post 830		
7	3		Almamon order'd his Astron.rs to measure a Degree of Latitude on the Plains of Singar along the Red Sea & found it to be 56⅔ Arabian Miles	
8	4		Leo V.th is killed in y Temple at Constantinople by Michael on Dec.r 25th	Thomas sir.d the Slave ob. 822.
9	5			
10	6		Constantinople besieged by y Sar.ns under Thomas y Slave but raised by y Bulgarians & Thomas is besieged & taken in Adrianople in Oct.	
11	7		The Saracens of Spain take Possession of Crete & give it y Name of Candia	
12	1 Eugenius II			Piasti de Cruswitz D.e of Poland
13	2			
14 Raynaraldine	3		Harald K.g of Denmark dethron'd by his subjects for being a Christ.n	Wulfherd English Gen.l ob. 838
15	Valentin & Gregory		The Almagest of Ptolemy translated into Arabick by order of Almamon.	Bernard Comte de Barcelone
16	2 IV	Rabanus Maurus ob. 856	The Kingdom of England begins under Egbert	Empress Judith ob. 843.
17	3		Michael II.d de y Stammerer dies Octo.r 1st	
18	4		The Sons of Lewis shut him up in a Monas.ry at Soissons but he is soon releas'd.	Gombaud y Monk F. M.r
19	5			
20	6		Theophilus banishes the Painters out of y Eastern Empire from his Hatred ag.t Images.	
21	7		The 3 Eldest Sons of Lewis again rebell ag.t y Father.	Pepin 1st King of Aquitain ob. 838
22	8			Theophobus East.n M.r ob. 841.
23	9			
24	10			
25	11			
26	12		The Picts defeated & their Nation extirpated by Kenneth K.g of Scotland	Alstan B.p of Sherborn English M.r ob. 86
27	13			Pepin II.d K.g of Aquitain ob. 864
28	14		Lewis le debonnaire dies at Ingelheim June 20th aet. 64.	
29	15	Albumasar y Arab.n Astron.r	The Battle of Fontenai where Lotharius is defeated by his 2 Bro.rs June 25th	
30	16		Theophilus dies Jan.y 30th	
31	17	Godescalchus y Her.k ob. 870	The French Peers assembled at Thionville make a new Partition of y French Dominions am.g y 3 Brothers March 16th	ob. 8
32	1 Sergius II		Ramirus K.g of Leon defeats Abdurrahman K.g of Corduba & kills 70000 Sar.ns Charles is def.d by Pepin in Aquitain, June 7th	Swithin B.p of Winchester English M.
33	2	Hincmarus A.B. of Rheims ob. 882		
34	3			
35	1 Leo IV			
36	2		The Grecian Fleet is totally defeated by y Saracens in y Bay of Crotona	
37	3			
1 Eric I	4			

Nº 38. IXth CENTURY. Part 2d.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of ye Saracens		Emperors of the West	Kings of France		Kings of Germany		Kings in Spain Leon & Asturias	Saracens of Cordoba	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden
5564	851	10 Michael III	6 Mutawakkelus		12 Lotharius	12 Charles sir.d		9 Lewis		2 Ordonno	Abdurrahman 31	14 Ethelwolf	18 Kenneth II	18 Hero
5565	852	11 s.d ye Sot	7		13	13 le Chauve		10		3	Mahomet 1	15	19	19
5566	853	12	8		14	14		11		4	2	16	20	20
5567	854	13	9		15	15		12		5	3	17	1 Donald V	21
5568	855	14	10		1 Lewis II	16		13		6	4	18	2	22
5569	856	15	11		2	17		14		7	5	19	3	1 Charles VI
5570	857	16	12		3	18		15		8	6	1 Ethelbald	4	2
5571	858	17	13		4	19		16		9	7	2	1 Constantin II	3
5572	859	18	14		5	20		17		10	8	3	2	4
5573	860	19	15		6	21		18		11	9	1 Ethelbert	3	5
5574	861	20	1 Mustansirus		7	22		19		12	10	2	4	6
5575	862	21	1 Mustainus		8	23		20		1 Alfonso III	11	3	5	7
5576	863	22	2		9	24		21		2 s.d ye Great	12	4	6	8
5577	864	23	3		10	25		22		3	13	5	7	9
5578	865	24	1 Mutazzus		11	26		23		4	14	6	8	10
5579	866	25	2		12	27		24		5	15	1 Ethelred I	9	11
5580	867	1 Basilius s.d ye	3		13	28		25		6	16	2	10	12
5581	868	2 Macedonian	4		14	29		26		7	17	3	11	1 Biorno II
5582	869	3	1 Muhtadi Billah		15	30		27		8	18	4	12	2
5583	870	4	1 Mutamidus		16	31		28		9	19	5	13	3
5584	871	5	2 Muaffikus	1	17	32		29		10	20	6	14	4
5585	872	6	3 Joint Caliph	2	18	33		30		11	21	1 Alfred sir.d	15	5
5586	873	7	4	3	19	34		31		12	22	2 the Great	16	6
5587	874	8	5	4	20	35		32		13	23	3	1 Ethus	7
5588	875	9	6	5	1 Charles le Chauve both Emperor &			33		14	24	4	1 Gregory s.d	8
5589	876	10	7	6	2 King of France			1 Lewis II		15	25	5	2 the Great	9
5590	877	11	8	7		1 Lewis II s.d le begue		2	Kingdom	16	26	6	3	10
5591	878	12	9	8		2		3	of Arles	17	27	7	4	11
5592	879	13	10	9		1 Lewis III & Carloman	1	4	Boson 1	18	28	8	5	12
5593	880	14	11	10	1 Charles s.d ye Gros	2	2	5	2	19	29	9	6	13
5594	881	15	12	11	2	3	3	6	3	20	30	10	7	14
5595	882	16	13	12	3	4	4		4	21	31	11	8	15
5596	883	17	14	13	4		5		5	22	32	12	9	16
5597	884	18	15	14	5 Charles le Gros possesses all the Dominions of				6	23	33	13	10	17
5598	885	19	16	15	6	Charlemagne			7	24	34	14	11	1 Ingeldus
5599	886	1 Leo VI s.d ye	17	16	7			Tranſjuran	8	25	Mundirus 1	15	12	2
5600	887	2 Philosopher	18	17	8 Germany	Italy	France	Burgundy	9	26	2	16	13	3
5601	888	3	19	18	1 Arnolph	1 Guido & Ber	1 Eudes	1 Rodolph Lewis	1	27	3	17	14	4
5602	889	4	20	19	2	2 enger	2	2 s.d the Blind	2	28	4	18	15	5
5603	890	5	21	20	3	3	3	3	3	29	5	19	16	6
5604	891	6	22		4	4	4	4	4	30	6	20	17	1 Olaus
5605	892	7	1 Mutadidus		5	5	5	5	5	31	7	21	1 Donald VI	2
5606	893	8	2		6	6	6	6	6	32	8	22	2	3
5607	894	9	3		7	7	7	7	7	33	9	23	3	4
5608	895	10	4		8	8	8	8	8	34	10	24	4	5
5609	896	11	5		9	1 Lambert	9	9	9	35	11	25	5	6
5610	897	12	6		10	2	10	10	10	36	12	26	6	7
5611	898	13	7		11	3	1 Charles III s.d	11	11	37	13	27	7	8
5612	899	14	8		12	1 Lewis	2 ye Simple	12	12	38	14	28	8	9
5613	900	15	9		1 Lewis IV	2	3	13	Hugh 1	39	15	1 Edward	9	1 Ingo II

Kings of Denmark	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c
2 Eric I	5 Leo IV			
3	6			
4	7		The Normans get possession of some Citys in France.	
5	8 Pope Joan ar: 2.5.0			
6	1 Benedict III		The Emperor Lotharius being sick of ye World retires to a Monastery & dies Sept 28	
7	2	Ado ye Histor: ob: 874		
8	3			
Eric II.d Barn	1 Nicholas I			Michael Bardas East. M ob: 866
2 or ye Child.	2	Photius Patriarch of Constantinople	A remarkably violent Frost when they used Carriages on ye Adriatic	
3	3	deposit in 886		
4	4			
5	5	John Scotus s.d Erigena ob: 883		
6	6			Robert s.d le Fort F: M: ob: 867
7	7			Thieri ye 1st Earl of Holland
8	8		A Civil War among the Saracens	Osbert K.g of Northumb.d ob: 867
9	9	Anastasius ye Librarian		Earl Bruern of Northumb.d
10	1 Adrian II	ob: circ: 886	The Danes under Ivar being brought into England by Earl Bruern conquer Northumberland. Michael III is put to Death by Basilius Sept 24	Ivar ye Danish Gen.l in England
11	2		The Government of Egypt becomes independent of ye Sar. Caliphs of Bagdad under	Ahmed Sar. Gov.r of Egypt ob: 883
12	3			Lambert Duke of Spoleto.
13	4			
14	5			
15	1 John VIII		Clocks first bro.t to Constantinople fr: Venice. The Battle of Wilton in w.h Alfred is defeated by the Danes.	Hubba the Dane ob: 878
16	2			
17	3			
18	4			
19	5			
20	6		Charles le Chauve dies at Brios passing ye Alps on the 5th or 6th of Octo. æt 55 being Poisoned by his Physician Zedekiah a Jew.	
21	7		Alfred conceals himself in ye Isle of Athelney in Somersetshire but soon after defeats ye Danes and Peace at Edington in that County.	Guthurm the Dane
22	8	Alfraganus ye Arab. Astron.r	The Kingdom of Arles begins.	Baldwin E. of Flanders ob: 919
23	9	s.d Fergana.		
24	10	Albategni ye Mathem.n wr.d		
25	1 Martin II	Mahomet of Aracta ob: c. 928	Albategni ye Arabian Mathem.n observes ye Autumnal Equinox at Aracta on Sept 19th 4 hours 15 minutes after Midnight.	Sigebert ye Norman
26	2		Albategni observ'd at ye time ye first Star of Aries was 18° 2' fr.m ye Equinoctial	Hamaruyah Caliph of Egypt ob: 895
27	1 Adrian III	Reginon ye Histor.n ob: 908		
28	1 Stephen VI			
29	2		The University of Oxford founded by Alfred about this time. Basilius dies March 1st	
30	3		Paris besieged by the Normans but bravely defended by Goslin Bp of Paris, upon his Death Jan 7. 13	Goslin Bp of Paris
31	4		The Dominions of Charles le gros are divided into five kingdoms	
32	5			Zuentibold Duke of Moravia
33	6		Alfred composes his famous Body of Laws about this time.	Adalbert Marquis of Tuscany
Canute sur.d	1 Formosus		Arnolph defeats 90,000 Normans betwixt ye Rhine & the Meuse in Sept	
2 Lothnemalt	2			
3	3			
4	4			Algitrudis Queen of Italy
5	5			Ajeisus Caliph of Egypt ob: 908
6	6		Arnolph besieges & takes Rome from Guido who had made himself Emperor	
7	Boniface VI 15 d. 1 Stephen VII	John Asser ye Hist.n ob: 909		
8	2			Haron Caliph of Egypt ob: 905
9	3			
10	1			Hatto Abp of Ment. ob: 913

N.° 39. X.th CENTURY. Part 1.st

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of ye Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of Italy	Kings of France	Kings of Arles: Transjuran Burgundy	Kings of Arles: Arles	Kings in Spain: Leon & Asturias	Kings in Spain: Sar.ns of Corduba	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden
5614	901	16 Leo VI. sir.d ye	1 Muctafis	2 Lewis III	3 Lewis	4 Charles III. s.d	14 Rodolph	Hugh 2	40 Alfonso III	16	2 Edward I.	10 Donald VI	2 Ingo II
5615	902	17 Philosopher	2	3	4	5 the Simple	15	3	41	Mundir 17	3 the Elder	11	3
5616	903	18	3	4	5	6	16	4	42	18	4	1 Constantin	4
5617	904	19	4	5	1 Berenger	7	17	5	43	19	5	2 III	5
5618	905	20	5	6	2 restor'd	8	18	6	44	20	6	3	6
5619	906	21	6	7	3	9	19	7	45	21	7	4	7
5620	907	22	Muctadirus	8	4	10	20	8	46	22	8	5	1 Eric VI. sir.d
5621	908	23	2	9	5	11	21	9	47	Abdalla 1	9	6	2 Balerhat
5622	909	24	3	10	6	12	22	10	48	2	10	7	3
5623	910	25	4	11	7	13	23	11	1 Garcias	3	11	8	4
5624	911	Alexander	5	12	8	14	1 Rodolph II	12	2	4	12	9	5
5625	912	1 Constantin IX. sir.d	6	1 Conrad	9	15	2	13	3	Abdurrahman	13	10	6
5626	913	2 Porphyrogenitus	7	2	10	16	3	14	4	Nasir ye Exalter of ye law 2	14	11	7
5627	914	3	8	3	11	17	4	15	1 Ordonno II	3	15	12	8
5628	915	4	9	4	12	18	5	16	2	4	16	13	9
5629	916	5	10	5	13	19	6	17	3	5	17	14	10
5630	917	6	11	6	14	20	7	18	4	6	18	15	1 Eric VII
5631	918	7	12	7	15	21	8	19	5	7	19	16	2
5632	919	8 Romanus 1	13	8	16	22	9	20	6	8	20	17	3
5633	920	9 2	14	1 Henry I. s.d ye	17	23	10	21	7	9	21	18	4
5634	921	10 3	15	2 Birdcatcher	18	24	11	22	8	10	22	19	5
5635	922	11 4	16	3	1 Rodolph K.g	25	12	23	9	11	23	20	6
5636	923	12 5	17	4	2 of Burgundy	1 Rodolph	13	24	1 Froila II	12	24	21	7
5637	924	13 6	18	5	3	2	14	25	1 Alfonso IV	13	25	22	8
5638	925	14 7	19	6	4	3	15	26	2	14	1 Athelstan	23	9
5639	926	15 8	20	7	1 Hugh K.g	4	16 Arles united		3	15	2	24	10
5640	927	16 9	21	8	2 of Arles	5	17 to Burgundy		4	16	3	25	11
5641	928	17 10	22	9	3	6	18		5	17	4	26	12
5642	929	18 11	23	10	4	7	19		6	18	5	27	13
5643	930	19 12	24	11	5	8	20		7	19	6	28	14
5644	931	20 13	25	12	6	9	21		1 Ramirus II	20	7	29	15
5645	932	21 14	1 Cahirus	13	7	10	22		2	21	8	30	16
5646	933	22 15	1 Armdis	14	8	11	23		3	22	9	31	17
5647	934	23 16	2	15	9	12	24		4	23	10	32	18
5648	935	24 17	3	16	10	13	25		5	24	11	33	19
5649	936	25 18	4	1 Otho I. sir.d	11	1 Lewis IV. s.d	26		6	25	12	34	20
5650	937	26 19	5	2 the Great	12	2 Outremer	1 Conrad sir.d ye		7	26	13	35	21
5651	938	27 20	6	3	13	3	2 Pacifick		8	27	14	36	22
5652	939	28 21	7	4	14	4	3		9	28	15	37	23
5653	940	29 22	1 Mostafis	5	15	5	4		10	29	16	38	1 Eric VIII
5654	941	30 23	2	6	16	6	5		11	30	1 Edmund I	39	2
5655	942	31 24	3	7	17	7	6		12	31	2	40	3
5656	943	32 25	4	8	18	8	7		13	32	3	1 Malcolm I	4
5657	944	33 26	1 Mustacfis	9	19	9	8		14	33	4	2	5
5658	945	34	1 Mutius Lillah	10	20	10	9		15	34	5	3	6
5659	946	35	2	11	21	11	10		16	35	6	4	7
5660	947	36	3	12	1 Lothario	12	11		17	36	7	5	8
5661	948	37	4	13	2	13	12		18	37	1 Edred	6	9
5662	949	38	5	14	3	14	13		19	38	2	7	10
5663	950	39	6	15	1 Berenger II	15	14		1 Ordonno III	39	3	8	11

Kings of Denmark	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
11 Canute	Theodorus II 20 d. 1 John			Prince Ethelward ob: 905
1 Frotho	2 IX		The Saracens defeated by Himerius at Sea Octr. 6th	Himerius East. Genl.
2	3			
3			The Hungarians ravage Italy. A Frost of 120 Days began in the end of ye Year.	Princess Elfleda ob: 918
4	Benedict IV		Haron Caliph of Egypt & ye last of ye Race of Tulun conquer'd & kill'd by	Mahomet Sar. Genl. to Muctafis
5	Leo V. 40d. Christopher 7m			
6	1 Sergius III			Theodora ye Roman Courtezan
7	2			Robert Comte de Paris Grand-
8	3			Father to Hugh Capet F. M. ob: 923
9	1 Anastasius III		A War begins in England agt. ye Danes wch continues for 12 Years.	
10	2		Leo VI dies June 11th he wrote sevl. learned Treatises in ye Age of Ignorance	Empress Zoe East. M. disg. 919
11	Lando 5m		The Carlovingian Race of Emperors end in Lewis III who dies Jan. 17. The Normans establish themselves in France under Rollo.	Rollo sir. ye Great Duke of
12	1 John X			Normandy ob: 917
13	2			
14	3			
15	4		Ordonno II defeats ye Saracens in Spain & kills 70,000 of them a few days after an Eclipse of ye Sun wch happened April 5th	Phocas East. Genl. ob: 919
16	5			William 3d Longsword Duke of
17	6			Normandy ob: 943
18	7		Phocas having rais'd a Sedition at Const. is kill'd by Romanus who is advanced into ye Empire Decr. 24th he forces ye Empress Zoe into a Monastery	
19	8			
1 Gormo 3d ye	9			
2 Englishman	10		The Battle of Placentia in wch Berenger is defeated by Rodolph K. of Burgundy	
3	11		Fiefs begin to be establish'd in France wn they chose Rodolph King of Burgundy for ye K. ab. ye begin. of July	Hugh 3d ye Great ye White & ye Abbe
4	12			F. M. ob: 956.
5	13			Sigifrid Cte de Ringelheim ye first
6	14		Hugh being made K. of Italy gives ye Kgdm. of Arles to Rodolph II.	Marquis of Brandenburgh.
7	15			Marozia late Concubine to Pope
8	Leo VI 6m			Sergius III ye Tyrant of Rome ban. 933
9	1 Stephen VIII	Eudes de Cluni ob: 942		Herbert Comte de Vermandois ob: 943
10	2			
1 Harold VI 3d	1 John XI			
2 Blaatand	2		Arnulph D. of Bavaria defeated at Verona by Hugh K. of Italy.	
3	3		A Frost of 120 Days began in ye end of ye Year.	Alberic Gov. of Rome ob: 951
4	4	Azophi ye Arab. Astron.		Achsjidus Caliph of Eg. & Syria ob: 945
5	5			Berthold D. of Bavaria ob: 947
6	1 Leo VII		The Saracen Empire is divided by Usurpation into 7 Kingdoms.	
7	2	Luitprand ye Hist. ob: 970		
8	3			
9	1 Stephen IX		Ramirus defeats ye Saracens in Spain soon after ye Eclipse of ye Sun July 19th	
10	2			
11	3			Turketul Chan. & Eng. M.
12	4		The Eastern Emperors take Possession of ye Kingdom of Naples	Buzun ye Turk. Sar. M. ob: 495
13	1 Martin III			Rich. I. ye old D. of Normandy ob: 996
14	2			
15	3		Berenger's Factions wth Hugh for ye Reversion of ye Kingdom of Italy.	Cafurus Egypt. M. after Caliph
16	1 Agapetus II			of Egypt & Syria ob: 468
17	2	Alfraganus ye Arab. Astron.		
18	3			
19	4			
20	5			

N.o 40. X.th CENTURY. Part 2d.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of ye Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of Italy	Kings of France	Kings of Arles or Burgundy	Leon & Asturias Kings in Spain	Sar.s of Corduba	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark
5664	951	40 Constantin	7 Mutius Lilla	16 Otho I. s.d	2 Berenger	16 Lewis IV. s.d	15 Conrad. s.d	2 Ordonno III	40	4 Edred	9 Malcolm I	12 Eric VIII	21 Harold VI. s.d
5665	952	41 IX	8	17 ye Great	3 II	17 Outremer	16 Pacifick	3	Abdurrahman 41	5	10	13	22 Blaatand
5666	953	42	9	18	4	18	17	4	42	6	11	14	23
5667	954	43	10	19	5	1 Lothaire	18	5	43	7	12	15	24
5668	955	44	11	20	6	2	19	1 Ordonno IV	44	1 Edwy	13	16	25
5669	956	45	12	21	7	3	20	1 Sancho s.d	45	2	14	17	26
5670	957	46	13	22	8	4	21	2 ye Fatt	46	3	15	18	27
5671	958	47	14	23	9	5	22	3	47	4	1 Indulfus	19	28
5672	959	1 Romanus II	15	24	10	6	23	4	48	1 Edgar s.d	2	20	29
5673	960	2	16	25	11	7	24	5	49	2 ye Peacable	3	21	30
5674	961	3	17	26	12	8	25	6	Alhacan 1	3	4	22	31
5675	962	4	18	27	13	9	26	7	2	4	5	23	32
5676	963	1 Nicephorus	19	28	14	10	27	8	3	5	6	24	33
5677	964	2 II. s.d Phocas	20	29	15 conquer'd	11	28	9	4	6	7	25	34
5678	965	3	21	30	by Otho	12	29	10	5	7	8	26	35
5679	966	4	22	31		13	30	11	6	8	9	27	36
5680	967	5	23	32		14	31	1 Ramirus IV	7	9	10	28	37
5681	968	6	24	33		15	32	2	8	10	1 Duffus	29	38
5682	969	1 John Zemisces	25	34		16	33	3	9	11	2	30	39
5683	970	2	26	35		17	34	4	10	12	3	31	40
5684	971	3	27	36		18	35	5	11	13	4	32	41
5685	972	4	28	37		19	36	6	12	14	1 Cullen	33	42
5686	973	5	29	1 Otho II s.d the Bloody		20	37	7	13	15	2	34	43
5687	974	6	1 Taius Lilla	2		21	38	8	14	16	3	35	44
5688	975	1 Basilius & 1	2	3		22	39	9	15	1 Edward II s.d	4	36	45
5689	976	2 Constantine 2	3	4		23	40	10	Almansor 1	2 ye Martyr	5	37	46
5690	977	3 X 3	4	5		24	41	11	2	3	1 Kenneth III	38	47
5691	978	4 4	5	6		25	42	12	3	1 Ethelred II	2	39	48
5692	979	5 5	6	7		26	43	13	4	2 s.d ye Unready	3	40	49
5693	980	6 6	7	8		27	44	14	5	3	4	1 Olaus II s.d	1 Sueno II
5694	981	7 7	8	9		28	45	15	6	4	5	2 Skotkonung	2
5695	982	8 8	9	10		29	46	1 Veremund II	7	5	6	3	3
5696	983	9 9	10	1 Otho III s.d the Red		30	47	2	8	6	7	4	4
5697	984	10 10	11	2		31	48	3	9	7	8	5	5
5698	985	11 11	12	3		32 le Faineant	49	4	10	8	9	6	6
5699	986	12 12	13	4		1 Lewis V. s.d	50	5	11	9	10	7	7
5700	987	13 13	14	5		1 Hugh Capet	51	6	12	10	11	8	8
5701	988	14 14	15	6		2	52	7	13	11	12	9	9
5702	989	15 15	16	7		3	53	8	14	12	13	10	10
5703	990	16 16	17	8		4	54	9	15	13	14	11	11 Kings of Norway
5704	991	17 17	Kadirus Billa	9		5	55	10	16	14	15	12	12 Olaus s.d
5705	992	18 18	2	10		6	56	11	17	15	16	13	13 of Norway
5706	993	19 19	3	11		7	57	12	18	16	17	14	14
5707	994	20 20	4	12		8	1 Rodolph III	13	19	17	1 Constantine III	15	15
5708	995	21 21	5	13		9	2 s.d le Faineant	14	20	18	1 Grimus	16	16
5709	996	22 22	6	14		1 Robert I. s.d	3	15	21	19	2	17	17
5710	997	23 23	7	15		2 the Wise	4	16	22	20	3	18	18
5711	998	24 24	8	16		3	5	17	23	21	4	19	19 Sueno 1
5712	999	25 25	9	17		4	6	1 Alfonso V	24	22	5	20	20 2
5713	1000	26 26	10	18		5	7	2	25	23	6	21	21 3

Kings of Poland	**Popes**	**Men of Learning or Genius**	**Remarkable Events**	**Statesmen Warriors &c.**
	6 Agapetus II			
	7			Anlaff Danish Kg of Northum
	8			
	9			
	1 John XII		Hugh ye White gets the Dutchys of Burgdy & Aquitain fm Lothaire.	
	2			
	3			Empress Matilda ob: 973
	4			
	5	Rhazes ye Arabian Physn	the Power of the Monks in England is very high.	St Dunstan Engd M: ob: 988
	6			
	7		Nicephorus Phocas recovers Candia from the Saracens.	Nicephorus aftd Emp: East: M: ob: 969
	8			
	9 Leo VIII			Earl Ethelwold Eng: M: ob
	1 Benedict V		The Kingdom of Italy conquer'd by Otho & united to ye German Empire	
	1 John XIII	Geber ye Arab: Astron:		Hugh Capet Dke of Paris F: M: & aftd
	2			Kg of France ob: 996
	3		Antioch is recover'd by Nicephorus from the Saracens.	Arnolph Earl of Flanders ob: 98
	4		An Eclipse of ye Sun Dec: 22d observ'd at Const:ple at 10 Clock A.M.	
	5		The Race of Abbas lose Egypt, it being seiz'd by ye Fatimides who build grand Cairo	Elfric Duke of Mercia ob: 983
	6			Moazzus Caliph of Egypt ob: 975
	7		30000 Bulgarians defeated & their Empire abolish'd by Bardas	Bardas ye Sclerus East: M: ob: 986
	Domnus II 3m Benedict			Empress Theophane ob: 991
	2 VI		Otho the Great dies at Magdeburgh May 7th	
	1 Boniface VII			
	1 Benedict VII		Pope Boniface VII is deposed & banish'd for his Crimes.	Azizus Caliph of Egypt ob: 996
	2		Bardas ye Sclerus usurps ye Eastern Empire for ten Years.	
	3		Otho IId defeats & subdues the Bohemians.	
	4	Abbo ye Monk & Astronomer		
	5			
	6		The two Emperors of Constantinople recover Apulia & Calabria.	
	7			
	8			
	9			Crescentius Nomentanus Tyr: of
	1 John XIV			Rome ob: 998
	1 John XV			Phocas East: Gen:
	2	Aimoin ye Historian ob: 1008		Geoffrey Grisegonelle F: M: ob: 987
	3		The IIId Race of the French Kings begins July 3d.	Charles Dke of Lorraine ob: 994
	4			
	5			
	6			
	7	Gerbert aftd Pope Silvester II	The figures in Arithmetick are bro't into Europe by ye Sarns fr. Arabia	
	8	ob: 1003		
	9			
	10		The Kgs of Denmark & Norway invade England wth a great Army	Bouchard Ct de Melune F: M: ob:
	11			
	1 Gregory V		Otho IIId makes the Empire of Germany elective.	Hakem Caliph of Egypt ob: 1020
Kings of	2			
Poland	3			Richd 2d Sans peur Dke of Normandy
1 Boleslaus	1 Silvester II			ob: 1026
2	2			

N°41. XI.th CENTURY. Part 1st

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of ye Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of Burgundy	Kings of France	Leon & Asturias	Kings in Spain	Sar. of Cordoba	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Denmark	Kings of	Norway
5714	1001	27 Basilius & 27	11 Kadir Billah	19 Otho III	8 Rodolph III.d	6 Robert II.d	3	Alfonso V. Almanzor	26	24 Ethelred II	7 Grimus	22 Olaus II. s.d	22 Sueno II.d	Sueno	1
5715	1002	28 Constantin 28	12	1 Henry II.d	9 le Faineant	7 the Wise	4	Abdelmelech	1	25	8	23 Skotkonung	23		5
5716	1003	29 X 29	13	2 the Lame	10	8	5		2	26	9	24	24		6
5717	1004	30 30	14	3	11	9	6		3	27	1 Malcolm II	25	25		7
5718	1005	31 31	15	4	12	10	7		4	28	2	26	26		8
5719	1006	32 32	16	5	13	11	8		5	29	3	27	27		9
5720	1007	33 33	17	6	14	12	9		6	30	4	28	28		10
5721	1008	34 34	18	7	15	13	10	Abdurrahman IV.th		31	5	29	29		11
5722	1009	35 35	19	8	16	14	11	Mahomet Almahadi		22	6	30	30		12
5723	1010	36 36	20	9	17	15	12			33	7	31	31		13
5724	1011	37 37	21	10	18	16	13	The Saracens		34	8	32	32	Olaus II	1
5725	1012	38 38	22	11	19	17	14	decline in Spain		35	9	33	33		2
5726	1013	39 39	23	12	20	18	15			Sueno K.g of Den.	10	34	34		3
5727	1014	40 40	24	13	21	19	16			1 Ethelred II. rest.d	11	35	1 Canute II. s.d		4
5728	1015	41 41	25	14	22	20	17			2	12	36	2 ye Great		5
5729	1016	42 42	26	15	23	21	18			1 Edmund II. sir.d Ironside	13	37	3		6
5730	1017	43 43	27	16	24	22	19			1 Canute ye Great	14	38	4		7
5731	1018	44 44	28	17	25	23	20			2 K.g of Denmark	15	39	5		8
5732	1019	45 45	29	18	26	24	21			3	16	1 Amund II	6		9
5733	1020	46 46	30	19	27	25	22			4	17	2	7		10
5734	1021	47 47	31	20	28	26	23			5	18	3	8		11
5735	1022	48 48	32	21	29	27	24			6	19	4	9		12
5736	1023	49 49	33	22	30	28	25			7	20	5	10		13
5737	1024	50 50	34	1 Conrad II. s.d	31	29	26			8	21	6	11		14
5738	1025	51 Constantin	35	2 ye Salique	32	30	27			9	22	7	12		15
5739	1026	52 alone	36	3	33	31	28			10	23	8	13		16
5740	1027	53	37	4	34	32	29			11	24	9	14		17
5741	1028	1 Romanus III.d	38	5	35	33	1	Veremond III		12	25	10	15		18
5742	1029	2 Argyropulus	39	6	36	34	2			13	26	11	16 Canute has poss.n		
5743	1030	3	40	7	37	35	3			14	27	12	17	of Norway	
5744	1031	4	1 Cajimus	8	38	1 Henry I	4			15	28	13	18		
5745	1032	5	2 Biamrilla	9	39 bequeaths	2	5	The Kingdoms of		16	29	14	19		
5746	1033	6	3	10	his kingd.m to Conrad	3	6	Castile	Arragon	17	30	15	20	Sueno Regent of	
5747	1034	1 Michael IV. s.d	4	11		4	7			18	1 Duncan	16	21	Norway	
5748	1035	2 ye Paphlagon.n	5	12		5	8	1 Ferdinand	Ramir	19	2	1 Amund III	22		
5749	1036	3	6	13		6	9	2.d ye Great	ro 2	1 Harold sir.d	3	2	1 Canute	Magnus	1
5750	1037	4	7	14		7	3		3	2 Harefoot	4	3	2 III		2
5751	1038	5	8	15		8	4		4	3	5	4	3		3
5752	1039	6	9	1 Henry III. s.d the Black		9	5		5	1 Canute II or	6	5	4		4
5753	1040	7	10	2		10	6		6	2 Hardiknute	1 Macbeth	6	5		5
5754	1041	Michael V. Kalaphate	11	3		11	7		7	1 Edward III. sir.d	2	1 Haquin III	1 Magnus K.g of		6
5755	1042	1 Constantin XI. s.d	12	4		12	8		8	2 ye Confessor	3	2 s.d ye Red	2	Norway	7
5756	1043	2 Monomachus	13	5		13	9		9	3	4	3	3		8
5757	1044	3	14	6		14	10		10	4	5	4	4		9
5758	1045	4	15	7		15	11		11	5	6	5	5		10
5759	1046	5	16	8		16	12		12	6	7	6	6		11
5760	1047	6	17	9		17	13		13	7	8	7	7		12
5761	1048	7	18	10		18	14		14	8	9	8	1 Sueno II.d	Harold	
5762	1049	8	19	11		19	15		15	9	10	9	2		2
5763	1050	9	20	12		20	16		16	10	11	10	3		3

Kings of Poland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c
3 Boleslaus	3 Silvester II			Melendez son of Gonz. C.te of Galicia; Regent of Leon
4	4	Avicenna of Bochara the Arabian Phys.n ob. 1050 æt. 80	A general Massacre of the Danes in England on Saint Brice's Nov. 13th	
5	John XVI 5m. 1 John XVII			
6	2			
7	3		All the Old Churches are rebuilt ab.t this time in a new manner of Architecture.	
8	4		A Pestilence all over Europe wh. lasts 3 Years	
9	5	Mesue of Maridin S.d Jacobite Phys.n to Hakem Caliph of Egypt		
10	6			Boleslaus D.ke of Bohemia
11	1 Sergius IV		A civil War am.g the Saracens in Spain w.ch continues till 1031 w.n they [illegible]	Ulnoth Thane of Sussex
12	2			
13	3			Elric S.d Streon Eng.h M.r ob. 1017
14	1 Benedict VIII			Brithric English Admiral
15	2		The Danes under Sweno get possession of England.	
16	3		A Violent Storm Sept.r 28th wh. brought an Inundation over Flanders.	Uhtred Earl of Northumb.d ob. 1016
17	4			
18	5		Edmund II S.d Ironside fought VI Battles in England w.th Canute II King of Denmark most of which he lost by the Treachery of Edric.	
19	6			
20	7		The Normans first enter Italy in a Body.	
21	8			
22	9			Ali Zaheras Caliph of Egypt ob. 1035
23	10	Guy d'Arezzo in Italy or Aretin the Monk		
24	11		A new Species of Musick under six Notes introduced by Aretin the Monk.	Eudes Comte de Chartres & Champagne F.M. ob. 1037 æt. 55.
25	12		Rodolph K.g of Burg.y being expelled by his Subjects is re-established by the Emp. Henry	
26	1 John XVIII			
1 Micislaus	2			
2	3			Rich.d III D.ke of Normandy ob. 1028
3	4			
4	5		Constantin dies in the Year æt. 70, having compelled Romanus to divorce his Wife & accept the Empire w.th his Dau.r Zoe as Wife.	Rob.t S.d the Devil D.ke of Normandy ob. 1035
5	6			
6	7	Campanus of Novarre the Astron.r		
7	8		The Emp.r Romanus drives the Sar. out of Syria & the Normans conq. Apulia from the Greeks.	
8	9		The Kingdom of Arles or Burgundy is bequeathed to the Emp.r Conrad by K. Rodolph.	Empress Zoe Wife to 3 Emp.rs ob. 1052
9	10	Glaber the Hist.n ob. post 1045.	A great Eclipse of the Sun June 29th observed at midday in France.	
1 Casimir	1 Benedict IX			Rob.t D.ke of Burgundy ob. 1076
2	2		The Kingdoms of Castile & Arragon begin	Will.m S.d the Bastard D.ke of Normandy afterw.ds K.g of England ob. 1087
3	3			
4	4		The battle of Barle Duc in wh. Eudes C.te de Champagne is defeated & killed by the Emp.r Conrad.	John Broth.r to the Emp.r Michael, East.n M.r disg.d & ban.d in 1041
5	5			
6	6		The Emp.r Conrad dies at Utrecht June 4th	Mustansir Billa Caliph of Egypt ob. 1094
7	7			
8	8	Hermannus S.d Contractus the Monk & Mathem.n		Goodwin E.l of Kent Eng.h M.r ob. 1053
9	9		The Empress Zoe dethrones Michael 5, raises Constantin 9 & marries him	Gerard of Alsace D.ke of Lorrain
10	10		The Turks take Possession of Persia.	George Maniaces Gen.l in the East
11	1 Gregory VI			Siward Earl of Northumb.d ob. 1055
12	2			Leo S.d Tornikius Gen.l in the East
13	1 Clement		The Emp.r Henry III comes to Rome in Person & calls a Council at Sutrium [illegible] deposed.	
14	2	Franco the Mathem.n		Leofric D.ke of Mercia ob. 1057
15	Damasus II 23 d			
16	1 Leo IX			
17	2			

Nº 42 XI CENTURY. Part 2d

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of ye Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings in Spain		Earls of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of	
						Castile	Arragon					Denmark	Norway
5764	1051	10 Constantin IX	21 Cajimus	13 Henry III d.	21 Henry I	17 Ferdinand	Ramir 7		11 Edward III sir.	12 Macbeth	11 Haquin III	4 Sueno	Harold 4
5765	1052	11 d. Monomachus	22 Biamrilla	14 ye Black	22	18 d. ye Great	-rus 18		12 ye Confessor	13	12 d. ye Red	5 II	5
5766	1053	12	23	15	23	19	19		13	14	13	6	6
5767	1054	1 Theodora	24	16	24	20	20		14	15	14	7	7
5768	1055	2	25	17	25	21	21		15	16	15	8	8
5769	1056	1 Michael VI sir. Stra	26	1 Henry IV	26	22	22		16	17	16	9	9
5770	1057	1 Isaac Comnenus	27	2	27	23	23		17	1 Malcolm III	17	10	10
5771	1058	2	28	3	28	24	24		18	2 d. Canmore	18	11	11
5772	1059	1 Constantin XI d.	29	4	29	25	25		19	3	1 Stenchill & Ingo	12	12
5773	1060	2 Ducas	30	5	1 Philip I sir.d	26	26		20	4	2 III	13	13
5774	1061	3	31	6	2 l'Amoureux	27	27		21	5	3	14	14
5775	1062	4	32	7	3	28	28		22	6	4	15	15
5776	1063	5	33	8	4	29	29		23	7	5	16	16
5777	1064	6	34	9	5	30	30		24	8	1 Halstan	17	17
5778	1065	7	35	10	6	1 Sancho	31		25	9	2	18	18
5779	1066	8	36	11	7	2	32		Harold II 9m Willm.	10	3	19	Olaus 1
5780	1067	9	37	12	8	3	Sancho 1		2 d. ye Conqueror	11	4	20	2
5781	1068	1 Romanus	38	13	9	4	2		3	12	5	21	3
5782	1069	2 Diogenes	39	14	10	5	3		4	13	6	22	4
5783	1070	3	40	15	11	6	4		5	14	7	23	Magnus II 1
5784	1071	1 Michael VII	41	16	12	7	5		6	15	8	24	2
5785	1072	2 Ducas sir.d	42	17	13	1 Alfonso VI sir.d	6		7	16	9	25	3
5786	1073	3 Parapinacius	43	18	14	2 ye Valiant	7		8	17	10	26	4
5787	1074	4	1 Muctadis	19	15	3	8		9	18	11	1 Harold	5
5788	1075	5	2 Billa	20	16	4	9		10	19	12	2	6
5789	1076	6	3	21	17	5	10		11	20	13	1 Canute IV d.	7
5790	1077	7	4	22	18	6	11		12	21	14	2 ye Saint	8
5791	1078	1 Nicephorus	5	23	19	7	12		13	22	15	3	9
5792	1079	2 Boloniates III s.d	6	24	20	8	13		14	23	16	4	10
5793	1080	3	7	25	21	9	14		15	24	1 Philip	5	11
5794	1081	1 Alexius	8	26	22	10	15		16	25	2	6	12
5795	1082	2 Comnenus	9	27	23	11	16		17	26	3	7	13
5796	1083	3	10	28	24	12	17		18	27	4	8	14
5797	1084	4	11	29	25	13	18		19	28	5	9	15
5798	1085	5	12	30	26	14	19		20	29	6	10	16
5799	1086	6	13	31	27	15	20		21	30	7	1 Olaus d.	17
5800	1087	7	14	32	28	16	21		1 William II sir.	31	8	2 Hunger	18
5801	1088	8	15	33	29	17	22	1 Henry Earl	2 Rufus	32	9	3	19
5802	1089	9	16	34	30	18	23	2 of Portugal	3	33	10	4	20
5803	1090	10	17	35	31	19	24	3	4	34	11	5	21
5804	1091	11	18	36	32	20	25	4	5	35	12	6	22
5805	1092	12	19	37	33	21	26	5	6	36	13	7	23
5806	1093	13	20	38	34	22	27	6	7	Ban Donald VII s.d	14	8	24
5807	1094	14	1 Mustadirus	39	35	23	Peter I 1	7	8	1 Duncan II.	15	9	25
5808	1095	15	2 Billa	40	36	24	2	8	9	2 Donald again	16	10	26
5809	1096	16	3	41	37	25	3	9	10		17	1 Eric III d.	27
5810	1097	17	4	42	38	26	4	10	11	1 Edgar	18	2 ye Good	28
5811	1098	18	5	43	39	27	5	11	12	2	19	3	29
5812	1099	19	6	44	40	28	6	12	13	3	20	4	30
5813	1100	20	7	45	41	29	7	13	1 Henry I	4	21	5	31

Kings of Poland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
18 Casimir	3 Leo IX			
19	4	Peter Damiani ob: 1072		
20	5	Michael Cerularius ob 1058	Pope Leo IXth def: & taken Pris: in y Kingd. of Naples by y Normans	
21	1 Victor II			
22	2			
23	3			Theodosius Son to Const: Monomachus
24	Stephen X 8 m	Geo. Cedrenus y Hist:		
25			Robert Guiscard drives the Saracens out of Sicily.	Rob: Guiscard y Norman ob. 1085
1 Boleslaus II	1 Nicholas II	Berenger ob: 1088 at: 90		
2 d: y Cruel	2			Baldwin Earl of Flanders Fr. Re ob: 1067
3	1 Alexander II			
4	2	Michael Psellus		
5	3			
6	4			
7	5			
8	6		The Conquest of England by Willm: y Bastard D: of Norm: in y Battle of Hastings on Saturday Oct: 14	Earls Edwin & Morcar
9	7			Empress Eudoxia put into a Mon: 1067
10	8			Chan: Gervais A.Bp of Rheims ob: 1067
11	9			Earl Waltheoff ob: 1075
12	10			Ozan the Turkish Gen:
13	11		The Empr: Romanus defeated & taken Pris: by Ozan y Turkish Gen:	
14	12			
15	1 Gregory VII nam'd	Marianus Scotus ob: 1086		
16	2 Hildebrand			Cincius Governor of Rome
17	3		Henry IV defeats y Saxons at Neustadt in Thuringia June 9th	
18	4		The Empr: Heny IVth & y Pope quarrel ab: y Nomination of y German Bishops.	
19	5		The Empr: goes barefooted to y Pope at Canossa ab: y end of Jany	Rudolph D: of Suabia ob: 1080
20	6			
21	7	Arzachel y Span: Mathem:		A.Bishop Lanfranc ob: 1089
22	8		Domesday Book begun to be compil'd from a Survey of all y Estates in England & finished in 1086.	
23	9	William of Spires y Math:		Edgar Atheling ob: 1100
1 Ladislaus	10			Matilda Countess of Tuscany ob: 1115
2 d: Herman	11		The Empr: Henry IVth besieges & takes Rome on Friday June 2d	
3	12			
4	13		Toledo taken from y Sar: by Alfonso VI & made y Capital of Castille	Roger Guiscard D: of Calabria ob: 1101
5	Victor III 10 m			Joseph K: of Morocco ob: 1106
6		Suidas Author of y Historical		Rob: de Mowbray ob: 1125
7	1 Urban II	Greek Lexicon	The Northern Division of Portugal conq: fr: y Sar: by Alfonso VI [illegible]	Egbert Marq: of Saxony.
8	2			
9	3			Corbogat Turkish Gen:
10	4		The Sar: in Spain call in Joseph K: of Morocco who thus gets h: y possession of all those Dominions in Spain	Ranulph Flambart Eng: Mr.
11	5	Peter nam'd y Hermit		Hugh de Montgomeri E: M: ob: 1098
12	6		Conrad son to y Emperor Henry rebells ag: his Father.	Godfrey of Bouillon ob: 1100
13	7			Baldwin Earl of Hainault ob: 1098
14	8	Sigebert y Hist: ob: 1113		Hugh Count de Vermandois ob: 1102
15	9		The first Cruzade to y Holy Land under these Commanders &c.	Robert D: of Normandy ob: 1107
16	10			Robert Earl of Flanders ob: 1111
17	11		Godfrey with his Cruzaders takes Antioch in June after a Siege of 8 Months, they defeat Corbogat June 28th	Raimond Count de Toulouse ob: 1105
18	1 Paschal II		They take Jerusalem July 15th The Knights of St John institu	Bohemond Prince of Tarentum
19	2			Mostadi Caliph of Egypt ob: 1101

Nº 43. XII CENTURY. Part 1st.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of ye Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Castille Kings of	Arragon	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Denmark Kings of	Norway	Kings of Poland
5814	1101	21 Alexius	8 Mustadhirus	46 Henry IV	42 Philip Ist	30 Alfonso	Peter 8	14 Henry	2 Henry Ist	5 Edgar	22 Philip	6 Eric	Magnus 32	20 Uladislau
5815	1102	22 Comnenus	9 Billa	47	43 l'Amoureux	31 VI	9	15	3 Beauclerc	6	23	7 III	II 33	1 Boleslaus II
5816	1103	23	10	48	44	32	10	16	4	7	24	8	34	2 d Crimou
5817	1104	24	11	49	45	33	Alfonso 1	17	5	8	25	9	35	3 or Wrylipp
5818	1105	25	12	50	46	34	2	18	6	9	26	10	36	4
5819	1106	26	13	1 Henry V	47	35	3	19	7	10	27	11	37	5
5820	1107	27	14	2	48	36	4	20	8	1 Alexander	28	1 Nicholas	38	6
5821	1108	28	15	3	1 Lewis VI or	37	5	21	9	2	29	2	39	7
5822	1109	29	16	4	2 le gros	1 Urraca wd	6	22	10	3	30	3	40	8
5823	1110	30	17	5	3	2 Alfonso VII	7	23	11	4	1 Inge II	4	Magnus III 1	9
5824	1111	31	18	6	4	3 hd of Urraca	8	24	12	5	2	5	2	10
5825	1112	32	19	7	5	4	9	1 Alfonso	13	6	3	6	3	11
5826	1113	33	20	8	6	5	10	2	14	7	4	7	4	12
5827	1114	34	21	9	7	6	11	3	15	8	5	8	5	13
5828	1115	35	22	10	8	7	12	4	16	9	6	9	6	14
5829	1116	36	23	11	9	8	13	5	17	10	7	10	7	15
5830	1117	37	24	12	10	9	14	6	18	11	8	11	8	16
5831	1118	1 John Comnenus	1 Mustarshed	13	11	10	15	7	19	12	9	12	9	17
5832	1119	2 d Καλος	2	14	12	11	16	8	20	13	10	13	10	18
5833	1120	3	3	15	13	12	17	9	21	14	11	14	11	19
5834	1121	4	4	16	14	13	18	10	22	15	12	15	12	20
5835	1122	5	5	17	15	1 Alfonso VIII	19	11	23	16	13	16	13	21
5836	1123	6	6	18	16	2	20	12	24	17	14	17	14	22
5837	1124	7	7	19	17	3	21	13	25	1 David	15	18	15	23
5838	1125	8	8	1 Lothario 2d	18	4	22	14	26	2	16	19	16	24
5839	1126	9	9	2 ye Saxon	19	5	23	15	27	3	17	20	17	25
5840	1127	10	10	3	20	6	24	16	28	4	18	21	18	26
5841	1128	11	11	4	21	7	25	17	29	5	19	22	19	27
5842	1129	12	12	5	22	8	26	18	30	6	1 Ragnald	23	20	28
5843	1130	13	13	6	23	9	27	19	31	7	2	24	21	29
5844	1131	14	14	7	24	10	28	20	32	8	3	25	22	30
5845	1132	15	15	8	25	11	29	21	33	9	4	26	23	31
5846	1133	16	16	9	26	12	30	22	34	10	5	27	24	32
5847	1134	17	17	10	27	13	Ramirus II 1	23	35	11	6	28	25	33
5848	1135	18	1 Raschid II	11	28	14	d ye Monk 2	24	1 Stephen	12	7	1 Eric II sird	26	34
5849	1136	19	1 Muctaphi	12	29	15	3	25	2 d of Blois	13	8	2 Harefoot	27	35
5850	1137	20	2	13	1 Lewis VII d	16	4	26	3	14	9	3	28	36
5851	1138	21	3	1 Conrad III	2 le jeune	17	Petronilla wd 1	27	4	15	10	4	Harold II 1	37
5852	1139	22	4	2	3	18	Raimond Ct 2	28 made Kg	5	16	11	1 Eric V sird	2	1 Uladislaus II
5853	1140	23	5	3	4	19	de Barcelona 3	29 of Portugal	6	17	1 Swerker II	2 ye Lamb	3	2
5854	1141	24	6	4	5	20	4	30	7	18	2	3	4	3
5855	1142	25	7	5	6	21	5	31	8	19	3	4	5	4
5856	1143	1 Manuel	8	6	7	22	6	32	9	20	4	5	6	5
5857	1144	2 Comnenus	9	7	8	23	7	33	10	21	5	6	7	6
5858	1145	3	10	8	9	24	8	34	11	22	6	7	8	7
5859	1146	4	11	9	10	25	9	35	12	23	7	8	9	1 Boleslaus IV
5860	1147	5	12	10	11	26	10	36	13	24	8	1 Canute Sweno dd w Canute V		2 d ye Curled
5861	1148	6	13	11	12	27	11	37	14	25	9	2	Magnus III 1	3
5862	1149	7	14	12	13	28	12	38	15	26	10	3 restored	2	4
5863	1150	8	15	13	14	29	13	39	16	27	11	4	3	5

Earls of Savoy	Kings of Naples	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
Humbert II		3 Pascal II			Arch Bishop Anselm ob: 1109
	1 Roger II	4		The Norman Family of Guiscard take ye Title of K.s of Naples & Sicily (being ye 1st Legislators.	
1 Amadeus III	2	5			
2	3	6		Baldwin K.g of Jerusalem defeats ye Saracens & takes Ptolemais.	
3	4	7			
4	5	8		The Battle of Tinchbray in Normandy wh. Robert ye Duke was def.d & taken Prisoner by his Bro.r K. Henry.	
5	6	9			
6	7	10			
7	8	11		Joseph K.g of Morocco defeats ye Span.ds in ye fam. Battle of ye 7 Counts near Badajos	
8	9	12		Learning is reviv'd at the University of Cambridge.	
9	10	13			Ansam de Garlande F.M. ob: 1118
10	11	14			Baldwin E. of Flanders ob: 1119
11	12	15			
12	13	16	Peter Abelard ob: 1143 at 63		Roger B.p of Salisbury F.M. ob: 1139
13	14	17			Will.m de Garlande F.M. ob: 1120
14	15	18			
15	16	19	Ann Comnena ye Hist.n		
16	17	1 Gelasius II		The Order of ye Knights Templars instituted.	
17	18	1 Calixtus II		Louis le gros defeated by Henry I.st at Brenneville.	
18	19	2		Prince William & a Number of English Lords drown'd in ye Return to England near Barfleur Nov. 25th	
19	20	3			Chancellor de Senlis F.M. ob: 114
20	21	4		John Comnenus defeats ye Scythians &c. who had pass'd the Ister.	
21	22	5			Will.m de Poitiers D.ke of Aquitain ob: 1137
22	23	1 Honorius II			
23	24	2			
24	25	3			
25	26	4		The Pope declares War ag.st Roger K.g of Sicily.	Will.m Earl of Flanders ob: 1129
26	27	5			
27	1 Roger III	6			
28	2	1 Innocent II	Adelard Monk of Bath, the Mathem.n		
29	3	2			
30	4	3			
31	5	4	St. Bernard ob: 1153		
32	6	5			Stephen de Garlande F.M. ob: 1150
33	7	6		Roger K.g of Sicily takes Beneventum & Capua from ye Pope.	
34	8	7	Averroes of Corduba, sir.		
35	9	8	the Commentator ob. 1206		William of Ypres E.l M.
36	10	9			Abbé Suger F.M. ob: 1152
37	11	10		Alfonso defeats five Saracen Kings at Ourique takes Lisbon & is Proclaimed King of Portugal	
38	12	11	Will.m of Malmsbury ye Hist.n	K.g Stephen defeated & taken Prisoner in ye Battle of Lincoln Feb. 2d	Empress Matilda ob: 1167 aet. 67
39	13	12	Peter Lombard B.p of Paris	K.g Stephen being exchang'd for ye E. of Glocester begins to recov. his Kingdom	Robert Earl of Glocester ob: 1147
40	14	13	d. 1164 ye Master of ye Sentences		Melisende Q. of Jerusalem & Reg.
41	15	1 Celestine II			Henry B.p of Winchester ob: 1171
42	16	1 Lucius II	Otho Frisingensis ob: 1158	Otho Frising. introduces ye Peripatetick Philosophy into Ger: many about this time	
43	17	1 Eugenius III			
44	18	2		The Empress Matilda retires out of England.	Baldwin III K. of Jerus.m ob: 1163
45	19	3		The II Crusade to ye Holy Land by ye Preaching of St. Bernard.	
46	20	4	Hunneman ye Egypt. Histor.	The Christians besiege Damascus but are oblig'd to raise it.	
1 Humbert III	21	5			
2d ye Saint	22	6	Wernerus ob: 1190	The Civil Law reviv'd at Bologna by Wernerus being ye 1st Restorer after Justinian.	

Nº 44. XII.th CENTURY. Part 2.d

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East.	Caliphs of ye Saracens.	Emperors of Germany.	Kings of France.	Kings of Castile	Kings of Arragon	Kings of Portugal.	Kings of England.	Kings of Scotland.	Kings of Sweden.	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Norway	Kings of Poland.
5864	1151	9 Manuel s.d	16 Mustaphi	14 Conrad	15 Lewis VII	30 Alfonso VIII	14	40 Alfonso	17 Stephen	28 David	12 Swercher II	5 Sueno	4	6 Boleslaus IV
5865	1152	10 Comnenus	17	1 Frederick s.d	16	31	Raymond 15	41	18	29	13	6	Magnus III 5	7 s.d ye Curled
5866	1153	11	18	2 Barbarossa	17	32	16	42	19	1 Malcolm IV	14	7	6	8
5867	1154	12	19	3	18	33	17	43	1 Henry II s.d	2	15	8	7	9
5868	1155	13	20	4	19	34	18	44	2 Plantagenet	3	16	9	8	10
5869	1156	14	21	5	20	35	19	45	3	4	17	10	9	11
5870	1157	15	22	6	21	1 Sancho III Ferdinand II	20	46	4	5	18	1 Waldemar	10	12
5871	1158	16	23	7	22	1 Alfonso IX	21	47	5	6	19	2	Inge s.d 1	13
5872	1159	17	1 Mustenged	8	23	2 s.d the Noble	22	48	6	7	20	3	Gibbus 2	14
5873	1160	18	2	9	24	3	23	49	7	8	1 Eric X sir.d	4	3	15
5874	1161	19	3	10	25	4	24	50	8	9	2 the Saint	5	4	16
5875	1162	20	4	11	26	5	Alfonso II 1	51	9	10	1 Charles VII	6	5	17
5876	1163	21	5	12	27	6	s.d ye Chaste 2	52	10	11	2	7	6	18
5877	1164	22	6	13	28	7	3	53	11	12	3	8	7	19
5878	1165	23	7	14	29	8	4	54	12	1 William	4	9	8	20
5879	1166	24	8	15	30	9	5	55	13	2	5	10	9	21
5880	1167	25	9	16	31	10	6	56	14	3	6	11	10	22
5881	1168	26	10	17	32	11	7	57	15	4	1 Canute	12	11	23
5882	1169	27	11	18	33	12	8	58	16	5	2	13	12	24
5883	1170	28	1 Mustetzi	19	34	13	9	59	17	6	3	14	13	25
5884	1171	29	2	20	35	14	10	60	18	7	4	15	14	26
5885	1172	30	3	21	36	15	11	61	19	8	5	16	15	27
5886	1173	31	4	22	37	16	12	62	20	9	6	17	16	1 Micislaus III
5887	1174	32	5	23	38	17	13	63	21	10	7	18	17	2
5888	1175	33	6	24	39	18	14	64	22	11	8	19	18	3
5889	1176	34	7	25	40	19	15	65	23	12	9	20 Interregnum		4
5890	1177	35	8	26	41	20	16	66	24	13	10	21 in Norway for		1 Casimir II
5891	1178	36	9	27	42	21	17	67	25	14	11	22 four Years		2
5892	1179	37	1 Natzer	28	43	22	18	68	26	15	12	23		3
5893	1180	1 Alexius II	2	29	1 Philip II s.d	23	19	69	27	16	13	24	Magnus IV 1	4
5894	1181	2 s.d Comnenus	3	30	2 Augustus	24	20	70	28	17	14	25	2	5
5895	1182	3	4	31	3	25	21	71	29	18	15	1 Canute VI	3	6
5896	1183	1 Andronicus	5	32	4	26	22	70	30	19	16	2	4	7
5897	1184	2 s.d Comnenus	6	33	5	27	23	73	31	20	17	3	5	8
5898	1185	1 Isaac II Angelus	7	34	6	28	24	1 Sancho	32	21	18	4	6	9
5899	1186	2 Comnenus	8	35	7	29	25	2	33	22	19	5	7	10
5900	1187	3	9	36	8	30	26	3	34	23	20	6	8	11
5901	1188	4	10	37	9	31	27	4	35	24	21	7	9	12
5902	1189	5	11	38	10	32	28	5	1 Richard s.d	25	22	8	10	13
5903	1190	6	12	1 Henry VI	11	33	29	6	2 Cœur de Lyon	26	23	9	11	14
5904	1191	7	13	2 s.d Asper	12	34	30	7	3	27	24	10	12	15
5905	1192	8	14	3	13	35	31	8	4	28	1 Swercher III	11	13	16
5906	1193	9	15	4	14	36	32	9	5	29	2	12	14	17
5907	1194	10	16	5	15	37	33	10	6	30	3	13	15	1 Leschus V
5908	1195	1 Alexius III s.d	17	6	16	38	34	11	7	31	4	14	16	2 s.d ye White
5909	1196	2 ye Tyrant	18	7	17	39	Peter II 1	12	8	32	5	15	17	3
5910	1197	3	19	8	18	40	2	13	9	33	6	16	18	4
5911	1198	4	20	1 Philip	19	41	3	14	10	34	7	17	19	5
5912	1199	5	21	2	20	43	4	15	1 John s.d	35	8	18	20	6
5913	1200	6	22	3	21	44	5	16	2 Lackland	36	9	19	21	7

Earls of Savoy.	Kings of Naples.	Popes.	Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
3 Humbert III	23 Roger III	7 Eugenius III	Gratian	The Canon Law compos'd by Gratian after 24 Years Labour.	
4 d y Saint	24	8	Jeffrey of Monmouth		Robert Comte de Dreux ob: 1188
5	1 William I. d	1 Anastasius IV	Manc of Corduba y Physn	The Treaty of Winchester by w. Stephen grants y Reversion of his Kingdom to Henry ab. y End of Novr.	Earl Eustace Pr. of Engd ob: 1154 æt: 18
6	2 y Wicked	1 Adrian IV	Al Edrisius the Arabian	The Party Names of Guelfs & Gibbelines begin.	
7	3	2	Geographer		
8	4	3			
9	5	4			Robert Earl of Leicester
10	6	5			
11	7	1 Alexander III	John Tzetzes y Critic		
12	8	2	& Histn ob: post 1176		
13	9	3	Eustathius y Commentator		Becket Arch Bp of Canterb: ob: 1171 æt 53
14	10	4	on Homer	The Emperor Fredk destroys Milan & leaves nothing but y Churches.	
15	11	5	John of Salisbury ob: 1157		Amaury K. of Jerusalem ob: 1174
16	12	6		The Council of Clarendon in Engd ag. Becket Jan. 25. The Teutonick Order begins	
17	13	7	Simeon of Durham		Saladin Sultan of Egypt ob: 1193
18	1 William II	8	Maimonides of Corduba y		
19	2d y Good	9	most learned of y Jews ob: 1208		
20	3	10	Henry of Huntingdon		
21	4	11			Henry Pr. of England & joint King ob 1183 æt. 26
22	5	12			Roderick K. of Conaught y Irish Monark
23	6	13		Dermot King of Leinster calls in y English to assist him ag. y other Irish Kings.	Rd Strongbow E. of Pembroke d 1176
24	7	14	Peter Comestor ob: 1198	Henry II of England takes Possession of Ireland & returns about y beg. of Feb.	Thibaud Ct de Blois F. M. ob: 1191
25	8	15			Humph. Bohun High Constable of Engd
26	9	16			Baldwin IV K. of Jerusm ob: 1185
27	10	17			
28	11	18		The Dispensing of Justice by Circuits first appointed in England.	
29	12	19		Saladin defeated & repuls'd before Jerusalem.	
30	13	20			
31	14	21			
32	15	22			
33	16	1 Lucius III	Ranulph de Glanville	The Laws of England are digested ab. y time by Glanville.	
34	17	2			Conrad Marq. of Montferrat ob: 1191
35	18	3	Peter of Blois y Histn ob: 1200		
36	19	4		Andronicus orders all y Latins in Constantinople to be murder'd.	
37	20	1 Urban III			Gui de Lusignan K. of Jerusm ob: 1194
38	21	2		The grand Conjunction of y Sun Moon & all y Planets in Libra hap. this Year upon September 16th	
39	22	Gregory VIII		The Kingdom of Jerusalem finish'd, that City being taken by Saladin Oct. 2	
1 Thomas	23	1 Clement III		The third Cruzade.	
2	1 Tancred d.	2		The Kings of England & France go to the Holy Land.	Chanc. Longchamp Bp of Ely F. M.
3	2 y Bastard	3			& Regent of Engd ob: 1197
4	3	1 Celestin III			W. of Blois Card. of Champagne
5	1 William III	2	Roger de Hovedon y Histn	The Battle of Ascalon in w. Richd K. of England defeats Saladin.	F. M. & Regent of France ob: 1202
6	2	3			
7	1 Constance	4			
8	w. her Husb.	5		The Saracens fr. Africa enter Spain w. a large Army & defeat K. Alphonso July 18 [illegible]	Joseph II. K. of Morocco
9	y Empr Henry	6		The Emperor Henry VI takes full Possession of Naples & Sicily.	Henry Dandolo Doge of Venice
10	VI	7	Wm of Newburgh y Histn		Jeffrey Fitz Peter Justiciary of
11	Naples is	1 Innocent III			England & F. M.
12	subject to y Ger.	2	Campanus of Lomb. y Astr.		
13	Empire till 1250	3			

N° 45. XIIIth. CENTURY. Part 1st.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East		Caliphs of ye Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of		Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of	
							Castille	Arragon					Denmark	Norway
5914	1201	7 Alexius III		23 Natzer	4 Philip	22 Philip II s:d	44 Alfonso IX	6	17 Sancho	3 John sir:d	37 William	10 Swercher	20 Canute VI	Magnus 22
5915	1202	8 Isaac re:d Alexius & ye Murzufle		24	5	23 Augustus	45	Peter II 7	18	4 Lackland	38	11 III	1 Waldemar II	23
5916	1203	French Emper.rs	Emper.s of Nice	25	6	24	46	8	19	5	39	12	2	24
5917	1204	1 Baldwin	1 Theodore	26	7	25	47	9	20	6	40	13	3	25
5918	1205	2	2 Lascaris	27	8	26	48	10	21	7	41	14	4	26
5919	1206	1 Henry	3	28	9	27	49	11	22	8	42	15	5	27
5920	1207	2	4	29	10	28	50	12	23	9	43	16	6	28
5921	1208	3	5	30	1 Otho IV	29	51	13	24	10	44	17	7	29
5922	1209	4	6	31	2	30	52	14	25	11	45	18	8	30
5923	1210	5	7	32	3	31	53	15	26	12	46	1 Eric XI	9	31
5924	1211	6	8	33	4	32	54	16	27	13	47	2	10	32
5925	1212	7	9	34	5 1 Frederick II	33	55	17	1 Alfonso II	14	48	3	11	33
5926	1213	8	10	35	6 2	34	56	James 1	2 s:d Crassus	15	49	4	12	34
5927	1214	9	11	36	7 3	35	1 Henry I	2	3	16	1 Alexander	5	13	35
5928	1215	10	12	37	8 4	36	2	3	4	17	2 II	6	14	36
5929	1216	11	13	38	9 5	37	3	4	5	1 Henry III s:d	3	7	15	37
5930	1217	1 Peter de Court	14	39	10 6	38	1 Alfonso X	5	6	2 of Winchester	4	8	16	38
5931	1218		15	40	7	39	2	6	7	3	5	1 John	17	39
5932	1219		16	41	8	40	3	7	8	4	6	2	18	40
5933	1220	1 Robert	17	42	9	41	4	8	9	5	7	3	19	41
5934	1221	2	18	43	10	42	5	9	10	6	8	4	20	42
5935	1222	3	1 John Ducas III	44	11	43	6	10	11	7	9	1 Eric XII s:d	21	43
5936	1223	4	2	45	12	1 Lewis VIII	7	11	12	8	10	2 Stutterer	22	44
5937	1224	5	3	46	13	2 sir:d ye Lyon	8	12	13	9	11	3	23	45
5938	1225	6	4	1 Taher	14	3	9	13	14	10	12	4	24	46
5939	1226	7	5	1 Mostazen	15	1 Lewis IX s:d	1 Ferdinand	14	15	11	13	5	25	47
5940	1227	8	6	2	16	2 ye Saint	2 III	15	16	12	14	6	26	48
5941	1228	1 Baldwin II	7	3	17	3	3	16	17	13	15	7	27	49
5942	1229	2	8	4	18	4	4	17	18	14	16	8	28	50
5943	1230	3	9	5	19	5	5	18	19	15	17	9	29	51
5944	1231	4	10	6	20	6	6	19	20	16	18	10	30	52
5945	1232	5	11	7	21	7	7	20	21	17	19	11	31	Haquin s:d 1
5946	1233	6	12	8	22	8	8	21	1 Sancho II	18	20	12	32	ye Tyrant 2
5947	1234	7	13	9	23	9	9	22	2 s:d Capellus	19	21	13	33	3
5948	1235	8	14	10	24	10	10	23	3	20	22	14	34	4
5949	1236	9	15	11	25	11	11	24	4	21	23	15	35	5
5950	1237	10	16	12	26	12	12	25	5	22	24	16	36	6
5951	1238	11	17	13	27	13	13	26	6	23	25	17	37	7
5952	1239	12	18	14	28	14	14	27	7	24	26	18	38	8
5953	1240	13	19	15	29	15	15	28	8	25	27	19	39	9
5954	1241	14	20	16	30	16	16	29	9	26	28	20	40	10
5955	1242	15	21	17	31	17	17	30	10	27	29	21	1 Eric VI s:d	11
5956	1243	16	22	18	32	18	18	31	11	28	30	22	2 Plog Pen:ny	12
5957	1244	17	23	1 Abdala	33	19	19	32	12	29	31	23	3	13
5958	1245	18	24	2	34	20	20	33	13	30	32	24	4	14
5959	1246	19	25	3	35	21	21	34	1 Alfonso III	31	33	25	5	15
5960	1247	20	26	4	36	22	22	35	2	32	34	26	6	16
5961	1248	21	27	5	37	23	23	36	3	33	35	27	7	17
5962	1249	22	28	6	38	24	24	37	4	34	1 Alexander	28	8	18
5963	1250	23	29	7	1 William	25	25	38	5	35	2 III	1 Waldemar	1 Abel	19

Kings of Poland	Dukes of Savoy	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
8 Leschus V	14 Thomas	4 Innocent III			
1 Ladislaus III	15	5	Gervase of Canterbury Hist.n		
2	16	6		The fourth Cruzade sets out from Venice & arrives at Chalcedon June 24th	W.m Marshal Earl of Pembroke Eng.d M.r
3	17	7		Constantinople taken by ye French & Venetians. Normandy is conquered & reunited to France after it had been 300 years separated	& aft: Lord Protector ob:1219
4	18	8		The Emper.or Baldwin is defeat.d & taken Pris.r by ye Scythians near Adrianople	
1 Leschus V	19	9			
2 restor'd	20	10		The first Towns erected into Corporations in Normandy were those of Rouen & Falaise made this Year	Raymond VI C.te de Toulouse ob:1224
3	21	11			Simon C.te de Monfort ob:1218
4	22	12	Ralph de Diceto ye Hist.n	The Works of Aristotle being just imported f.m Constantinople are condemn'd by ye Council of Paris.	
5	23	13		The Persecution ag.st ye Albigenses is very hot being begun the Year before.	
6	24	14	Saxo Grammaticus ye Hist.n		Arch Bishop Langton ob:1228
7	25	15		The Victory over the Moors at Navas de Tolose w.re 200,000 of ye.m are killed July 15.th	
8	26	16	Walter of Coventry		Ferdinand Earl of Flanders ob: 1233
9	27	17		The Battle of Bouvines gain'd by ye French over Otho IV July 26.th	Mat: de Montmorency Const. of France ob:1230
10	28	18		Magna Charta sign'd by King John & the Barons at Running Mede betw. Windsor & Staines June 15th	Gilbert Earl of Gloucester ob:1229
11	29	1 Honorius III	Accursius ye fam. Lawyer &	Peter de Courtenay East. Emp.r is imprison'd for 3 Years in passing Epirus by	Theodore Comnenus Pr. of Epirus
12	30	2	Author of ye Glosses ob:1229	The Battle of Lincoln May 19th w.n ye French are defeated by ye E.l of Pembroke the L.d Protector	Empress Yoland East.n Reg.t
13	31	3			Peter de Roches B.p of Winch.r Reg. of Eng. disg.d in 1234
14	32	1			Hugh IV Duke of Burgundy ob:1272
15	33	5			Hub.t de Burgh Eng.sh M.r disg.d in 1232
16	34	6	S.t Anthony of Padua ob: 1231		
17	35	7			Rich.d Marshal Earl of Pembroke ob: 1234
18	36	8		Lewis VIII.th franchis'd all ye Slaves in France.	Chan. Guerin B.p of Senlis F. M.r ob:1227
19	37	9			Raymond VII C.te de Toulouse ob:1259
20	38	10	John de Sacro-bosco of Hal-		Gingiskan Emp. of ye Tartars ob:1227
1 Boleslaus V	39	11	-ifax in Yorkshire ye Mathem.n	Trent Verona & Padua possess'd by Ecelinus for 34 Years.	Queen Blanche French Reg.t ob:1252
2 ye Chaste	40	1 Gregory IX	ob. at Paris 1244	The Tartars under Gingis-kan overrun all ye Saracen Emp.re	
3	41	2			
4	42	3	Alexander Halensis ob: 1245		
5	43	4		Scho.l murder'd in ye University of Paris in ye Disputes about [illegible]	Peter de Rivaulx Eng.sh Treas. disg.d in 1234
6	44	5		The Almagest of Ptolemy was translated fr. ye Arabick into Latin at ye same by ye Order of Frederick II.d	
7	45	6	Will.m B.p of Paris ob:1248		Ecelinus ye Gibelline Gen. in Italy ob:1260
8	1 Amadeus IV	7		The Inquisition begun in 1204 is now trusted to ye Dominicans	Segrave Eng.sh M.r disgr.d in 1234
9	2	8	Peter de Vignes Chan.r to		John de Brienne East.n M.r
10	3	9	Fred.k II.d ob:1249		
11	4	10			W.m of Provence B.p of Valentia Eng. M.r disg.d in 1238
12	5	11			
13	6	12			
14	7	13			Thibaud K.g of Navarre ob:1253
15	8	14			
16	9	Celestin IV. 18 d	Matthew Paris ye Hist. ob. 1259		Enguerrand de Couci ob:1253
17	10			The Battle of Taillebourg.	
18	11	1 Innocent IV	Grosteat B.p of Lincoln ob: 1253		
19	12	2			Montfort Earl of Leicester Eng. M.r ob:1265
20	13	3		The General Council of Lyons for renewing ye Cruzades.	Roger Bigod E.l Marshal ob:1269
21	14	4			
22	15	5			
23	16	6		The VI.th Cruzade under Lewis IX.th who set out on Friday June 12th & Wintered in Cyprus.	
24	17	7		Damietta in Egypt taken by Lewis IX.th June 5.th	
25	18	8		Lewis IX.th defeated in Egypt & taken Prisoner April 5.th	Melec Sala Sultan of Egypt ob: 1250

N.º 46 XIII.th CENTURY. Part 2.d

Julian Period	Years of Christ	French Emperors	Emperors of Nice	Caliphs of ye Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Castile Kings	of Arragon	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Denmark Kings	of Norway	Kings of Poland
5964	1251	24 Baldwin	30 John III sir.d	8 Abdula	2 William	26 Lewis IX	26 Ferd. III	Jam.s 39	6 Alfonso III	36 Henry III s.d	3 Alexander	2 Waldemar	2 Abel	Haquin	26 Boleslaus
5965	1252	25 II	34 Ducas	9	3	27 call'd ye Saint	1 Alfonso XI	40	7	37 of Winchester	4 III	3	1 Christopher	21	27 V. call'd ye Chaste
5966	1253	26	32	10	4	28	2 call'd ye Wise	41	8	38	5	4	2	22	28
5967	1254	27	34	11	5	29	3	42	9	39	6	5	3	23	29
5968	1255	28	1 Theodore	12	6	30	4	43	10	40	7	6	4	24	30
5969	1256	29	2	13	Interregnum	31	5	44	11	41	8	7	5	25	31
5970	1257	30	3	14	for 17 Years	32	6	45	12	42	9	8	6	26	32
5971	1258	31	1 John IV	cong.d by the		33	7	46	13	43	10	9	7	27	33
5972	1259	32	1 Michael	Tartars		34	8	47	14	44	11	10	1 Eric VII	28	34
5973	1260	33	2 Paleologus			35	9	48	15	45	12	11	2	29	35
5974	1261	34	3			36	10	49	16	46	13	12	3	30	36
5975	1262	4				37	11	50	17	47	14	13	4	31	37
5976	1263	5				38	12	51	18	48	15	14	5	Olaus IV 1	38
5977	1264	6				39	13	52	19	49	16	15	6	2	39
5978	1265	7				40	14	53	20	50	17	16	7	3	40
5979	1266	8				41	15	54	21	51	18	17	8	4	41
5980	1267	9				42	16	55	22	52	19	18	9	5	42
5981	1268	10				43	17	56	23	53	20	19	10	6	43
5982	1269	11				44	18	57	24	54	21	20	11	7	44
5983	1270	12				1 Philip III s.d	19	58	25	55	22	21	12	8	45
5984	1271	13				2 le Hardi	20	59	26	56	23	22	13	9	46
5985	1272	14				3	21	60	27	1 Edward I s.d	24	23	14	10	47
5986	1273	15			1 Rodolph of	4	22	61	28	2 Longshanks	25	24	15	11	48
5987	1274	16			2 Habsburgh	5	23	62	29	3	26	25	16	12	49
5988	1275	17			3 ye first of ye	6	24	63	30	4	27	26	17	13	50
5989	1276	18			4 Austrian	7	25 Peter III	1	31	5	28	1 Magnus II	18	14	51
5990	1277	19			5 Family	8	26	2	32	6	29	2	19	15	52
5991	1278	20			6	9	27	3	33	7	30	3	20	16	53
5992	1279	21			7	10	28	4	1 Dionysius	8	31	4	21	17	1 Lescus VI
5993	1280	22			8	11	29	5	2 call'd El Reyqui	9	32	5	22	Eric 1	2 call'd ye Black
5994	1281	23			9	12	30	6	3 fiz quanto	10	33	6	23	2	3
5995	1282	24			10	13	31	7	4 quin	11	34	1 Birger II	24	3	4
5996	1283	1 Andronicus II			11	14	32	8	5	12	35	2	25	4	5
5997	1284	2 call'd Paleologus			12	15	1 Sancho IV	9	6	13	36	3	26	5	6
5998	1285	3			13	1 Philip IV s.d	2 Alfonso III s.d	1	7	14	37	4	27	6	7
5999	1286	4			14	2 le bel	3 ye Magnificent	2	8	15	Interregnum	5	1 Eric VIII	7	8
6000	1287	5			15	3	4	3	9	16	of six Years	6	2	8	9
6001	1288	6			16	4	5	4	10	17		7	3	9	10
6002	1289	7			17	5	6	5	11	18		8	4	10	Regents for
6003	1290	8			18	6	7	6	12	19		9	5	11	some Years
6004	1291	9			1 Adolphus	7	8 James II s.d	1	13	20		10	6	12	
6005	1292	10			2 of Nassau	8	9 ye Just	2	14	21	John Baliol	11	7	13	
6006	1293	11			3	9	10	3	15	22		12	8	14	
6007	1294	12			4	10	11	4	16	23		13	9	15	
6008	1295	13			5	11	1 Ferdinand	5	17	24		14	10	16	1 Premislaus
6009	1296	14		Ottoman	6	12	2 IV	6	18	25		15	11	17	1 Ladislaus
6010	1297	15		Emperors	7	13	3	7	19	26		16	12	18	2 IV call'd Loctice
6011	1298	16		1 Ottoman	1 Albert I	14	4	8	20	27		17	13	19	3
6012	1299	17		2 or Osman	2 of Austria	15	5	9	21	28		18	14	20	4
6013	1300	18		3	3	16	6	10	22	29		19	15 Haquin VII	1	1 Wenceslaus

Earls of Savoy	Kings of Naples		Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
19 Amadeus IV	2 Conrad		9 Innocent IV			
20	3		10	Albertus Magnus ob: 1280 æt 75		Peter de Villebeon F.M. ob: 1270
1 Boniface	Interregnum		11		The famous Astronomical tables are composed by Alfonso XI K. of Castile about this time.	
2	1 Manfred		1 Alexander IV	S.t Thomas Aquinas ob: 1274		
3	2		2			Rich.d Earl of Gloucester ob: 1262
4	3		3			
5	4		4	S.t Bonaventura ob: 1274 æt 53		Rich.d E. of Cornwall & K. of ye Romans ob: 1272
6	5		5	John de Joinville	The Empire of ye Saracens finish'd by ye Tartars taking Bagdad	
7	6		6	Nassar Eddin of Tusa the		
8	7		7	Persian Astron.r & Geogr.r		
9	8		1 Urban IV	Roger Bacon ob: 1284 æt 78	The Greek Emp.rs recover Constantinople from ye French in July	
10	9		2			Henry s.d le Gros K. of Navarre ob: 1274
1 Peter s.d the	10		3		The E. of Leicester at ye Head of ye Barons makes War ag.st K. Henry III.d	
2 little Charle-	11		4		The Battle of Lewes in w.ch Henry is taken Prisoner May 14th. The Commons of Engl.d first summon'd to Parliam.t about this time	
3 -magne	Conrad II. & Charles		1 Clement IV		The Battle of Evesham gain'd by Prince Edw.d over ye E. of Leicester Aug. 4th	Gilbert E. of Gloucester ob: 1295
4	2 E. of Anjou		2		The Battle of Beneventum Feb.y 26th	Conradin Prince of Naples ob: 1268
5	3		3	Cimabue ye first of ye Modern	The Police of ye City of Paris is establish'd about this time by	Stephen Boileau.
1 Philip	4		4	Painters at Florence ob:	The Battle of Celano in Italy fatal to Conradin Aug. 23d	
2	5		Vacancy for 2 Y.rs			Ottogar King of Bohemia ob: 1278
3	6				Prince Edward sets out for ye Holy Land in May & was absent till ye 20th of June 1274.	
4	7		1 Gregory X			
5	8		2			Peter de la Brosse F.M. hang'd in 1276
6	9		3		The Empire of ye present Austrian Family begins.	Walter Giffard A.ch Bish. of York &
7	10		4			Reg.t of England ob: 1279
8	11	Kingdom of Sicily	5	Durandus ob: 1296		Robert II Du. of Burgundy ob: 1305
9	12		Innoc.t V. Adr.n V. John XXI			Matthew de Vendome F.M. ob: 1286
10	13		1 Nicholas III		Nepotism first avowed at Rome by Pope Nicholas III.d	
11	14		2		Ottogar K. of Bohemia defeated & killed in Battle by ye Emp.r Rodolph.	
12	15		3	Henry of Ghent ob: 1293 æt 76	The famous Mortmain Act passes in England in Nov.r	
13	16		4			Lewellyn Prince of Wales ob: 1282
14	17		1 Martin IV		Lewellyn Prince of Wales defeated & killed at ye Battle of Llandovery Dec. 11th	Roger de Lauria famous Admiral d. post 1305
15	18 Peter K.g	1	2		The Sicilian Vespers when 8000 French were Massacred March 30th	John de Procida Arrag.n M.r
16	19 of Arragon	2	3	Raymund Lulli ob: 1315 æt 80	Wales conquer'd by K. Edward & united to England.	Torgel Swedish M.r & Reg.t
17	1 Charles II. s.d	3	1		Charles K. of Naples defeated by Peter King of Arragon's Fleet und.r Roger de Lauria near Naples June 5th	
1 Amadeus V	2 ye Lame	1	1 Honorius IV	Jacobus de Voragine ob: 1298		Adomar of Valentia E. of Pembroke
2 s.d ye Great	3 James I	1	2			& English Reg.t ob: 1323
3	4	2	3			
4	5	3	1 Nicholas IV			
5	6	4	2	Albertet ye Mathemat.n &		Roger de Brabazon Justiciary of England
6	7	5	3	Provençal Poet		
7	8	6	4	John Duns Scotus ob. 1308 æt 43	Ptolemais taken by ye Sultan May 19th by Sultan Melec which finished ye Croisades.	Guy E. of Flanders ob: 1304
8	9	7	Vacancy for 2 Y.rs			Hump.y Bohun Const. of Eng.d ob: 1298
9	10	8			There is a Regular Succession of English Parliam.ts from ye Year.	
10	11	9	Celestine V. Boniface VIII		The Partys of ye Neri & the Bianchi begin in Tuscany.	
11	12	10	2		The Visconti Family created Dukes of Milan.	
12	13	11	3	Thebit ye Arab.n Astr.r & C.		Roger Bigod E. of Norfolk & E.
13	14	12	4	Discoverer of ye Motion	The Emp.r is depos'd defeated & killed in Battle by Albert of Austria Emp.r in the Battle of Gelheim July 2d	Marshall of Eng.d ob: 1306
14	15	13	5	of Trepidation.	The present Turkish Empire begins in Bithynia. Battle of Falkirk fought Jul. 22d	S.r W.m Wallace Reg.t of Scotl.d ob: 1305
15	16	14	6			
16	17	15	7			

N.° 47. XIV.th CENTURY. Part 1.st

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Otoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain Castille	Kings of Spain Arragon	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Norway	Kings of Polan
6014	1301	19 Andronicus I	4 Otman	4 Albert I. of	17 Philip IV	7 Ferd IV.	James 11	23 Dionysius	30 Edward I. S	Interregnum	20 Birger II	16 Erick VIII	2	2 Wencesl
6015	1302	20 Paleologus	5 or Osman	5 Austria	18 or the Fair	8 II.	the Just 12	24 [illegible]	31 Longshanks		21	17	Haquin V 3	3
6016	1303	21	6	6	19	9	13	25 [illegible]	32		22	18	4	4
6017	1304	22	7	7	20	10	14	26	33		23	19	5	5
6018	1305	23	8	8	21	11	15	27	34		24	20	6	1 Uladisla
6019	1306	24	9	9	22	12	16	28	35	1 Robert I.	25	21	7	2 [illegible]
6020	1307	25	10	10	23	13	17	29	1 Edward II. of	2	26	22	8	3
6021	1308	26	11	Interregnum of half year	24	14	18	30	2 Caernarvon	3	27	23	9	4
6022	1309	27	12	1 Henry VII. of	25	15	19	31	3	4	28	24	10	5
6023	1310	28	13	2 Luxemburgh	26	16	20	32	4	5	29	25	11	6
6024	1311	29	14	3	27	17	21	33	5	6	30	26	12	7
6025	1312	30	15	4	28	1 Alfonso XI.	22	34	6	7	31	27	13	8
6026	1313	31	16	5 poison'd by taking the	29	2	23	35	7	8	32	28	14	9
6027	1314	32	17	1 Lewis V. of	1 Lewis X. Hutin	3	24	36	8	9	33	29	15	10
6028	1315	33	18	2 Bavarian	2 John I. 5.m	4	25	37	9	10	34	30	Magnus V 1	11
6029	1316	34	19	3 & Frederick	1 Philip V. the	5	26	38	10	11	35	31	2	12
6030	1317	35	20	4 of Austria	2 the Long	6	27	39	11	12	36	32	3	13
6031	1318	36	21	5	3	7	28	40	12	13	37	33	4	14
6032	1319	37	22	6	4	8	29	41	13	14	38	34	5	15
6033	1320	1 Andronicus III	23	7	5	9	30	42	14	15	39	35	6	16
6034	1321	2 Paleologus	24	8	1 Charles IV	10	31	43	15	16	40	1 Christopher	7	17
6035	1322	3	25	9	2 the Fair	11	32	44	16	17	41	2 II.	8	18
6036	1323	4	26	10	3	12	33	45	17	18	42	3	9	19
6037	1324	5	27	11	4	13	34	46	18	19	43	4	10	20
6038	1325	6	1 Orhan	12	5	14	35	1 Alfonso IV	19	20	44	5	11	21
6039	1326	7	2	13	6	15	36	2	20	21	1 Magnus II	6 Haquin III	1	22
6040	1327	8	3	14	7	16	Alfonso IV 1	3	1 Edward III. S	22	2	7	2	23
6041	1328	9	4	15	1 Philip VI. of	17	2	4	2 of Windsor	23	3	8 Magnus VI	1	24
6042	1329	10	5	16	2 Valois the	18	3	5	3	1 David II	4	9	2	25
6043	1330	11	6	17	3 Fortunate	19	4	6	4	2	5	10	3	26
6044	1331	12	7	18	4	20	5	7	5	3	6	11	4	27
6045	1332	13	8	19	5	21	6	8	6	4	7	12	5	28
6046	1333	14	9	20	6	22	7	9	7	5	8	1 Waldemar III	6	1 Casimir
6047	1334	15	10	21	7	23	8	10	8	6	9	2	7	2 the Gre
6048	1335	16	11	22	8	24	9	11	9	7	10	3	8	3
6049	1336	17	12	23	9	25	Peter IV. d 1	12	10	8	11	4	9	4
6050	1337	18	13	24	10	26	Ceremonious 2	13	11	9	12	5	10	5
6051	1338	19	14	25	11	27	3	14	12	10	13	6	11	6
6052	1339	20	15	26	12	28	4	15	13	11	14	7	12	7
6053	1340	21	16	27	13	29	5	16	14	12	15	8	13	8
6054	1341	1 John V	17	28	14	30	6	17	15	13	16	9	14	9
6055	1342	2 Paleologus	18	29	15	31	7	18	16	14	17	10	15	10
6056	1343	3	19	30	16	32	8	19	17	15	18	11	16	11
6057	1344	4	20	31	17	33	9	20	18	16	19	12	17	12
6058	1345	5	21	32	18	34	10	21	19	17	20	13	18	13
6059	1346	6	22	33	19	35	11	22	20	18	21	14	19	14
6060	1347	7	23	1 Charles IV. of	20	36	12	23	21	19	22	15	20	15
6061	1348	8	24	2 Luxemburgh	21	37	13	24	22	20	23	16	21	16
6062	1349	9	25	3	22	38	14	25	23	21	24	17	22	17
6063	1350	10	26	4	23	Peter the Cruel	15	26	24	22	25	18	23	18

ukes of Savoy	Kings of Naples	Sicily	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
madeus V	18 Charles II	16	8 Boniface VIII	Peter de Apono ob: 1316 æt 66	Dante with the White Faction banish'd Florence; by Charles of Valois & Boniface VIII A violent Quarrel betw. Philip the Fair and the Pope.	Langton Bp. of Litchfield E.M. ob: 1322
the Great	19 James	17	9	Flavio	The Mariners Compass invented or improv'd by Flavio.	
	20	18	1 Benedict X			Sir Nich. de Segrave ob: 1321
	21	19	Vacancy 11 m.th	Dante ob: 1321 æt 56		
	22	20	1 Clement V			Enguerrand de Marigni
2	23	21	2	Arnold de Villa nova ob: 1310		F.M. hang'd in 1315
3	24	22	3		The Beginning of ye Swiss Cantons.	Piers Gaveston E.M. ob: 1311
4	25	23	4 goes to Avignon		The Popes remove to Avignon for 70 Years.	Hen. de Lacy E. of Lincoln ob: 1312
5	1 Robert	24	5			Guy E. of Warwick ob: 1315
6	2 the Wise	25	6		The Knights of St. John take Rhodes & settle there.	Odon IV Duke of Burgundy ob 1346
7	3	26	7			Thos. E. of Lancaster ob: 1321
8	4	27	8	Durandus Bp. of Meaux call'd	The Order of ye Knights Templars condemn'd & extinguish'd in ye Council of Vienne 1312	
	5	28	9	Doctor resolutissimus ob: 1333	Molay Grand Master & a Number of ye Templars were burnt alive at Paris March 11	Sir James Douglas ob: 1330
	6	29	Vacancy for		The Cant.ns set fire to ye Cloisters & separate. The Battle of Banockburn July 25.	Tho. Randolph E. of Murray ob: 1331
	7	30	two Years			Charles de Valois F.M. ob: 1325
	8	31	1 John XX		Jac. d'Ossa Bp. of Oporto ye Son of a Cobler is chosen Pope by his single vote	Hugh de Spencer sen. E.M. ob: 1325.
	9	32	2	Nicholas de Lyra ob: 1340		
	10	33	3		A severe Famine in Great Britain.	Gerard la Guette F.M. ob: 1321
	11	34	4	William Occam ob: 1343		Hugh de Spencer jun. E.M. ob: 1326
	12	35	5			
7	13	36	6	Abulfeda the Saracen Prince	Abulfeda finish'd his Arabian Geography	Peter Remi F.M. hang'd in 1328
8	14	37	7	of Hamah in Syria & great	Battle of Muldorff Sept. 28th where Frederick of Austria was taken Prisoner by Lewis of the Bavarian	Castrucio Castracani ob: 1328
dward	15	38	8	Arabian Geographer ob. 1383		
	16	39	9			Stapleton Bp. of Exeter E.M. ob: 1327
	17	40	10		Queen Isabella brings an Army into Engl. & her Husb. Edw. II.	Mortimer E. of March E.M. ob: 1330
	18	41	11		Edward IId is depos'd by Parliament in ye beg. of Jan.y	Sir Wm. Trussel ob: 1318
	19	Frederick 1	12			Con.ble Gaucher de Chatillon ob: 1329
	20	Peter II 1	13			
ymon	21	2	14		The Battle of Mount Cassel Aug. 23d gain'd by K. Philip over ye Flemings.	
Peacemaker	22	3	15			
	23	4	16		The Knights of ye Teutonic Order first enter Prussia & settle.	
	24	5	17	Nicephorus Gregoras the		Edward Baliol ob: 1363
	25	6	18	Astron.r & Histor.n ob. 1350		
	26	7	1 Benedict XI			Robert d'Artois ob: 1342
	27	8	2			
	28	9	3			
	29	10	4		The first Comet whose Course is describ'd as an Astronomical Comet appear'd ye Year in ye beginning of June	Jac. d'Arteville Brewer of
	30	11	5		K. Edward III begins his War ag. France having embark'd his Army July 15th	Ghent ob: 1346
	31	12	6			
	32	13	7		The French defeated by Edw. ye IIId in a Sea fight near Sluys June 24 was followed by a Truce w.ch lasted 2 Years	
3	33	14	8	Barlaam the Calabrian	John Cantacuzenus usurps ye Eastern Empire for 7 Years.	John Cantacuzenus ob: 1375
4	34	Lewis 1	1 Clement VI		The Knights & Burgesses first sit together in ye same house of Parliament in England	Geoffrey d'Harcourt
madeus VI 1	1 Joan I	2	2	Leontius Pilatus of Thessa-		H. E. of Derby & D. of Lancaster
the Green Count	2	3	3	-lonica Restorers of Greek Learning	Edward IIId renews ye War ag. France June 6th	ob. 1360
	3	4	4	in Italy	Andrew of Hungary & Husband to Joan I. of Naples strangled & hanged at Aversa near Naples Sept. 18 by a Conspiracy of his Wife	Charles de Blois
	4	5	5		The Battle of Cressy Aug. 26th.	
	5	6	6		Calais taken by King Edward Aug. 4th Rienzi Usurpation at Rome as an Ancient Tribune of ye People	N. Gabrini Rienzi ob: 1354
	6	7	7		A terrible Plague in Europe, it carryed off near ye 3d part of the Inhabitants	Charles Montmorency ob: 1381
	7	8	8		The Order of the Garter instituted in England April 23d.	Philip I. de Rouvre D. of Burgundy ob. 1361
	8	9	9			

N.º 48 XIVth CENTURY. Part 2d.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain: Castille	Kings of Spain: Arragon	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Norway	Kings of Poland
6064	1351	11 John V	27 Orchan	5 Charles IV	1 John II	2 Peter 3d	Peter 16	27 Alfonso IV	25 Edward III	23 David II	26 Magnus II	19 Waldemar	24	19 Casimir III
6065	1352	12 Paleologus	28	6 of Luxemb.	2	3 ỹ Cruel	IV 17	28	26 of Windsor	24	27	20	Magnus IV 25	20 ỹ Great
6066	1353	13	29	7	3	4	18	29	27	25	28	21	26	21
6067	1354	14	30	8	4	5	19	30	28	26	29	22	27	22
6068	1355	15	31	9	5	6	20	31	29	27	30	23	28	23
6069	1356	16	32	10	6	7	21	32	30	28	31	24	29	24
6070	1357	17	33	11	7	8	22	1 Peter ỹ	31	29	32	25	30	25
6071	1358	18	1 Amurat I	12	8	9	23	2 Cruel	32	30	33	26	31	26
6072	1359	19	2	13	9	10	24	3	33	31	34	27	Haquin VI 1	27
6073	1360	20	3	14	10	11	25	4	34	32	35	28	2	28
6074	1361	21	4	15	11	12	26	5	35	33	36	29	3	29
6075	1362	22	5	16	12	13	27	6	36	34	37 deposed	30	4	30
6076	1363	23	6	17	13	14	28	7	37	35	1 Albert	31	5	31
6077	1364	24	7	18	1 Charles V	15	29	8	38	36	2	32	6	32
6078	1365	25	8	19	2 the Wise	16	30	9	39	37	3	33	7	33
6079	1366	26	9	20	3	17	31	10	40	38	4	34	8	34
6080	1367	27	10	21	4	18	32	1 Ferdinand	41	39	5	35	9	35
6081	1368	28	11	22	5	19	33	2	42	40	6	36	10	36
6082	1369	29	12	23	6	1 Henry II	34	3	43	41	7	37	11	37
6083	1370	30	13	24	7	2 ỹ Bastard	35	4	44	1 Robert II	8	38	12	1 Lewis King
6084	1371	31	14	25	8	3	36	5	45	2	9	39	13	2 of Hungary
6085	1372	32	15	26	9	4	37	6	46	3	10	40	14	3
6086	1373	33	16	27	10	5	38	7	47	4	11	41	15	4
6087	1374	34	17	28	11	6	39	8	48	5	12	42	16	5
6088	1375	35	18	29	12	7	40	9	49	6	13	1 Margᵗ Olaus	1	6
6089	1376	36	19	30	13	8	41	10	50	7	14	2 ỹ North V	2	7
6090	1377	37	20	31	14	9	42	11	1 Richard II	8	15	3 Semiramis	3	8
6091	1378	38	21	1 Wenceslaus	15	10	43	12	2 of Bourdeaux	9	16	4	4	9
6092	1379	39	22	2	16	1 John I	44	13	3	10	17	5	5	10
6093	1380	40	23	3	1 Charles VI	2	45	14	4	11	18	6	6	11
6094	1381	41	24	4	2 ỹ Beloved	3	46	15	5	12	19	7	7	12
6095	1382	42	25	5	3	4	47	16	6	13	20	8	8	13
6096	1383	43	26	6	4	5	48	17 Interregnum	7	14	21	9	9	Interregnum
6097	1384	44	27	7	5	6	49	for 18 Month	8	15	22	10	10	of 2 Years
6098	1385	45	28	8	6	7	50	1 John I	9	16	23	11	11	—
6099	1386	46	29	9	7	8	51	2 ỹ Bastard	10	17	24	12	12	1 Jagello or
6100	1387	47	30	10	8	9	John 1	3	11	18	25	13	13	Uladislaus V
6101	1388	48	31	11	9	10	2	4	12	19	1 Margaret	14	14	3 Duke of
6102	1389	49	1 Bajazet I	12	10	11	3	5	13	20	2 Q. of Denm.	15 Margaret	1	4 Lithuania
6103	1390	50	2	13	11	1 Henry III	4	6	14	1 Robert III	3	16 Q. of Nor.	2	5
6104	1391	1 Manuel II	3	14	12	2	5	7	15	2	4	17 Den. & Nor.	3	6
6105	1392	2 Paleologus	4	15	13	3	6	8	16	3	5	18	4	7
6106	1393	3	5	16	14	4	7	9	17	4	6	19	5	8
6107	1394	4	6	17	15	5	8	10	18	5	7	20	6	9
6108	1395	5	7	18	16	6	Martin 1	11	19	6	8	21	7	10
6109	1396	6	8	19	17	7	2	12	20	7	1 Erick XIII	22	8	11
6110	1397	7	9	20	18	8	3	13	21	8	2	23	9	12
6111	1398	8	10	21	19	9	4	14	22	9	3	24	10	13
6112	1399	9	11	22	20	10	5	15	1 Henry IV	10	4	25	11	14
6113	1400	10	12	1 Rupert	21	11	6	16	2 of Bolingbroke	11	5	26	12	15

Dukes of Savoy	Kings of Naples	Kings of Sicily	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
9 Amadeus	9 Joan I	10	10 Clement VI			
10 VI sd the	10 Lewis	11	1 Innocent VI		The Turks first enter Europe	
11 Green Count	11	12	2			Pierre de la Foret F.M. ob: 1361.
12	12	13	3	Franc: Petrarch ob: 1374 aged		
13	13	Frederick II 1	4	Giovanni Boccacio ob: 1370 aetat		
14	14	ye Simple 2	5		The Battle of Poitiers Septr 19th in wch John K. of France was taken Prisoner	Edwd ye Black Prince ob: 1376 aet: 46
15	15	3	6			Sir John Chandos ob: 1370
16	16	4	7			
17	17	5	8			
18	18	6	9		The Treaty of Bretigni May 8th	Sir Robt Knolles ob: 1407
19	19	7	10	Matthw of Westminster sird		Chas ye Wicked K. of Navarre ob: 1387
20	20	8	1 Urban V	Florilegus ob: abt 1380	The Law Pleadgs in England changed frm French to English as a favour of Edwd III to his People in his 50th or Jubilee Year.	
21	21	9	2			Philip II sd ye Bold Dke of Burgundy ob: 1404
22	22	10	3		The Battle of Cocherel May 6th — The Battle of Auray Septr 29th	Jn de Montfort Dke de Bretagne ob: 1399
23	23	11	4			
24	24	12	5			
25	25	13	6		The Battle of Najara in Castile April 3d	H. Comte de Trastamare afterwds King
26	26 Mary	1	7			of Castile ob: 1378
27	27	2	8	John Wickliff the Head of		Hastings E. of Pembroke ob: 1375
28	28	3	1 Gregory XI	the Lollards ob. 1385.		Constable de Guesclin ob: 1380 aetat 66
29	29	4	2			La Grange Cardl d'Amiens F.M. ob: 1402
30	30	5	3		Earl of Pembroke defeated at Sea by Boccanegra June 23d	Boccanegra ye Sph Adml ob: 1390
31	31	6	4	John Gower of Stittenham Yorkshire		Sir John Hawkwood ob: 1394
32	32	7	5	the 1st English Poet ob. 1402.		John de Vienne Frh Adml ob: 1396
33	33	8	6			John of Ghent Dke of Lancasr F.M.
34	34	9	7	John Froissart ob: 1400		Lewis Dke of Anjou ob: 1383
35	35	10	8		The Popes return from Avignon to Rome Jany 17th	
36	36	11	1 Urban VI		The Schism of double Popes continues 38 Yrs till ye Council of Const. began April	Richd Scrope Ld Chancellor ob: 1402
37	37	12	2			Robt Hales High Treasr of Engl: ob: 1381
38	38	13	3			
39	39	14	4		Watt Tylers Insurrection in ye begg of July	
40	1 Charles III	15	5		The Battle of Rosebeck in Flanders betw: ye French & Flemish Novr 27th	Artevelle Flemish Genl ob: 1382
1 Amadeus VII	2	16	6			Robt de Vere D. of Ireland F.M. ob: 1395
2 sd the Red	3	17	7		Philip ye bold Dke of Burgundy succeeds to ye Earldom of Flanders	Michl de la Pole E. of Suffolk ob: 1388
3	4	18	8	Nicholas Flamel ob: 1400		John de Montaigu F.M. ob: 1409
4	1 Ladislaus	19	9			H. Percy E. of Northumbd ob: 1408
5	2	20	10			
6	3	21	11		The Battle of Otterburn July 31st betw: Hotspur & ye E. of Douglas	Wm Wickham Bp of Winchester ob: 1404
7	4	22	1 Boniface IX			
8	5	23	2			
1 Amadeus VIII	6	24	3			
2	7	25	4	Emanuel Chrysoloras ob: 1415		Hen. Percy sd Hotspur ob: 1403
3	8	26	5	of Constle Preceptor in Greek to		Jn Montacute E. of Salisbury ob: 1400 F.M.
4	9	27	6	Leonard Aretin Secretary of Florence		Sir Wm Scrope E. of Wiltshire ob: 1399 F.M.
5	10	28	7		Sigismund K. of Hungary defeated at Nicopolis by Bajazet I. Sept 28	
6	11	29	8	Geoffrey Chaucer of Woodstock		
7	12	30	9	the English Poet ob. 1440.		Owen Glendour ob: p. 1408
8	13	31	10			
9	14	32	11			
10	15	33	12			

A MAP OF
GREAT BRITAIN
and
IRELAND
from the latest
Authorities and Obſervations
BY
John Blair LLD & F.R.S.
as a Supplement to His Tables of Chronology.

Plate N° 48 & 49.

N.° 49 XV.th CENTURY. Part 1.st

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain		Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of		Kings of Poland
						Castille	Arragon					Denmark	Norway	
6114	1401	11 Manuel II	13 Bajazet I	2 Rupert Pala-	22 Charles VI	12 Henry III	7	17 John I.st	2 Henry IV 3d	12 Robert III	6 Erick XIII	27 Margaret	13	16 Uladislaus
6115	1402	12 Paleologus	14	3 tine of y^e Rhine	23 y^e Beloved	13	Martin 8	18 y^e Bastard	4 of	13	7	28 Queen both	14	17 IV
6116	1403	13	1 Soliman	4	24	14	9	19	5 Bullingbroke	14	8	29 of	15	18
6117	1404	14	2	5	25	15	10	20	6	15	9	30 Den. & Norw.	16	19
6118	1405	15	3	6	26	16	11	21	7	16	10	31	17	20
6119	1406	16	4	7	27	1 John II	12	22	8	1 James I	11	32	18	21
6120	1407	17	5	8	28	2	13	23	9	2	12	33	19	22
6121	1408	18	6	9	29	3	14	24	10	3	13	34	20	23
6122	1409	19	7	10	30	4	15	25	11	4	14	35	21	24
6123	1410	20	1 Musa	Jossus 5m 1 Sigis-	31	5	Ferdinand 1	26	12	5	15	36	22	25
6124	1411	21	2	2 mund King	32	6	2	27	13	6	16	37	23	26
6125	1412	22	3	3 of Hung.y	33	7	3	28	14	7	17	1 Erick IX	24	27
6126	1413	23	1 Mahomet	4	34	8	4	29	1 Henry V of	8	18	2	25	28
6127	1414	24	2	5	35	9	5	30	2 Monmouth	9	19	3	26	29
6128	1415	25	3	6	36	10	6	31	3	10	20	4	27	30
6129	1416	26	4	7	37	11	Alfonso V 1	32	4	11	21	5	28	31
6130	1417	27	5	8	38	12	2	33	5	12	22	6 The 2 King-		32
6131	1418	28	6	9	39	13	3	34	6	13	23	7 doms United		33
6132	1419	29	7	10	40	14	4	35	7	14	24	8		34
6133	1420	30	8	11	41	15	5	36	8	15	25	9		35
6134	1421	31	1 Amurat II	12	42	16	6	37	9	16	26	10		36
6135	1422	32	2	13	1 Charles VII	17	7	38	1 Henry VI 3d	17	27	11		37
6136	1423	33	3	14	2 sir.d the	18	8	39	2 of Windsor	18	28	12		38
6137	1424	1 John VI	4	15	3 Victorious	19	9	40	3	19	29	13		39
6138	1425	2 Paleologus	5	16	4	20	10	41	4	20	30	14		40
6139	1426	3	6	17	5	21	11	42	5	21	31	15		41
6140	1427	4	7	18	6	22	12	43	6	22	32	16		42
6141	1428	5	8	19	7	23	13	44	7	23	33	17		43
6142	1429	6	9	20	8	24	14	45	8	24	34	18		44
6143	1430	7	10	21	9	25	15	46	9	25	35	19		45
6144	1431	8	11	22	10	26	16	47	10	26	36	20		46
6145	1432	9	12	23	11	27	17	48	11	27	37	21		47
6146	1433	10	13	24	12	28	18	1 Edward	12	28	38	22		48
6147	1434	11	14	25	13	29	19	2	13	29	39	23		1 Uladislaus
6148	1435	12	15	26	14	30	20	3	14	30	40	24		2 V
6149	1436	13	16	27	15	31	21	4	15	31	41	25		3
6150	1437	14	17	28	16	32	22	5	16	1 James II	42	26		4
6151	1438	15	18	1 Albert II of	17	33	23	1 Alfonso V	17	2	1 Christopher	1 Christopher		5
6152	1439	16	19	2 Austria	18	34	24	2	18	3	2 Ks Gustavson	2 III		6
6153	1440	17	20	1 Frederick	19	35	25	3	19	4	3 [illegible]	3		7
6154	1441	18	21	2 III	20	36	26	4	20	5	4	4		8
6155	1442	19	22	3	21	37	27	5	21	6	5	5		9
6156	1443	20	23	4	22	38	28	6	22	7	6	6		10
6157	1444	21	24	5	23	39	29	7	23	8	7	7		Interregnum
6158	1445	22	25	6	24	40	30	8	24	9	8	8		of 3 Years
6159	1446	23	26	7	25	41	31	9	25	10	9	9		
6160	1447	24	27	8	26	42	32	10	26	11	10	10		1 Casimir
6161	1448	1 Constantin	28	9	27	43	33	11	27	12	1 Charles VIII	1 Christian I		2 IV
6162	1449	2 Paleologus	29	10	28	44	34	12	28	13	2	2		3
6163	1450	3	30	11	29	45	35	13	29	14	3	3		4

Dukes of Savoy	Kings of Naples & Sicily.	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
11 Amadeus	16 Ladislaus	13 Boniface IX			Lew: D.ke of Orleans E.M. ob: 1407
12 VIII	17	14		The Battle of Angoria wh: Bajazet is taken Pris. on Friday July 28th The Battle of Halidon Hill May 7th	Tamerlane ob: 1405
13	18	15		The Battle of Shrewsbury July 22d in wh: Hotspur is killed.	Constable d'Albret ob: 1415
14	19	1 Innocent VII			John sans Peur D.ke of Burg.d ob: 1419
15	20	2		A Conspiracy of ye ABp. of York ye E.l of Northumb.d &c. against K. H. wch is soon suppressed.	Ralph Nev: E. Westm.d E.M. ob: 1425
16	21	1 Gregory XII	Leonard Aretin ob: 1443 æt: 74		Rob: D.ke of Albany Reg.t of Sc.d ob: 1420
17	22	2	[illegible] of Arezzo, lived at Florence		Pierre des Essars E.M. ob: 1413
18	23	3			Sir John Oldcastle ob: 1417
19	24	1 Alexander V		The Council of Pisa begins March 25th	M.l le Meingre de Boucicaut ob: 1421
20	25	1 John XV			
21	26	2	John Huss ob: 1415		Ber.d Cons.ble d'Armagnac E.M. ob: 1418
22	27	3	Jerome of Prague ob: 1416		Ed. Mortimer E. of March ob: 1424
23	28	4			T. Chas Beauf.t D.ke of Exeter ob: 1426
24	1 Joan II	5 dep.d at Constance		The Council of Constance begins Nov. 16 in wh: 3 Popes voluntarily submitted to Deposition.	Th. Montacute E. of Salisb.y ob: 1428
25	2	Vacancy for near		The Battle of Agincourt Octr 25th	Tho.s D.ke of Clarence ob: 1421
26	3	3 Years			
27	4	1 Martin V			Ar.d E. of Douglas ob: 1424
28	5	2	Poggio of Florence ob: 1459 æt: 80		
29	6	3			Ph. the Good D.ke of Burg.y ob: 1467
30	7	4		The Treaty of Troyes signed May 21. The Island of Madeira discovered by ye Portuguese.	Murd.k D.ke of Alb.y Reg.t of Sc.d ob: 1425
31	8	5		The Battle of Beauge April 3d in wh ye D.ke of Clarence is killed.	E. of Buchan Cons.ble of Fr. ob: 1424
32	9	6			Tanegui du Chatel E.M. ob: 1462
33	10	7		The Battle of Crevant g.d by ye E. of Salisbury in June.	Pres: Louvet ob: 1425
34	11	8	Flavius Blondus ob: 1463 æt: 75	The Battle of Verneuil g.d by ye D.ke of Bedford Aug.	John D.ke of Bedford ob: 1435
35	12	9			Cons.ble de Richemont ob: 1458
36	13	10			J.n Fitzalan E. of Arundel ob: 1434
37	14	11	Theodore Gaza ob: 1478 æt: 80		Humphry D.ke of Glocr ob: 1447
38	15	12		The Siege of Orleans ye first Blow to ye Eng.h Pow.r in Fr. commenced Oct. & raised in May 8th	Joan d'Arc Maid of Orl. ob: 1431
39	16	13	Franc. Philelphus ob: 1481 æt: 83	The Battle of Herrings — Battle of Patay g.d by Rich.mt Feb. 12th	H. Card.l Bp. of Winch. ob: 1447
40	17	14			Villiers Mar.l de l'Isle Adam ob: 1437
41	18	1 Eugene IV	Geo. Trapezuntius ob: 1485 æt: 90		Cosmo de Medici ob: 1464 æt: 75
42	19	2			Sir John Fastolf
43 resigns	20	3	G.s Gemistus Pletho [illegible]		Geo. de la Trimouille E.M. ob: 1446
1 Lewis	1 Alfonso K.g	4		Cosmo de Medici recalled from Banishment wh: raises the Power of that Family in Florence.	
2	2 of Arrag.n	5		The Treaty of Arras betw. Cha: VII & ye D.ke of Burgundy Sept. 21	Beauch.p E. of War: Reg.t of Fr. ob: 1440
3	3	6	Laurentius Valla ob: 1465 æt: 50	Paris retaken by the French on Friday April 13th	J. Talbot E. of Shrews.y ob: 1453
4	4	7	Ulugh Beigh Emp.r of Samarcand		Al.r Livingston Reg.t of Scotland
5	5	8	Author of the Best Astron.l Tables ob: 1449 æt: 57		W.m Crighton Chan.r of Scotland
6	6	9		The famous Pragmatic Sanction settled in France	La Hire & Xaintrailles
7	7	10	John Guttemberg ob: p.t 1468	The Art of Printing discovered at Mentz & was gradually improving for 15 years.	M.l Jaques de Chabannes ob: 1453
8	8	11	John Faustus ob: p.t 1466		Francis Sforza ob: 1466 æt: 66
9	9	12	Peter Schoeffer ob: p.t 1470		W. de la Pole D.ke of Suff: E.M. ob: 1450
10	10	13			J.n Corvinus Hunniades ob: 1456
11	11	14	Wesselus ob: 1489 æt: 70	The Battle of Varna g.d by ye Turks wh: kill.d K. of Hungary Nov.r 10th	
12	12	15			
13	13	16		The Sea breaks in at Dort & drowns 100000 People April 17th	
14	14	1 Nicholas V		The Visconti Fam.y ends in Milan & ye Sforzas succ.d	
15	15	2			
16	16	3	Geo. Purbachius ob: 1461 æt: 87	Ulugh Beigh Emp.r of Samarcand put to death by his Son	
17	17	4		The Battle of Fourmigni g.d by ye Richm.t over the Eng.h April 15th	Ed. Beauf.t D.ke of Som.t E.M. ob: 1455

A MAP of
ENGLAND and WALES
from the latest
Authorities and Observations
By
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as a Supplement
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N.° 50 XVth CENTURY. Part 2^d

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of the East	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain Castille	Aragon	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Poland
6164	1451	1 Mahomet II	4 Constantin	12 Frederick	30 Charles VII	46 John II	36	14 Alfonso V	30 Henry VI	15 James II	4 Charles VIII	4 Christian I	5 Casimir IV
6165	1452	2	5 Palæologus	13 III	31 sirn^d the	47	Alfonso V 37	15	31	16	5	5	6
6166	1453	3	6 Constant^{ple}	14	32 Victorious	48	38	16	32	17	6	6	7
6167	1454	4	taken & an End to	15	33	1 Henry IV s^d	39	17	33	18	7	7	8
6168	1455	5	the Eastern Empire	16	34	2 y^e Impotent	40	18	34	19	8	8	9
6169	1456	6		17	35	3	41	19	35	20	9	9	10
6170	1457	7		18	36	4	42	20	36	21	10	10	11
6171	1458	8		19	37	5	John II 1	21	37	22	11	11	12
6172	1459	9		20	38	6	2	22	38	23	12	12	13
6173	1460	10		21	39	7	3	23	39	1 James III	13	13	14
6174	1461	11		22	1 Lewis XI	8	4	24	1 Edward IV	2	14	14	15
6175	1462	12		23	2	9	5	25	2	3	15	15	16
6176	1463	13		24	3	10	6	26	3	4	16	16	17
6177	1464	14		25	4	11	7	27	4	5	17	17	18
6178	1465	15		26	5	12	8	28	5	6	18	18	19
6179	1466	16		27	6	13	9	29	6	7	19	19	20
6180	1467	17		28	7	14	10	30	7	8	20	20	21
6181	1468	18		29	8	15	11	31	8	9	21	21	22
6182	1469	19		30	9	16	12	32	9	10	22	22	23
6183	1470	20		31	10	17	13	33	10	11	Interregnum	23	24
6184	1471	21		32	11	18	14	34	11	12	of 12 Years	24	25
6185	1472	22		33	12	19	15	35	12	13	Steno Sturling	25	26
6186	1473	23		34	13	20	16	36	13	14	Administrator	26	27
6187	1474	24		35	14	1 Ferdinand V	17	37	14	15		27	28
6188	1475	25		36	15	2 y^e Catholick	18	38	15	16		28	29
6189	1476	26		37	16	3	19	39	16	17		29	30
6190	1477	27		38	17	4	20	40	17	18		30	31
6191	1478	28		39	18	5	21	41	18	19		31	32
6192	1479	29		40	19	6 Both Kingdoms		42	19	20		32	33
6193	1480	30		41	20	7 united in		43	20	21		33	34
6194	1481	1 Bajazet II		42	21	8 Ferdinand		1 John II	21	22		1 John	35
6195	1482	2		43	22	9		2	22 Edward V. 3m.	23		2	36
6196	1483	3		44	1 Charles VIII	10		3	1 Richard III	24	1 John II King	3	37
6197	1484	4		45	2	11		4	2 Crookback	25	2 of Denmark	4	38
6198	1485	5		46	3	12		5	1 Henry VII	26	3	5	39
6199	1486	6		47	4	13		6	2	27	4	6	40
6200	1487	7		48	5	14		7	3	28	5	7	41
6201	1488	8		49	6	15		8	4	1 James IV	6	8	42
6202	1489	9		50	7	16		9	5	2	7	9	43
6203	1490	10		51	8	17		10	6	3	8	10	44
6204	1491	11		52	9	18		11	7	4	9	11	45
6205	1492	12		53	10	19		12	8	5	10	12	1 John Albert
6206	1493	13		1 Maximilian	11	20		13	9	6	11	13	2
6207	1494	14		2 I	12	21		14	10	7	12	14	3
6208	1495	15		3	13	22		1 Emmanuel	11	8	13	15	4
6209	1496	16		4	14	23		2	12	9	14	16	5
6210	1497	17		5	15	24		3	13	10	15	17	6
6211	1498	18		6	1 Lewis XII	25		4	14	11	16	18	7
6212	1499	19		7	2	26		5	15	12	17	19	8
6213	1500	20		8	3	27		6	16	13	18	20	9

Dukes of Savoy	Kings of Naples & Sicily	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events.	Statesmen Warriors &c.
18 Lewis	18 Alfonso King	5 Nicholas V	Æneas Sylvius Pius IId ob:1464		Geo: Castriot Scanderberg ob:1467 at 63
19	19 of Arragon	6	Cardinal Bessarion ob:1472 at 77	the English [illegible] France & Battle of Castillon July 17	Richd Duke of York ob:1460 at 50
20	20	7		Constantinople taken by the Turks May 29th	
21	21	8	Thos a Kempis ob:1471		
22	22	1 Calixtus III		The Battle of St Albans May 31st	
23	23	2			Richd Nevill E. of Warwick surd
24	24	3	Joan: Argyropulus ob:1480 at 70		the King Maker ob:1471
25	25	1 Pius II			
26	26	2			
27	27	3		the Battle of Northampton Ju 10th the Battle of Wakefield D. 31st	
28	28	4	Regiomontanus ob:1476 at 40	the Battle of Towton Mar 29th	Robt Lord Boyd Regt of Scotd
29	29	5	Bapt: Platina ob:1481 at 60	the first Book printed wch was the Vulgate Bible in 2 Vol.	
30	30	6			
31	31	1 Paul II	Rodl: Agricola ob:1485 at 43	the League agt Lewis XI call'd La Guerre du Bien Public	Edd Duke of Somerset ob:1471
1 Amadeus IX	32	2			Constable de St Paul ob:1475
2	33	3		the second Book printed which was Cicero De Officiis	
3	34	4			Cha: the Bold D. of Burgdy ob:1478 at 46
4	35	5	Jo: Jovianus Pontanus ob:1503 at 70		Earl of Rivers E.M. ob:1469
5	1 Ferdinand	6		the Battle of Banbury July 26th	
6	2	7		the Battle of Stamford in ye beg.g of March Henry VI restored Oc 6th remains till April 11th	
7	3	1 Sixtus IV	Marsilius Ficinus ob:1499 at 66	the Battle of Barnet on E. day Apr 14th the Battle of Tewksbury May 4th	
1 Philibert surd	4	2	John Lascaris ob:1535 at 90		
2 the Hunter	5	3	Greg: Typhernas	the Study of the Greek Langg brought into France by Typhernas	
3	6	4	Annius of Viterbo ob:1502		Peter Landais Fav. of ye D. de Bretagne ob:1485
4	7	5		the Constable de St Paul beheaded in ye Greve at Paris Dec 19	Admiral Coulon
5	8	6	Geo: Merula ob:1494	Cha: the Bold D. of Burgy defeated by ye Swiss at Granson & Morat the first on April 3d & ye second on June 22d	
6	9	7		A 3d defeat of the Duke of Burgundy & he is kill'd at Nancy Jan 5th	Rene IId D. of Lorraine ob:1508
7	10	8		Laurence de Medici expell'd Florence & an Anathema agt him by Sixtus IV a Pope greatly disturbed Learning	Henry Stafford D. of Buckingham ob:1483
8	11	9			Oliver le Dain F.M. ob:1484
9	12	10			Lord Hastings ob:1483
10	13	11	Savonarola ob:1498 at 46		Laurence de Medici ob:1492 at 44
1 Charles I	14	12	The Picus of Mirandola ob:1494 at 27		Philip de Commines F.M. ob:1509
2	15	13			Ann: Dame de Beaujeu Regent ob:1512
3	16	1 Innocent VIII			
4	17	2	Demet: Chalcondylas ob:1513	the Battle of Bosworth Aug: 22d	Thos Lord Stanley
5	18	3	Angelo Politian ob:1494 at 40		
6	19	4	Hermolaus Barbarus ob:1493 at 39		
7	20	5		the Battle of St Aubin where ye D. of Orleans is taken Prisr by ye [illegible] June 28th	Lewis de la Trimouille ob:1525
1 Charles II	21	6	William Grocyn ob:1522 at 80		Card.l Briçonnet F.M. ob:1514
2	22	7			
3	23	8	Bapt: Mantuanus ob:1516 at 68	Wm Grocyn introduces ye Study of ye Greek Lang: into England	Lewis Sforza D. of Milan ob:1510
4	24	1 Alexander VI		Bretagne reunited to France.	
5	25	2	Jo: Reuchlin Capnio ob:1522 at 67	Capnio introduced ye Hebrew and Greek Langs into Germany	
6	1 Alfonso II	3		America discover'd by Colum: June Cha: VIII the expedn into Naples	Christopher Columbus ob:1506 at 64
7	1 Ferdinand II	4		the Battle of Fornova in wch Cha: VIII & the Venetians &c. July 6th	Cæsar Borgia ob:1507
1 Philip Lackland	1 Frederick	5	John Colet ob:1519 at 53		
1 Philibert IId		6		the Portuguese first sail to the East Indies.	Vasquez di Gama
1 Charles III		7	Aldus Manutius ob:1515 at 70		Americus Vespusius ob:1508
1		8	Sir Thomas Linacre ob:1524	Lewis XII takes Possession of ye Milanese by a Conquest of wch he [illegible] July & made his Entry in Milan Octr 6th	
1		9		Maximilian divides ye Empire into six Circles, adds [illegible] in 1500	

A MAP
of the
EAST INDIES
from the latest
Authorities and Obſervations
By
John Blair LLD & F.R.S.
as a Supplement to His Tables of Chronology.

Betw. Nº 50 & 51

After No. 56

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament, July 1st 1773.

T. Kitchin sen. Hydrographer to His Majesty.

N.o 51 XVIth CENTURY. Part 1st

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Poland
6214	1501	21 Bajazet	9 Maximilian	4 Lewis XII	28 Ferd 5th & 2d	7 Emmanuel	17 Henry VII	14 James IV	19 John King	21 John	1 Alexander
6215	1502	22 II	10 I	5	29 ye Catholick	8	18	15	20 of Denmk.	22	2
6216	1503	23	11	6	30	9	19	16	21	23	3
6217	1504	24	12	7	31 Philip of 1	10	20	17	22	24	4
6218	1505	25	13	8	32 Austria 2	11	21	18	23	25	5
6219	1506	26	14	9	33 Joan his 1	12	22	19	24	26	6
6220	1507	27	15	10	34 Wife 2	13	23	20	25	27	1 Sigismund I
6221	1508	28	16	11	35 3	14	24	21	26	28	2
6222	1509	29	17	12	36 4	15	1 Henry VIII	22	27	29	3
6223	1510	30	18	13	37 5	16	2	23	28	30	4
6224	1511	31	19	14	38 6	17	3	24	29	31	5
6225	1512	1 Selim	20	15	39 7	18	4	25	30	32	6
6226	1513	2	21	16	40 8	19	5	1 James V	1 Christian II	1 King both	7
6227	1514	3	22	17	41 9	20	6	2	2 of Sweden &	2 Denmark	8
6228	1515	4	23	1 Francis I	42 10	21	7	3	3	3	9
6229	1516	5	24	2	1 Charles I &	22	8	4	4	4	10
6230	1517	6	25	3	2 Vth Empr.	23	9	5	5	5	11
6231	1518	7	26	4	3	24	10	6	6	6	12
6232	1519	8	1 Charles V	5	4	25	11	7	7	7	13
6233	1520	1 Soliman II	2	6	5	26	12	8	8	8	14
6234	1521	2	3	7	6	1 John III	13	9	1 Gustavus	9	15
6235	1522	3	4	8	7	2	14	10	2 Erickson	1 Frederick I	16
6236	1523	4	5	9	8	3	15	11	3	2	17
6237	1524	5	6	10	9	4	16	12	4	3	18
6238	1525	6	7	11	10	5	17	13	5	4	19
6239	1526	7	8	12	11	6	18	14	6	5	20
6240	1527	8	9	13	12	7	19	15	7	6	21
6241	1528	9	10	14	13	8	20	16	8	7	22
6242	1529	10	11	15	14	9	21	17	9	8	23
6243	1530	11	12	16	15	10	22	18	10	9	24
6244	1531	12	13	17	16	11	23	19	11	10	25
6245	1532	13	14	18	17	12	24	20	12	11	26
6246	1533	14	15	19	18	13	25	21	13	1 Christian III	27
6247	1534	15	16	20	19	14	26	22	14	2	28
6248	1535	16	17	21	20	15	27	23	15	3	29
6249	1536	17	18	22	21	16	28	24	16	4	30
6250	1537	18	19	23	22	17	29	25	17	5	31
6251	1538	19	20	24	23	18	30	26	18	6	32
6252	1539	20	21	25	24	19	31	27	19	7	33
6253	1540	21	22	26	25	20	32	28	20	8	34
6254	1541	22	23	27	26	21	33	29	21	9	35
6255	1542	23	24	28	27	22	34	1 Mary	22	10	36
6256	1543	24	25	29	28	23	35	2	23	11	37
6257	1544	25	26	30	29	24	36	3	24	12	38
6258	1545	26	27	31	30	25	37	4	25	13	39
6259	1546	27	28	32	31	26	38	5	26	14	40
6260	1547	28	29	1 Henry II	32	27	1 Edward VI	6	27	15	41
6261	1548	29	30	2	33	28	2	7	28	16	1 Sigismund II
6262	1549	30	31	3	34	29	3	8	29	17	2 Augustus
6263	1550	31	32	4	35	30	4	9	30	18	3

Dukes of Savoy	Czars of Muscovy	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events.	Statesmen Warriors &c
5 Philibert II		10 Alexander VI	Aldus Manutius ob: 1515		Card. d'Amboise E.M. ob: 1510
6 [illegible]		11	Pomponatius, of Mantua ob: 1525 at 63		Gonsalvo di Cordova ob: 1515 at 72
7		Pius III 1 Julius II	Leonardo da Vinci ob: 1520 at 75	The Batᵉ of Cerignola which finish'd ye French Power in Naples April 28th	Card. Ximenes E.M. ob: 1517 at 80
1 Charles III 3d		2	Gavin Douglas ob: 1521		
2 ye Unfortunate		3	Albert Durer of Nuremberg ob: 1528 at 57		
3		4	N. Machiavel ob: 1529		
4		5	Lewis Ariosto of Ferrara ob: 1533		
5		6	Budaeus of Paris ob: 1540 at 73	The famous League of Cambray agᵗ ye Venetians	
6	Basilius	7		The Battle of Agnadel May 14th	Gaston de Foix Dᵏᵉ Nemours ob: 1512
7		8			
8		9	Raphael ob: 1520 at 37		Marshal Trivulce ob: 1518
9		10	Erasmus ob: 1536 at 70	The Battle of Ravenna on Easter day April 11th	
10		1 Leo X	Sannazarius of Naples ob: 1530	The French defeated at Novarre by ye Swiss. The Bat. of ye Spurs. The Battle of Flodden Sept. 9	J. D. of Albany Regᵗ of Scotland ob: 1536
11		2	Polydore Virgil ob: 1555 at 80		Adml. de Bonnivet ob: 1525
12		3	Cornelius Agrippa ob: 1534 at 48	The Battle of Marignan which lasted 2 Days. [illegible] ye Swiss	
13		4	Fra. Guicciardin ob: 1540 at 58	The Treaty of Noyon Aug. 16th	Chan. du Prat E.M. ob: 1535
14		5	Martin Luther ob: 1546 at 63	Luther began the Reformation.	Const. Dᵏᵉ de Bourbon ob: 1527
15		6	Zuinglius ob: 1531		Car. Wolsey E.M. ob: 1530 at 60
16		7	Card. Bembo of Venice ob: 1547 at 68		Duch. d'Angouleme ob: 1531
17		8	Ludovicus Vives of Valentia ob: 1540		Card. de Gattinara Chanᶜʳ to Charles V ob: 1530 at 60
18		9	Copernicus of Thorn in Prussia ob: 1543 at 70		Marshal Lautrec ob: 1528
19		1 Adrian VI	Mic. Angelo Buo. ob: 1564 at 89	The Isle of Rhodes taken by ye Turks fr. ye Knights Dec. 25	Anth. de Leva ob: 1536 at 56
20		1 Clement VII	Paracelsus ob: 1541 at 48		
21		2	Clem. Marot ob: 1544 at 60		Q. Katherine of Engᵈ ob: 1536 at 50
22		3	Julio Romano ob: 1546 at 51	The Battle of Pavia where Francis I was made Prisoner Feb. 24	Sr. Tho. More L. Chan. ob: 1535
23		4	Paul Jovius ob: 1552 at 70		
24		5	Fra. Rabelais ob: 1553 at 70	Rome taken & plunder'd by Charles ye Vth Army May 6th	
25		6	Olaus Magnus ob: 1544		Andrew Doria ob: 1560 at 93
26		7	J. Geo. Trissino ob: 1550	The Peace of Cambray August 5th The name of Protestants begins fr. ye Diet of Spires	
27		8	Martin Bucer ob: 1551 at 60	The Union of Smalcald at ye end of Dec.	
28		9	Marcus Vida ob: 1566		Tho. Ld. Cromwell ob: 1540
29		10	Lilio Giraldi ob: 1552 at 71	The Treaty of Nuremberg Aug. 2d	Adml. de Brion E.M. died 1540
30	1 John	11	Ignatius Loyola ob: 1556 at 65		
31	2 Basilides	1 Paul III	Jul. Caes. Scaliger ob: 1558 at 75	The Reformation takes place in England March 30	Ann Bullen Qu. of Engᵈ ob: 1536
32	3	2	Abp. Cranmer ob: 1556 at 67	Charles Vth Expedition into Africa ends Aug. [illegible]	Barbarossa ye Turk. Gen. ob: 1547
33	4	3	John Leland ob: 1552		Jane Seymour Qu. of Engᵈ ob: 1537
34	5	4	Fracastorius ob: 1553 at 71		St. Gardiner Bp. of Winchester ob: 1555
35	6	5	Peter Aretin ob: 1556 at 65	The Truce of Nice betw. Chas. Vth & Fran. I which last. 4 Years	Adml. d'Annebaut ob: 1552
36	7	6	John Sleidan ob: 1556	A Rebellion at Ghent occasion'd Chas. Vth pass. thro' France he entered in Nov.	Ann of Cleves Qu. of Engᵈ died 1557
37	8	7	Robt. Stephens ob: 1559 at 56		Kath. Howard Qu. of Eng. ob: 1542
38	9	8	Melancthon ob: 1560 at 63		Anne de Montmorency E.M. ob: 1567
39	10	9	Titian Vecelli ob: 1576 at 99		
40	11	10	John Calvin ob: 1564 at 55		Katherine Parr Qu. of Eng. ob.
41	12	11	Adrian Turnebus ob: 1565 at 53	The Battle of Cerisolles April 14th. The Treaty of Crespi Sept. 18th	Le Comte d'Enghien ob: 1546
42	13	12	Conrad Gesner ob: 1565 at 49	The Council of Trent begins & continues 18 Years.	M. Elect. of Saxony
43	14	13	Camerarius ob: 1574 at 75		
44	15	14	Jerom Cardan ob: 1576 at 75	The Battle of Mulberg April 24th [illegible] Fiesque's Conspiracy in Genoa. Elect. of Saxony taken Prisoner	Seymour D. of Somerset L. Protector ob: 1552
45	16	15	Jo. Genesius de Sepulveda the Spanish ob: 1572 at 81	The Interim granted by Chas. Vth to the Protes. May 15.	Marsh. St. Andre ob: 1562
46	17	16	Perpetual & Restorer of Learning		Duchess de Valentinois ob: 1566
47	18	1 Julius III			

A MAP of GERMANY divided into its CIRCLES

by John Blair LL.D. & F.R.S.
as a Supplement to His Tables of Chronology.

N.o 52. XVIth CENTURY. Part 2d.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Poland
6264	1551	32 Soliman	33 Charles V	5 Henry II	36 Charles I &	31 John III	5 Edward VI	10 Mary	31 Gustavus I.	19 Christian	4 Sigismund II
6265	1552	33	34	6	37 Vth as Emp.	32	6	11	32 Erickson	20 III	5 Augustus
6266	1553	34	35	7	38	33	1 Mary	12	33	21	6
6267	1554	35	36	8	39	34	2	13	34	22	7
6268	1555	36	37	9	1 Philip II	35	3	14	35	23	8
6269	1556	37	38	10	2	36	4	15	36	24	9
6270	1557	38	39	11	3	1 Sebastian	5	16	37	25	10
6271	1558	39	1 Ferdinand I	12	4	2	6-1 Elizabeth	17	38	26	11
6272	1559	40	2	1 Francis II	5	3	2	18	39	1 Frederick II	12
6273	1560	41	3	1 Charles IX	6	4	3	19	1 Erick XIV	2	13
6274	1561	42	4	2	7	5	4	20	2	3	14
6275	1562	43	5	3	8	6	5	21	3	4	15
6276	1563	44	6	4	9	7	6	22	4	5	16
6277	1564	45	1 Maximilian	5	10	8	7	23	5	6	17
6278	1565	46	2 II	6	11	9	8	24	6	7	18
6279	1566	1 Selim II	3	7	12	10	9	25	7	8	19
6280	1567	2	4	8	13	11	10	1 James VI	8 deposed	9	20
6281	1568	3	5	9	14	12	11	2	1 John III	10	21
6282	1569	4	6	10	15	13	12	3	2	11	22
6283	1570	5	7	11	16	14	13	4	3	12	23
6284	1571	6	8	12	17	15	14	5	4	13	24
6285	1572	7	9	13	18	16	15	6	5	14	25
6286	1573	8	10	14	19	17	16	7	6	15	1 Henry of Anjou
6287	1574	1 Amurat III	11	1 Henry III	20	18	17	8	7	16	2 wt to France
6288	1575	2	12	2	21	19	18	9	8	17	
6289	1576	3	1 Rodolph II	3	22	20	19	10	9	18	1 Stephen Batori
6290	1577	4	2	4	23	21	20	11	10	19	2 Pr. of Transil.
6291	1578	5	3	5	24	1 Henry the	21	12	11	20	3
6292	1579	6	4	6	25	2 Cardinal	22	13	12	21	4
6293	1580	7	5	7	26	Philip II takes	23	14	13	22	5
6294	1581	8	6	8	27	Possn of Portug.	24	15	14	23	6
6295	1582	9	7	9	28		25	16	15	24	7
6296	1583	10	8	10	29		26	17	16	25	8
6297	1584	11	9	11	30		27	18	17	26	9
6298	1585	12	10	12	31		28	19	18	27	10
6299	1586	13	11	13	32		29	20	19	28	11
6300	1587	14	12	14	33		30	21	20	29	1 Sigismund III
6301	1588	15	13	15	34		31	22	21	1 Christian IV	2
6302	1589	16	14	1 Henry IVth	35		32	23	22	2	3
6303	1590	17	15	2 the Great	36		33	24	23	3	4
6304	1591	18	16	3	37		34	25	24	4	5
6305	1592	19	17	4	38		35	26	1 Sigismund	5	6
6306	1593	20	18	5	39		36	27	2 King of Poland	6	7
6307	1594	21	19	6	40		37	28	3	7	8
6308	1595	1 Mahomet III	20	7	41		38	29	4	8	9
6309	1596	2	21	8	42		39	30	5	9	10
6310	1597	3	22	9	43		40	31	6	10	11
6311	1598	4	23	10	1 Philip III		41	32	7	11	12
6312	1599	5	24	11	2		42	33	1 Charles IX	12	13
6313	1600	6	25	12	3		43	34	2	13	14

Dukes of Savoy	Czars of Muscovy	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
18 Charles III. 57	19 John	2 Julius III	Annibal Caro ob: 1566		Dudley D. of Northum. E. M. ob. 1553
19 Unfortunate	20 Basilowitz	3	Paul. Manutius ob: 1574 at. 62	The Treaty of Passau July 31st	
1 Emmanuel P.	21	4		Edward VI dies July 6th at. 16.	Cardinal Pool E. M. ob: 1558
2 Ironhead	22	5	Castelvetro ob: 1571 at. 66		Ja. Hamilton E. of Arran ob. 1575
3	23	Marcell. II Paul IV	Fred. Commandin ob: 1575 at. 66		
4	24	2	Hier. Wolfius ob: 1580 at. 64		
5	25	3	Onuph. Panvinius ob: 1568 at. 39	The Battle of St. Quintin Aug. 10th	Cons. de Montmorency ob: 1567
6	26	4	Ronsard ob: 1585 at. 61	Calais taken by the French Jan. 8th. Q. Mary dies Nov. 17th	Fr. D. of Guise F. M. ob. 1563
7	27	5	Geo. Buchanan ob: 1582 at. 76	The Peace of Cateau Cambresis, ab. ye beg. of Feb.	Card. de Lorraine ob. 1574
8	28	1 Pius IV		The Consp. at Amboise wh. begins ye Civil Wars in France. in March	Prince of Condé ob. 1569
9	29	2	Camoens ob. 1579 at. 50		Sr. Nich. Bacon L. Keep. ob. 1678
10	30	3	Peter Ramus ob: 1572	The Battle of Dreux Dec. 19th	Admiral Coligny ob. 1572 at. 56
11	31	4	Osorius ob: 1580	The Council of Trent finishes Dec. 4th	E. of Horn & Egmont ob: 1568
12	32	5			Marg. D. of Parma Gov. of Flanders ob. 1587
13	33	6	Tintoret ob. 1594 at. 82		Card. Granvelle S. M. ob. 1586 at. 70
14	34	1 Pius V	Theodore Beza ob: 1605 at. 86	The first Commotions in ye Netherlands begins in April on ye Request of ye Gueux was presented to ye Governess.	Wm. Prince of Orange ob: 1584
15	35	2	James Cujas ob: 1590 at. 68	The Battle of St. Denis Nov. 10th	Ferd. D. of Alva ob. 1582 at. 74
16	36	3	Ciaconius ob: 1581 at. 56	Queen Mary is defeated in ye Battle of Glasgow May 13th retires into England in ye beg. of June.	Ja. Stuart E. of Murray R. of Scotland ob. 1570
17	37	4	Pancirolus ob: 1591	The Battle of Jarnac Mar. 13th. The Battle of Moncontour Oct. 3d	Ar. Earl of Argyle ob. 1575
18	38	5	Carolus Sigonius ob: 1585 at. 60		Wm. Cecil Ld. Burleigh E. M. ob. 1598
19	39	6	Henry Stephens ob. 1598 at. 70	The famous Victory over ye Turks at Lepanto Oct. 7th	Don John of Austria ob. 1578 at. 32
20	40	1 Gregory XIII	Bodinus ob. 1585	The Massacre of Paris on Sunday August 24th	Catharine of Medici ob. 1589 at. 70
21	41	2	Paul Veronese ob. 1588 at. 56		E. of Morton R. of Scot. ob. 1581
22	42	3	Montagne ob. 1592 at. 59		D. of Guise le Balafré ob. 1588
23	43	4	Fran. Hotomanus ob. 1590 at. 65		Duke of Alençon ob. 1584
24	44	5	Palladio	The League begins in France upon the Edict of Pacification sign'd in May.	D. de Joyeuse F. M. ob. 1587
25	45	6	Janus Dousa ob. 1604 at. 50		
26	46	7	Card. Baronius ob. 1607 at. 69	The Battle of Alcazar Aug. 4th in wh. Don Sebastian is kill'd	Abdemelech K. of Fez & Morocco ob. 1578
27	47	8	Riccoboni ob. 1600 at. 58	The Republick of Holland begins by the Union of Utrecht Jan. 23d	
1 Charles	48	9	Peter Pithou ob. 1596		
2 Emmanuel	49	10	Joseph Scaliger ob. 1609 at. 69		Al. Farnese D. of Parma ob. 1592
3	50	11	Christopher Clavius ob: 1612 at. 75	Pope Gregory introduces ye New Stile ye 5th of Octo. being counted the 15th	
4	51	12	Torquato Tasso ob: 1595 at. 51		Rob. Dudley E. of Leicester ob. 1588
5	1 Theodore	13	Edmund Spenser ob: 1598	William Prince of Orange murder'd at Delft June 30th	Sir Fran. Walsingham ob. 1590
6	2 Iwanowitz	1 Sixtus V	Sir Philip Sidney ob. 1586		Duke de Mayenne ob. 1611
7	3	2	Tycho Brahe ob. 1601 at. 55	The Earl of Leicester is sent to assist the Dutch.	Sir Tho. Gresham ob. 1579
8	4	3	Sir James Melvill	Queen Mary beheaded Feb. 8th. The Battle of Coutras Oct. 20th	
9	5	4	Henrico Catharino Davila ob. 1631 at. 55	The Spanish Armada destroy'd July 27th. The Duke of Guise kill'd Dec. 23d at Blois	Sir Fran. Drake ob. 1596
10	6	5	Justus Lipsius ob. 1606 at. 58	Henry III murder'd by Clement July 22d	Sir Walter Raleigh ob. 1617 at. 77
11	7	Urban VII Greg. XIV	Step. Pasquier ob. 1615 at. 87	The Battle of Ivry which ruin'd the League March 4th	Marshal Biron ob. 1602
12	8	Innocent IX	Mariana ob. 1624 at. 87		Henry D. de Bouillon ob. 1623
13	9	1 Clement VIII	Scevole de St. Marthe ob. 1623		Card. d'Ossat ob. 1604
14	10	2	Card. Perron ob. 1618 at. 63		Duke de Sully F. M. ob. 1641 at. 82
15	11	3	Isaac Casaubon ob. 1614 at. 55	The Jesuits expell'd France & continued for 9 Years. Dec. 29th	Earl of Essex ob. 1601
16	12	4	Shakespear ob. 1616 at. 53		Const. Lesdiguieres ob. 1626
17	13	5	Annibal Caracci ob. 1609 at. 49	Cadiz taken by the English June 21st	Count Maurice of Nassau ob. 1625
18	14	6	Cervantes ob. 1620 at. 69		Archduke Albert ob. 1621 at. 62
19	15	7	President de Thou ob. 1617 at. 64	The Edict of Nantes in April. The Peace of Vervins June 2d	Tho. E. of Dorset E. M. ob. 1608
20	16	8	Sir Hen. Savile ob. 1622 at. 72		Duke d'Ossuna S. M. ob. 1624
21	17	9	Will.m Camden ob. 1623 at. 72	The Battle of Newport July 2d	

THE KINGDOM OF FRANCE

Divided according to its 38 Military Governments

By John Blair LL.D. & F.R.S.

as a Supplement to His Tables of Chronology.

N.^{o} 53. XVII.th CENTURY. Part 1.st

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of Portugal	England Kings of Great Britain Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Poland	Dukes of Savoy
6314	1601	7 Mahomet III	26 Rodolph II	13 Henry IV.	4 Philip III		44 Elizabeth 35	3 Charles IX	14 Christian IV	15 Sigismund	22 Charles
6315	1602	8	27	14 the Great	5		45 James VI 36	4	15	16 III	23 Emmanuel I
6316	1603	9	28	15	6		1 James I unites	5	16	17	24
6317	1604	1 Achmet I	29	16	7		2 both Kingdoms	6	17	18	25
6318	1605	2	30	17	8		3 under the Name	7	18	19	26
6319	1606	3	31	18	9		4 of Great Britain	8	19	20	27
6320	1607	4	32	19	10		5	9	20	21	28
6321	1608	5	33	20	11		6	10	21	22	29
6322	1609	6	34	21	12		7	11	22	23	30
6323	1610	7	35	22 - 1 Lewis	13		8	12	23	24	31
6324	1611	8	36	2 XIII	14		9	1 Gustavus II and	24	25	32
6325	1612	9	1 Matthias	3	15		10	2 Adolphus	25	26	33
6326	1613	10	2	4	16		11	3	26	27	34
6327	1614	11	3	5	17		12	4	27	28	35
6328	1615	12	4	6	18		13	5	28	29	36
6329	1616	13	5	7	19		14	6	29	30	37
6330	1617	Mustapha I 1 Os	6	8	20		15	7	30	31	38
6331	1618	2 -man	7	9	21		16	8	31	32	39
6332	1619	3	1 Ferdinand	10	22		17	9	32	33	40
6333	1620	4	2 II	11	23		18	10	33	34	41
6334	1621	5	3	12	1 Philip IV		19	11	34	35	42
6335	1622	Mustapha rest^{d}	4	13	2		20	12	35	36	43
6336	1623	1 Amurat IV	5	14	3		21	13	36	37	44
6337	1624	2	6	15	4		22	14	37	38	45
6338	1625	3	7	16	5		1 Charles I	15	38	39	46
6339	1626	4	8	17	6		2	16	39	40	47
6340	1627	5	9	18	7		3	17	40	41	48
6341	1628	6	10	19	8		4	18	41	42	49
6342	1629	7	11	20	9		5	19	42	43	50
6343	1630	8	12	21	10		6	20	43	44	1 Victor Amadeus
6344	1631	9	13	22	11		7	21	44	45	2
6345	1632	10	14	23	12		8	1 Christina	45	1 Uladislaus	3
6346	1633	11	15	24	13		9	2	46	2 VI	4
6347	1634	12	16	25	14		10	3	47	3	5
6348	1635	13	17	26	15		11	4	48	4	6
6349	1636	14	18	27	16		12	5	49	5	7
6350	1637	15	1 Ferdinand	28	17		13	6	50	6	1 Hyacinth
6351	1638	16	2 III	29	18		14	7	51	7	1 Charles
6352	1639	17	3	30	19		15	8	52	8	2 Emmanuel II
6353	1640	1 Ibrahim	4	31	20	1 John Duke	16	9	53	9	3
6354	1641	2	5	32	21	2 of Braganza	17	10	54	10	4
6355	1642	3	6	33	22	3 IV	18	11	55	11	5
6356	1643	4	7	1 Lewis XIV	23	4	19	12	56	12	6
6357	1644	5	8	2	24	5	20	13	57	13	7
6358	1645	6	9	3	25	6	21	14	58	14	8
6359	1646	7	10	4	26	7	22	15	59	15	9
6360	1647	8	11	5	27	8	23	16	60	16	10
6361	1648	9	12	6	28	9	24	17	1 Frederick	1 John Casimir	11
6362	1649	10	13	7	29	10	Interregnum for	18	2 III	2	12
6363	1650	11	14	8	30	11	12 Years	19	3	3	13

Czars of Mufcovy	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
18 Theodore	10 Clement VIII	Lord Chan. Bacon ob:1626 æt.66	The Siege of Ostend begins June 25th	Chan. de Bellievre ob:1607
Ivanowitz	11	Father Paul Sarpi ob:1623 æt.71		Lord Chan. Egerton ob:1617 æt.77
Boris Gudenow	12	Gruterus ob:1627 æt.67	Queen Elizabeth dies March 24th æt.70.	Secretary Villeroy ob:1617
	13	Malherbe ob:1628 æt.70	Ostend taken by ye Spaniards after a Siege of above 3 Years. Sept. 10th	
Theodore Borisowitz II	Leo XI 1 Paul V	Marini ob:1625 æt.56	The famous Dispute betw. ye Pope & ye Venetians. The Gun Powder Plot Nov. 5	Robert E. of Salisb.y E.M. ob:1612
1 Basilius II. or	2	Papirius Masso ob:1611		
2 Zuski	3	Boccalini		Chan. Brulart de Sillery ob:1624
3	4	Galileo ob:1642 æt.78	Galileo discovers ye Satellites about ye Planets by ye Telescopes ye just invented in Holland by Metius	
4	5	Helvicus ob:1617 æt.36	The Truce of 12 Years betw. ye Spaniards & ye Dutch April 9th	President Jeannin ob:1622
5	6	Andrew du Chesne ob:1640	900,000 Moors expell'd Spain in March. Henry IV murdered by Ravaillac on 14th May [illegible]	Duke of Lerma S.M.
6	7	Lopez de Vega ob:1635 æt.72		Concini Mar. d'Ancre F.M. ob:1617
7	8	Ben Johnson ob:1638		Carr Earl of Somerset E.M. ob:1645
1 Michael	9	John Kepler ob:1630		Barneveldt Pens.y Holland ob:1619 æt.72
2 Fedorowitz	10	Lord Napier of Merchiston ob:1617 æt.67	Napier invents the Logarithms.	Marquis de Spinola ob:1630
3 ----	11	John Barclay ob:1621 æt.38		
4	12	Sr Robert Cotton ob:1631 æt.61	A short Civil War in France. King James restores Flushing the Brille &c. to ye Dutch in May.	
5	13	Domenichino ob:1641 æt.60		Duc de Luines F.M. ob:1621
6	14	Fabri de Peiresc ob:1637 æt.57	The Synod of Dort begins Nov. 7th & continues till April 26th 1619	Count Mansfeld ob:1626
7	15	William Harvey ob:1657 æt.80	Harvey discovers ye Circulation of ye Blood. The 30 Years War in Germ. begins May 23d	Fred.k Elector Palatine ob:1632
8	16	Guido Rheni ob:1642 æt.67	The Battle of Prague by wh ye Elector Palatine lost his Electorate &c.	Max.n Duke of Bavaria ob:1651
9	1 Gregory XV	Gaspar Barthius ob:1658 æt.71	The Civil War with ye Hugonots begins in France & lasts 9 Years &c.	H. Duke de Rohan ob:1638 æt.61
10	2	Peter Paul Rubens ob:1640 æt.63	Heidelberg taken by ye Emperor & ye famous Library sent to Rome Sept. 26.	G. Villiers D.k of Buckingham
11	1 Urban VIII	Sir Henry Spelman ob:1641		E.M. ob:1628 æt.36
12	2	Card. Bentivoglio ob:1644 æt.65		Duke d'Olivarez S.M. ob:1640
13	3	John Meursius ob:1639 æt.60	King James dies at Theobalds March 27th æt.59.	Williams ArchBishop of York ob:1650 æt.68
14	4	Gerard John Vossius ob:1650 æt.73	The League of ye French, Dutch, & Prot. Princes of Germany agt ye Emperor	Card. Richelieu F.M. ob:1642
15	5	[illegible] ob:1640 æt.72		Count Wallstein ob:1634
16	6	Quevedo ob:1647	Duke of Buckingham murdered Aug. 23d Rochelle taken by Lewis XIIIth Oct. 28.	Count Tilly ob:1632
17	7	Inigo Jones ob:1651	Three Members are imprison'd March 4th for ye Speeches in the House of Commons.	
18	8	Grotius ob:1645 æt.62		
19	9	ArchBishop Usher ob:1655 æt.75	The Battle of Leipsick Aug. 28th	Chan. Oxenstiern Sw. M. ob. 1654
20	10	Gabriel Naudé ob:1653	The Battle of Lutzen in wh Gustavus Adolphus is kill'd Nov. 6th.	Weston Earl of Portland E.M. ob. 1634
21	11	Anthony Vandyck ob:1641 æt.42		Ld Keeper Coventry ob:1640
22	12	John Selden ob:1654 æt.70	The Battle of Nordlinghen where the Swedes were defeated Aug. 26.	Duke of Weimar ob:1639
23	13	Gassendi ob:1655 æt.66		
24	14	Descartes ob:1650 æt.54		John Hampden ob:1643
25	15	Famianus Strada ob:1649	Mr Hambden Tryed for ye Ship Money begins in Nov. & is determin'd June 12th 1638.	John Pym ob:1643
26	16	Petavius ob:1652 æt.69	The two Battles of Rheinfeldt upon ye 18th & 21st of Feb.	ArchBishop Laud ob:1645
27	17	Voiture ob:1648		Earl of Strafford E.M. ob:1641
28	18	Balzac ob:1654	The Scots Army enters England Aug. 20th & takes Newcastle ye 27th The Parliament meets Nov. 3d	Earl of Essex ob:1646
29	19	Chillingworth ob:1644 æt.42		Marquis of Montrose ob:1650 æt.38
30	20	Salmasius ob:1653	K. Charles demands ye 5 Memb. Jan. 4th & begins ye Civil War. The Battle of Edgehill on Sunday Octo. 23d	Lord Falkland ob:1643
31	21	Nicholas Poussin ob:1656 æt.62	Bristol surrenders to Pr. Rupert July 26 & the Siege of Glocester raised Sept. 5th The 1st Battle of Newbury Sept. 20th	Marq. of Newcastle ob:1676 æt.84
32	1 Innocent X	Mothe le Vayer ob:1671	The Battle of Marston Moor July 2. E. of Essex's Army surrenders in Cornwall Sept. 2d The 2d Battle of Newbury Oct. 27th	Card. Mazarine F.M. ob:1661 æt.59
1 Alexius	2	Cte. de Rochefoucault ob:1680 æt.68	The Battle of Naseby June 14th	Don Lewis de Haro S.M. ob:1661
2 Michaelowitz	3	Paul Scarron ob:1660		Prince of Condé ob:1686 æt.66
3	4	Henry Hammond ob:1660 æt.55		Cardinal de Retz ob:1679
4	5	Thos. Hobbes ob:1679 æt.91	The Peace of Westphalia. The Battle of Lens Aug. 10th & soon aft. the Civil War of ye Frondeurs at Paris begins.	Anne of Austria Reg. of France ob:1666
5	6	Samuel Bochart ob:1667	King Charles I beheaded Jan. 30th æt.49.	
6	7	Mezeray ob:1683 æt.73	The Battle of Dunbar Sept. 3d.	

N°54. XVIIth CENTURY. Part 2d

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of Portugal	Kings of Great Britain	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Poland	Kings of Prussia	Dukes of Savoy.
6364	1651	12 Ibrahim	15 Ferdinand III	9 Lewis XIV	31 Philip IV	12 John IV		20 Christina	4 Frederick III	4 John Casimir		14 Charles Es
6365	1652	13	16	10	32	13		21	5	5		15 Emmanuel
6366	1653	14	17	11	33	14		22	6	6		16
6367	1654	15	18	12	34	15	Cromwell aſsumes	1 Charles Xd	7	7		17
6368	1655	1 Mahomet IV	19	13	35	16	the Protectorship	2 Gustavus	8	8		18
6369	1656	2	20	14	36	1 Alfonso VI		3	9	9		19
6370	1657	3	21	15	37	2		4	10	10		20
6371	1658	4	1 Leopold	16	38	3		5	11	11		21
6372	1659	5	2	17	39	4		6	12	12		22
6373	1660	6	3	18	40	5	1 Charles II	1 Charles XI	13	13		23
6374	1661	7	4	19	41	6	2	2	14	14		24
6375	1662	8	5	20	42	7	3	3	15	15		25
6376	1663	9	6	21	43	8	4	4	16	16		26
6377	1664	10	7	22	44	9	5	5	17	17		27
6378	1665	11	8	23	1 Charles II	10	6	6	18	18		28
6379	1666	12	9	24	2	11	7	7	19	19		29
6380	1667	13	10	25	3	12	8	8	20	20		30
6381	1668	14	11	26	4	1 Peter II	9	9	21	21		31
6382	1669	15	12	27	5	2	10	10	22	1 Michael Wisnowiski		32
6383	1670	16	13	28	6	3	11	11	1 Christian V	2		33
6384	1671	17	14	29	7	4	12	12	2	3		34
6385	1672	18	15	30	8	5	13	13	3	4		35
6386	1673	19	16	31	9	6	14	14	4	5		36
6387	1674	20	17	32	10	7	15	15	5	1 John Sobieski		37
6388	1675	21	18	33	11	8	16	16	6	2		1 Victor
6389	1676	22	19	34	12	9	17	17	7	3		2 Amadeus II
6390	1677	23	20	35	13	10	18	18	8	4		3
6391	1678	24	21	36	14	11	19	19	9	5		4
6392	1679	25	22	37	15	12	20	20	10	6		5
6393	1680	26	23	38	16	13	21	21	11	7		6
6394	1681	27	24	39	17	14	22	22	12	8		7
6395	1682	28	25	40	18	15	23	23	13	9		8
6396	1683	29	26	41	19	16	24	24	14	10		9
6397	1684	30	27	42	20	17	25	25	15	11		10
6398	1685	31	28	43	21	18	1 James II	26	16	12		11
6399	1686	32	29	44	22	19	2	27	17	13		12
6400	1687	1 Soliman III	30	45	23	20	3	28	18	14		13
6401	1688	2	31	46	24	21	4	29	19	15		14
6402	1689	3	32	47	25	22	1 William III &	30	20	16		15
6403	1690	1 Achmet II	33	48	26	23	2 Mary	31	21	17		16
6404	1691	2	34	49	27	24	3	32	22	18		17
6405	1692	3	35	50	28	25	4	33	23	19		18
6406	1693	4	36	51	29	26	5	34	24	20		19
6407	1694	5	37	52	30	27	6	35	25	21		20
6408	1695	1 Mustapha II	38	53	31	28	7	36	26	22		21
6409	1696	2	39	54	32	29	8	37	27	23		22
6410	1697	3	40	55	33	30	9	1 Charles XII	28	1 Frederick		23
6411	1698	4	41	56	34	31	10	2	29	2 Augustus		24
6412	1699	5	42	57	35	32	11	3	1 Frederick IV	3		25
6413	1700	6	43	58	1 Philip V	33	12	4	2	4	1 Frederick	26

Czars of Muſcovy	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events	Stateſmen Warriors &c
7 Alexius	8 Innocent X	Dr John Wallis ob:1703 æt.87	The Battle of Worcester Septr 3d	Archd Marquis of Argyle ob.1661 æt.63
8 Michaelowitz	9	J. Fred. Gronovius ob:1671 æt.58	The 1st War betw: ye English & Dutch begins May 19, in wch there were 7 different Engagements at Sea.	Chancellor Seguier ob.1672 æt.84
9	10	Blaise Pascal ob:1662 æt:39		Oliver Cromwell ob.1658 æt.60
10	11	John Milton ob.1674 æt.66	Peace betw: ye English & Dutch sign'd April 5th	Admiral Blake ob.1657 æt.59.
11	1 Alexander VII	Thomas Bartholin ob:1680 æt.64	The English under Admiral Penn take Poſseſsion of Jamaica May 7th	
12	2	Edmund Waller ob.1687 æt.82		H.y Vic.te de Turenne & Mars.l ob.1675 æt.64
13	3	Peter Corneille ob:1684 æt:78		Sir Archd Primerose ob.1679
14	4	J.B.te Poquelin Moliere ob.1672	The Battle of Dunkirk June 4th & ye City deliver'd to ye English June 17th	Adml. de Ruyter ob.1676 æt.69
15	5	Du Cange ob.1688 æt:78	The Peace of ye Pyrenees sign'd Octo:28th	Montague E.l of Sandwich ob.1672 æt.47
16	6	Algernon Sidney ob.1683 æt.61	The Restoration of Charles IId May 29th Peace of Oliva May 3d The Govt. in Denmark made absolute Octob. 28.	Genl Monk D.ke of Albemarle ob.1670 æt.62
17	7	Sir John Marsham ob:1685 æt.83		Edw.d Earl of Clarendon F.M. ob.1674 æt.67
18	8	Samuel Butler ob:1680 æt.68	The Royal Society is establish'd July 15th Dunkirk restor'd to ye French Nov 27th	James Duke of Ormond ob.1688 æt.78
19	9	Charles le Brun ob.1690 æt.71		Hen.y Finch E.l of Notingham ob.1682 æt.61
20	10	Lewis Maimbourg ob.1686 æt.77	The Battle of St Godart July 22d The Treaty of Temeswar Sept 7th The IId Dutch War begins in Novr	Adm. Van Tromp ob.1691 æt.62
21	11	Ralph Cudworth ob.1688 æt.71	The Plague rages at London in July. The Dutch defeated off Harwich June 3. The Battle of Villa Viciosa	John de Witt Pensionr of Holl.d ob.1672 æt.47
22	12	Giles Menage ob.1692 æt.79	The Sea Fights of June 1st wch lasted 4 Days, & of July 25. The Fire of London Sept 2. [illegible]	Montecuculi Austn Genl ob.1681 æt.72
23	1 Clement IX	Charles de St Evremond ob:1703 æt.90	The Peace of Breda July 10th	John Maitland D.ke of Lauderdale ob.1682 æt.63
24	2	Bened. de Spinosa ob.1678 æt.44	The Peace of Aix la Chapelle sign'd April 22d	G. Villiers D.ke of Buckingham ob.1687 æt.60
25	3	Huygens ob.1695 æt.66	The Isle of Candia taken by the Turks Sept 6th	J. Baptist Colbert F.M. ob.1683 æt.64.
26	1 Clement X	Sir Christoph. Wren ob.1723 æt.91		Anth.y Ash.y Cooper E.l of Shaftesbury ob. 1682 æt.61
27	2	Isaac Barrow ob.1677 æt.47		Fr. W.m ye Great Elector of Brandenburg ob.1688
28	3	Sir William Temple ob.1700 æt.72	Lewis XIVth overruns great Part of Holland having taken Utrecht. The Prince of Orange is made Stadtholder & J. de Witt put to Death August 20th	W.m Prince of Orange Stadtholder
29	4	Rene Rapin ob.1687 æt.66		of Holland aft. K.g of G.Brit. ob.1702 æt.52
30	5	Dr Thomas Sydenham ob.1689 æt.66	The Battle of Senef Aug 1st The Battle of Turkeim Dec 27th	Tho. Osborn E.l of Danby F.M. ob.17
31	6	Robert Boyle ob.1691 æt.65	The Battle of Altenheim July 22d 5 days aft. ye Death of Mar.l Turenne	Cha.s Earl of Dorset ob.1706 æt.69
1 Theodore III	1 Innocent XI	Samuel Puffendorf ob.1694 æt.63		
2 Alexiowitz	2	Carlo Maratti ob:1713 æt.88		Fr. Marsh.l de Luxemburgh ob.1695 æt.67
3	3	Dan. Geo. Morhoff ob.1691 æt.53	The Peace of Nimeguen July 31. The Popish Plot discover'd by Oates Sept 6. The Earl of Danby impeach'd Dec 21st	Ja. Dalrymple Ld Stair ob.1695 æt.76
4	4	John de la Bruyere ob.1696 æt.57	The Exclusion Bill first moved in Parliament on Sunday April 27th	Sir Will.m Pulteney ob.1691 æt.78
5	5	John de la Fontaine ob.1695 æt.74	The great Comet first observ'd Nov 3d & continued visible till Mar 9th 1681	Will.m Lord Ruſsell ob.1683 æt.44
6	6	Sir Geo. Mackenzie ob.1691 æt.63		James D.ke of Monmouth ob.1685 æt.36
1 Peter John 1	7	Bouhours ob.1702 æt.74		Marshal Schomberg ob.1690
2 the Great 2	8	John Dryden ob.1701 æt.70	Lord Ruſsel is beheaded July 21st The Siege of Vienna by ye Turks raised Sept 12th	Le Tellier de Louvois F.M. ob.1691 æt.51
3 3	9	Racine ob.1699 æt.60		G. Savill Marq. of Hallifax ob.1695 æt.62
4 4	10	N. Boileau Despreaux ob.1711 æt.75	Charles IId dies Feb 6th æt.55 The D.ke of Monmouth defeat. Sedgemore July 6th The Edict of Nantes revoked Octr 22d	Marshal de Vauban ob.1707 æt.74
5 5	11	Humphry Prideaux ob.1724 æt.77		Spencer E.l of Sunderland F.M. ob.1702 æt.62
6 6	12	John George Graevius ob.1703		G. Fr. C.te de Waldeck ob.1692 æt.72
7 7	13	P. Bayle ob.1706 æt.59	The Revolution in Great Britain begins Nov 5th K.g James abdicates & retires to France Dec 23d	Sir Edward Seymour ob.1708 æt.78
8 8	1 Alexander VIII	John Locke ob.1704 æt.70	King William & Queen Mary proclaim'd Feb.16th The Action of Killicrankie July 27th	Dan. E.l of Notingham ob.1730
9 9	2	Edw.d Stillingfleet B.p of Wor. ob.1699 æt.64	The Battle of Fleurus June 21st The Battle of the Boyne July 1st	W.m Cavendish D.u of Devonshire ob.1707 æt.67
10 10	1 Innocent XII	Arch Bishop Tillotson ob.1694 æt.65	The Battle of Aghrim July 12th & Limerick surrenders Oct 3d which finished ye War in Ireland.	John Lord Somers L.d Chan. ob.1716 æt.67
11 11	2	Gilbert Burnet B.p of Salisb. ob.1715 æt.72	The Sea Fight off La Hogue May 19th The Battle of Steenkirk July 24 The Dutchy of Hanover made the IXth Electorate [illegible]	Adm. Ed.d Ruſsel E.l of Orford ob.1727 æt.75
12 12	3	Boſsuet B.p of Meaux ob.1704 æt.78	The Battle of Landen July 19th The Battle of Marsiglia Sept 24th	Lewis P.ce of Baden ob.1707 æt.52
13 13	4	Vin. Vinc. de Filicaia ob.1707 æt.65	Huy taken Sept 28th Queen Mary dies Dec 28th æt.33	Madam de Maintenon ob.1719 æt.84
14 14	5	Nicholas Malebranche ob.1715	Namur taken by K.g William July 25th The Vote for new Coining ye Money Dec 10th	Cha. Montague E.l of Hallifax ob.1715 æt.54
15 Peter ye Great	6	Caſsini ob.1712 æt.87	The Aſsaſsination Plot discover'd Feb 14th	Bentinck E.l of Portland ob.1710 æt.59
16 alone	7	Henry Dodwell ob.1711 æt.70	The Battle of Zenta Sept 1st The Peace of Ryswick Sept 11th	John E.l of Stair ob.1707 æt.39
17	8	Ja. Gronovius ob.1716 æt.71	The Ist Treaty of Partition sign'd Aug 19th	Pensionary Heinsius ob.1720 æt.79
18	9	W. Lloyd B.p of Worcester ob.1717 æt.90	The Peace of Carlowitz Jan 26th The Dutch Guards sent to Holland at ye end of March. [illegible]	Lord Chief Justice Holt ob.1710 æt.67
19	1 Clement XI	Madame Dacier ob.1720 æt.69	The Dutch & Protestants of Germany introduce ye New Stile omitting	Mich. Chamillard F.M. ob.1721

A MAP
of the
WEST INDIES
and *MIDDLE CONTINENT* of
AMERICA
from the lateſt Obſervations
by John Blair L.L.D. & F.R.S.
as a Supplement to His Tables of Chronology.

N^o. 55 XVIIIth Century Part 1st.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of Portugal	Kings of GreatBritain	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Poland	Kings of Pruſsia	Kings of Sardinia		Czars o Muſcov
6414	1701	7 Mustapha	44 Leopold	59 Louis XIV	2 Philip V	34 Peter	13 William III	5 Charles XII	3 Frederick IV	5 Frederick	2 Frederick I	27 Victor		20 Peter
6415	1702	8 II	45	60	3	35	1 Ann	6	4	6 Augustus I	3	28 Amadeus		21 the Gre
6416	1703	1 Achmet III	46	61	4	36	2	7	5	7	4	29		22
6417	1704	2	47	62	5	37	3	8	6	8	5	30		23
6418	1705	3	1 Joseph I	63	6	38	4	9	7	9	6	31		24
6419	1706	4	2	64	7	1 John V.	5	10	8	10	7	32		25
6420	1707	5	3	65	8	2	6	11	9	11	8	33		26
6421	1708	6	4	66	9	3	7	12	10	12	9	34		27
6422	1709	7	5	67	10	4	8	13	11	13	10	35		28
6423	1710	8	6	68	11	5	9	14	12	14	11	36		29
6424	1711	9	1 Charles VI	69	12	6	10	15	13	15	12	37		30
6425	1712	10	2	70	13	7	11	16	14	16	13	38		31
6426	1713	11	3	71	14	8	12	17	15	17	1 Frederick II	39		32
6427	1714	12	4	72	15	9	1 George I	18	16	18	2	40		33
6428	1715	13	5	1 Louis XV.	16	10	2	19	17	19	3	41		34
6429	1716	14	6	2	17	11	3	20	18	20	4	42		35
6430	1717	15	7	3	18	12	4	21	19	21	5	43		36
6431	1718	16	8	4	19	13	5	1 Frederick &	20	22	6	44		37
6432	1719	17	9	5	20	14	6	2 Ulrica	21	23	7	45		38
6433	1720	18	10	6	21	15	7	3	22	24	8	46		39
6434	1721	19	11	7	22	16	8	4	23	25	9	47		40
6435	1722	20	12	8	23	17	9	5	24	26	10	48		41
6436	1723	21	13	9	24	18	10	6	25	27	11	49		42
6437	1724	22	14	10	1 Louis	19	11	7	26	28	12	50		43
6438	1725	23	15	11	25 Philip V	20	12	8	27	29	13	51		1 Catherine
6439	1726	24	16	12	26 resumes	21	13	9	28	30	14	52		2
6440	1727	25	17	13	27	22	1 George II	10	29	31	15	53		1 Peter II
6441	1728	26	18	14	28	23	2	11	30	32	16	54		2
6442	1729	27	19	15	29	24	3	12	31	33	17	55		3
6443	1730	1 Mahomet V	20	16	30	25	4	13	1 Christian VI	34	18	56		1 Ann
6444	1731	2	21	17	31	26	5	14	2	35	19	57	Naples & Sicily	2 Iwanowna
6445	1732	3	22	18	32	27	6	15	3	36	20	1 Charles		3
6446	1733	4	23	19	33	28	7	16	4	37	21	2 Emmanuel III		4
6447	1734	5	24	20	34	29	8	17	5	1 Frederick	22	3	Don Carlos 1	5
6448	1735	6	25	21	35	30	9	18	6	2 Augustus II	23	4	2	6
6449	1736	7	26	22	36	31	10	19	7	3	24	5	3	7
6450	1737	8	27	23	37	32	11	20	8	4	25	6	4	8
6451	1738	9	28	24	38	33	12	21	9	5	26	7	5	9
6452	1739	10	29	25	39	34	13	22	10	6	27	8	6	10
6453	1740	11 ———	30	26	40	35	14	23	11	7	1 Frederick III	9	7	1 John III
6454	1741	12	1 Charles VII	27	41	36	15	24	12	8	2	10	8	1 Elizabeth
6455	1742	13	2	28	42	37	16	25	13	9	3	11	9	2 Elizabeth
6456	1743	14	3	29	43	38	17	26	14	10	4	12	10	3
6457	1744	15	4	30	44	39	18	27	15	11	5	13	11	4
6458	1745	16	1 Francis I	31	45	40	19	28	16	12	6	14	12	5
6459	1746	17	2	32	1 Ferdinand	41	20	29	1 Frederick V	13	7	15	13	6
6460	1747	18	3	33	2 VI	42	21	30	2	14	8	16	14	7
6461	1748	19	4	34	3	43	22	31	3	15	9	17	15	8
6460	1749	20	5	35	4	44	23	32	4	16	10	18	16	9
6462	1750	21	6	36	5	1 Joseph	24	33	5	17	11	19	17	10

Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
2 Clement XI	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 æt. 85		Sidney Ed. of Godolphin L.H.T. ob. 1712 æt. 67
3	Fenelon Bp. of Cambray ob. 1715 æt. 6	King William dies March 8th æt. 52. War declared agt. France & Spain May 4th. Vigo taken by ye English & Dutch Oct. 12.	Prince Eugene of Savoy ob. 1736 æt. 73
4	Godfrey Wm. Leibnitz ob. 1716 æt. 70		Chas. Earl of Sunderland ob. 1722 æt. 47
5	Dr. Huet Bp. of Avranches ob. 1721 æt. 91	Gibraltar taken by Adml. Rook July 24th. The Battle of Hochstet or Blenheim Aug. 2d. The Sea Fight off Malaga Aug. 13.	Jno. Dke. of Marlborough ob. 1722 æt. 73
6	Sir Godfrey Kneller ob. 1723 æt. 77		James Ed. of Stanhope ob. 1721 æt. 47
7	Jno. Flamstead ob. 1719 æt. 73	The Battle of Ramillies May 12th. The Union betw. England & Scotland signed July 22d. The Battle of Turin Aug. 27.	Count Guido Staremberg ob. 1737 æt. 79
8	Andrew Dacier ob. 1722 æt. 71	The Battle of Almanza April 14th.	Marshal Dke. de Berwick ob. 1734 æt. 63
9	Jo. Vincent Gravina ob. 1718 æt. 50	The Battle of Oudenarde June 30th. Minorca taken by Genl. Stanhope Sept. 18th. The Action of Wynnendale Sept. 28. The City of Lisle taken Oct. 12th.	Adml. Byng Ld. Torrington ob. 1733 æt. 70
10	Dr. Richard Bentley ob. 1742 æt. 80	The Battle of Pultowa June 30th. The Battle of Malplaquet Sept. 11th.	Marshal Villars ob. 1734 æt. 82.
11	Dr. Hare Bp. of Chichester ob. 1740	Dr. Sacheverell sentenced March 23d. Queen Ann changes her Ministry Aug. 8th. The Battle of Saragossa Aug. 9th. Gen. Stanhope taken Prisoner at Brihuega Nov. 10th. The Battle of Villa Viciosa Nov. 29.	Robt. Harley Ed. of Oxford L.H.T. ob. 1724 æt. 63.
12	Joseph Addison ob. 1719 æt. 48.		H. St. John Ld. Bolingbroke ob. 1751 æt. 73
13	Sir Richd. Steele ob. 1729	The Duke of Ormond separates ye British Forces from ye Allys July 5th. The Action of Denain July 13th.	Simn. Harcourt Ld. Chanr. ob. 1727 æt. 67
14	Matthew Prior ob. 1721 æt. 57	The Peace of Utrecht signed March 30th.	J. B. Colbert de Torcy F.M. ob. 1746 æt. 81.
15	Fr. Atterbury Bp. of Rochester ban. 1722 ob. 1732 æt. 70	The Accession of George Elector of Hanover to ye Kingdom of Great Britain Aug. 1. when Queen Ann dies æt. 50. The Peace of Baden Aug. 27.	Wm. Ld. Cowper Ld. Chanr. ob. 1723 æt. 53
16	John Harduin ob. 1729 æt. 83	Lewis XIV. dies Aug. 21. æt. 77. The Rebellion begins in Sept. The Action of Sheriff Muir & ye Surrender of Preston were both on Nov. 13.	John Dke. of Argyle ob. 1743 æt. 61.
17	John Le Clerc ob. 1736 æt. 79		Phil. Dke. of Orleans Regt. of Fr. ob. 1723 æt. 51
18	Jas. Lenfant ob. 1728 æt. 68		Card. Alberoni Sp. Mr. disgr. 1719 ob. 1752 æt. 88
19	Abbé Vertot ob. 1735 æt. 80	The Quadruple Alliance in May. The Spanish Fleet destroyed off Passaro by Adml. Byng July 31. The Peace of Passarowitz.	Thos. Ed. of Macclesfield Ld. Chanr. ob. 1732 æt. 66
20	Dr. John Freind ob. 1728 æt. 53	The Battle of Franca Villa June 9th. Vigo taken by Ld. Cobham Oct. 10th. The Mississippi Scheme at its height in France in Nov. & Dec.	Jno. Law Contr. Genl. of ye Finces. ob. 1729 æt. 58
21	Bend. de Montfaucon ob. 1741 æt. 86	The South Sea Scheme begins Apr. 7. was at its Height at ye End of June & was quite sunk ab. Sept. 29th. The Plague breaks out at Marseilles.	Card. du Bois F.M. ob. 1723 æt. 67.
1 Innocent XIII	Dr. Saml. Clarke ob. 1729 æt. 54		Robt. Walpole Ed. of Orford Br. Mr. ob. 1745 æt. 71.
2	Dr. Jonathan Swift ob. 1745 æt. 78		Chas. Ld. Townshend ob. 1738 æt. 64.
3	Dr. Edmund Halley ob. 1742 æt. 82	The Bishop of Rochester found Guilty of treasonable Correspondence deprived June 1. & banished June 22.	Pensionary Slingelandt ob. 1736 æt. 72
Benedict XIII	Jo. Albertus Fabricius ob. 1736 æt. 67	Philip Vth resigns his Kingdom to his Son Lewis Jany. 15th who reigns ab. one Year & 2 Months.	Dke. de Ripperda Sp. Mr. disgr. 1726 ob. 1737
2	Dr. John Arbuthnot ob. 1735	The I. Treaty of Vienna betw. ye Emperor & Spain signed April 30th. The Treaty of Hanover betw. Great Britain France & Prussia signed Sept. 3.	Cardinal Fleury F.M. ob. 1743 æt. 90
3	Herman Boerhaave ob. 1738 æt. 70		Don Joseph Patinho Sp. Mr. ob. 1736 æt. 77.
4	Dr. Edwd. Chandler Bp. of Durham ob. 1750 æt. 82	The Siege of Gibraltar by ye Spaniards begun May 20th. & continued till April 1728. King George I. dies June 11. æt. 68.	John Ed. of Stair ob. 1747 æt. 74
5	Cardinal Polignac ob. 1741 æt. 80	The Congress of Soissons begun May 1th.	Sr. Richd. Temple Ld. Cobham ob. 1749 æt. 75
6	Dr. Edmd. Gibson Bp. of London ob. 1748 æt. 79	The Treaty of Seville Oct. 29th.	Sr. Spencer Compton Ed. of Wilmington ob. 1743 æt. 71
1 Clement XII	Dr. Benjn. Hoadly Bp. of Winchester ob. 1761 æt. 85		Griffier Frs. Fagel ob. 1746. æt. 87
2	Alexander Pope ob. 1744 æt. 56	The II. Treaty of Vienna betw. ye Emperor Great Britain & ye Dutch signed March 16th.	Count Sinzendorff Chanr. of Austria ob. 1742 æt. 71
3	Charles Rollin ob. 1741 æt. 80	The Pragmatic Sanction confirmed by ye Diet of ye Empire Jany. 11th.	Count Osterman Vice Chanr. of Russia banished 1741 ob. 1747
4	Abbé du Bos ob. 1742 æt. 72	Augustus II. K. of Poland dies Feb. 1st. The Polish War begins in Oct. & spreads into Germany & Italy	Chas. Ld. Talbot Ld. Chanr. ob. 1737 æt. 52
5	Bernard de Fontenelle ob. 1757 æt. 100	The Battle of Parma June 18th. Philipsburg surrenders July 8th. The Battle of Guastalla on Sunday Sept. 8th.	Wm. Pulteney Ed. of Bath ob. 1764 æt. 81
6	Dr. Thos. Sherlock Bp. of London ob. 1761 æt. 84		John Ed. of Granville ob. 1763 æt. 72
7	Dr. Geo. Berkley Bp. of Cloyne ob. 1753 æt. 67	The Preliminarys of Peace betw. ye Emperor & King of France April 30th.	Archd. D. of Argyle ob. 1761 æt. 79.
8	Colin Maclaurin ob. 1746 æt. 48		Ph. Ed. of Hardwicke Ld. Chanr. ob. 1764 æt. 74
9	James Thomson ob. 1748 æt. 48	The Peace of Vienna signed Nov. 7th. by wh. ye Cession of Lorraine was made to France. ye Dutchy of Tuscany [illegible]	Lord President Forbes ob. 1747 æt. 62
10	Dr. Jos. Butler Bp. of Durham ob. 1752 æt. 60	Letters of Marque sent out in Britain against Spain July 21st. & War declared Oct. 23d.	Marshal Dke. de Belleisle ob. 1761 æt. 78
1 Benedict XIV	Henry Fielding ob. 1754 æt. 48.	The Emperor Charles VI. dies Oct. 9th. which begins ye General War in Germany. it continues 8 Years.	Arthur Onslow ob. 1768. æt. 78.
2	Charles Secondat Bar. Montesquieu ob. 1755 æt. 67	The Battle of Molwitz on Monday March 30th.	Frederick Prince of Wales ob. 1751 æt. 44
3	Dr. Stephen Hales ob. 1761 æt. 82	The Battle of Czaslaw May 6th.	Wm. IV. Prince of Orange & Stadtholder ob. 1751 æt. 41
4	G. Frederick Handel ob. 1759 æt. 76	The Battle of Campo Santo Jany. 17. The Battle of Dettingen June 16th.	
5	Dr. James Bradley ob. 1762 æt. 70	The Sea Fight off Toulon Feb. 11th. War declared agt. France March 31st.	Henry Pelham F.M. ob. 1754 æt. 60
6	Dr. Conyers Middleton ob. 1750 æt. 67	The Battle of Fontenoy Apr. 30th. The Battle of Friedberg May 24. Cape Breton taken June 17. The Rebellion begins in Scotland with ye Landing of ye Pretender July 25.	Count de Saxe Marshl. of France ob. 1750 æt. 54
7	William Hogarth ob. 1764 æt. 67	The Action near Falkirk Jan. 17. The Battle of Culloden Apr. 16th. The Battle of Roucoux Sept. 30th.	Willm. Augs. Duke of Cumberland ob. 1765 æt. 45
8	Jacques Cassini ob. 1756 æt. 79	Pr. of Orange made Stadtholder May 3. The French Fleet defeated by Adml. Anson & Warren May 3. Battle of Lafeldt. Bergen op Zoom taken Sept. 5th. French Fleet defeated by Adml. Hawke Oct. 14.	Geo. Lord Anson ob. 1762 æt. 62.
9	Benjamin Robins ob. 1751 æt. 44	The Preliminarys are signed April 30th. The Peace of Aix la Chapelle Oct. 7th.	Sir John Barnard ob. 1764 æt. 80
10	Pierre Bouguer ob. 1758 æt. 61		
11	Bernard de Belidor ob. 1761	The Interest on the publick Funds reduced to 3 p Cent Feby. 28th.	

A MAP of NORTH AMERICA

from the

LATEST SURVEYS AND MAPS

by John Blair LL.D. & F.R.S.

as a Supplement to His Tables of Chronology.

Nº. 56' XVIIIth CENTURY Part 2d.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of Portugal	Kings of Great Britain	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Poland	Kings of Prussia	Kings of Sardinia	Kings of Naples & Sicily	Czars of Muscovy
6464	1751	22 Mahomet V	7 Francis I	37 Louis XV	6 Ferdinand	2 Joseph	25 George II	1 Adolphus	6 Frederick V	18 Frederick	12 Frederick	20 Charles III	18	11 Elizabeth
6465	1752	23 ——	8	38	7 VI	3	26	2 Frederick	7	19 Augustus II	13 III	21	Don Carlos 19	12 Petrowna
6466	1753	24	9	39	8	4	27	3	8	20	14	22	20	13
6467	1754	1 Osman III	10	40	9	5	28	4	9	21	15	23	21	14
6468	1755	2	11	41	10	6	29	5	10	22	16	24	22	15
6469	1756	3	12	42	11	7	30	6	11	23	17	25	23	16
6470	1757	1 Mustapha III	13	13	12	8	31	7	12	24	18	26	24	17
6471	1758	2	14	44	13	9	32	8	13	25	19	27	25	18
6472	1759	3	15	45	1 Charles III	10	33	9	14	26	20	28	Ferdinand 1	19
6473	1760	4	16	46	2	11	1 George III	10	15	27	21	29	2	20
6474	1761	5	17	47	3	12	2	11	16	28	22	30	3	21
6475	1762	6	18	48	4	13	3	12	17	29	23	31	4	1 [illegible]
6476	1763	7	19	49	5	14	4	13	18	30	24	32	5	2
6477	1764	8	20	50	6	15	5	14	19	1 Stanislaus	25	33	6	3
6478	1765	9	1 Joseph II	51	7	16	6	15	20	2	26	34	7	4
6479	1766	10	2	52	8	17	7	16	1 Christian VII	3	27	35	8	5
6480	1767	11	3	53	9	18	8	17	2	4	28	36	9	6
6481	1768													
6482	1769													
6483	1770													
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6487	1774			Louis XVI										
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6510	1797													
6511	1798													
6512	1799													
6513	1800													

Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
12 Benedict XIV 13 14 15 16 17 18 Clement XIII 2 3	Thomas Simpson ob. 1761 at. N. Louis de la Caille ob. 1762 at. 49 Dr. Edward Young ob. 1765 at. 83 Dr. John Leland ob. 1766 at. 75 Dr. Thos. Birch ob. 1766 at. 61. Dr. Robert Smith ob. 1768 at. 79	Frederick Prince of Wales dies March 20th at. 44. The New Stile introduced into Great Britain the 3d of Sept. being counted the 14th [illegible] Fort Necessity surrend.d to the French July 3d. The French attack and [illegible] on Monongahela [illegible] April 17th. Mr. Washington intercepts a small Body of French [illegible] Lisbon ruined by an Earthquake Nov. 1. [illegible] Ships taken [illegible] Braddock defeated near Fort Du Quesne July 9th. the French defeated near Lake George Sep. 8. Subsidy Treaty of Petersburg [illegible] surrenders June 29th. [illegible] taken Aug. 14. Battle of [illegible] Gheria surrenders to Adml. Watson Feb. 13 War declared against France May 17th. Engagement off Minorca May 20th. Calcutta taken June 20th. [illegible] [illegible] B. of Rosbach Nov. 5. B. of [illegible] Nov. [illegible] [illegible] taken Dec. [illegible] Calcutta retaken Jan. 2. Chandernagore taken Mar. 23. B. of Prague May 6th. B. of Kollin June 18. B. of Plassey Jun. 23. B. of Hastenbeck July 26th. B. of [illegible] B. of [illegible] Oct. [illegible] Goree taken Dec. 29th. [illegible] Senegal taken [illegible] Jun. 23. [illegible] B. of Ticonderoga Jul. [illegible] [illegible] B. of [illegible] Sep. [illegible] defeated by [illegible] Nov. 20. [illegible] B. of Bergen Apr. 13. Guadaloupe surrend. May 1. B. of [illegible] Jul. 23. B. of Minden Aug. 1. B. of [illegible] Aug. 12. [illegible] Aug. 18. [illegible] [illegible] Oct. 16th. King George II. dies Oct. 25 at. 77. B. of [illegible] Nov. 3d. B. of Wandewash Jan. 22. Thurot def.d by Capt. Elliot Feb. 28th. B. near [illegible] 28. B. of Warburg July 31. B. of [illegible] Aug. 15. Montreal	Marshal James Keith ob. 1758 at. Don Philip D.ke of Parma ob. 1765 at. 45. Henry Count Bruhl ob. 1763 at. 64 Adml. Edwd. Boscawen ob. 1761 at. 50. Marshal Daun ob. 1766 at. Genl. James Wolfe ob. 1759 at. 33.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10		Schweidnitz surprised by the Austrians Oct. 1. [illegible] Dec. 16. Pondicherry surrendered Jan. 15th. Belleisle surrendered June 7th. B. of Kirch Denkern July 15. King George III. Married Sept. 8th. Crowned September 22. [illegible] War declared ag.t Spain Jan. 3. Czarina dies Jan. 5. Martinico surrd. Feb. [illegible] Grenada [illegible] surr.d Mar. [illegible] Peace betw. Russia & Prussia May 5. War decl. by Port.l ag.t Spain May [illegible] British [illegible] murdered at Patna Oct. 6. Patna taken Nov. 6th. The Peace of Paris Feb. 10th. the Peace of Hubertsburg betw. Prussia, Austria & Saxony Feb. 15. Expulsion of the Jesuits from France completed [illegible] Pr. of Brunswick marrd. to P.ss Augusta Jan. 16. Count Stanislaus Poniatowsky unanimously elected K. of Poland Sept. 6th. Battle of [illegible] Ministry changed July [illegible] Duke of Cumberland dies Oct. 31. the Dauphin dies December 20. [illegible] Dec. 31. The Regency Bill passed May 15. [illegible] Carnac May 3d. [illegible] Bengal established by Ld. Clive [illegible] K. of Denmark [illegible] Oct. 1. The American Stamp Act repealed March 18. Insurrection in Spain which obliged their K.g to leave Madrid Mar. 23. Ministry [illegible] Nov. 21 [illegible] from Naples Nov. 21. Expulsion of the Jesuits from Spain Mar. 31. Duke of York dies at Monaco Sept. 17. the Dissidents have their privileges	Charles Townshend ob. 1767 at. 42. Edward Aug.s Duke of York ob. 1767. at. 28

I N D E X

O F

EMPERORS, KINGS, HIGH-PRIESTS, CALIPHS, POPES, MEN of LEARNING and GENIUS, STATESMEN, WARRIORS, &c.

A. Nº of Plate.

AARON, the High Prieſt 2
Abantidas, Tyrant of Sicyon 15
Abas, King of Argos 2
Abbo, the Monk of Fleury on the Loire, the Aſtronomer, and ſirnamed *Totius Galliæ Præceptor* 40
Abdalla, Caliph of the Saracens 34
Abdalla II, being the 1ſt Caliph of the Race of Abbas 35
Abdalla III, ſirnamed *Alaminus* 37
Abdalla, K. of Corduba 39
Abdelmelech, K. of Corduba 41
Abdelmelich, Saracen Governor of Spain 35
Abdemelech, K. of Fez and Morocco 52
Abdula, the laſt Caliph of the Saracens 45
Abdulmelech, ſirnamed *Sudor Lapidis*, Caliph of the Saracens 34
Abdurrahman, Saracen General 35
Abdurrahman, K. of Corduba 36
Abdurrahman II 37
Abdurrahman III, ſirnamed *the Exalter of the Law* 39
Abdurrahman IV 41
Abel 1
Abel, K. of Denmark 45
Abelard, Peter of Paietz near Cliſſon in Brittany, ſirnamed *Dialecticus* one of the firſt Scholaſtics or Schoolmen 43
Abia, K. of Judah 4
Abiathar, the High Prieſt 3
Abiſhua, the High Prieſt 2
Abraham, the Patriarch 1
Abſimarus Tiberius, Eaſtern Emperor 34
Abu-abdalla Alaminus, Caliph of the Saracens 37
Abu-becher, Caliph of the Saracens 33
Abugjafar Almanſor, ſirnamed *Obolarius*, Caliph of the Saracens 36
Abugjafar II Haron Rasjidus, Caliph of the Saracens 36
Acaſtus the 2d Archon of Athens 3
Accius Lucius, the Roman Tragic Poet 18
Accurſius of Florence, the Lawyer and Author of *The Gloſſes* 45
Acencheres, K. of Egypt 2
Achaius, K. of Scotland 36
Achæmenes, Governor of Egypt 11
Acherres, K. of Egypt 2
Achæus, Syrian Governor 16
Achileus, Tyrant of Egypt 26
Achilles of Theſſaly, the Greek General 3
Achmet I, Ottoman Emperor 53
Achmet II 54
Achmet III, 55
Achoris, K. of Egypt 2
Achsjidus, Caliph of Egypt and Syria 39
Acoris, K. of Egypt 13
Acriſius, K. of Mycenæ 2
Acron, of Agrigentum, the Phyſician, ſirnamed *the Empiric* 12
Acrotatus, K. of Lacedemon 15
Adalbert, Marquis of Tuſcany 38
Adam, the firſt Man 1
Adda, K. of Northumberland 32
Addiſon, Joſeph, of Milſton near Ambroſebury in Wiltſhire, the Poet and Critic 55
Adelard, K. of Weſſex 35
Adelgiſus, the Lombard 36
Adelwalch, K. of Suſſex 33
Adelwald, K. of Eaſt Anglia 34
Adelwald, ſirn. Mollon, K. of Northumberland 36
Adelwaldus, K. of the Lombards 33
Adelwalt, K. of Northumberland. 34
Adeodatus, Pope 34
Adherbal, K. of Numidia 18
Ado, Archbiſhop of Vienna in Dauphiny, the Hiſtorian 38
Adolphus, of Naſſau, Emperor of Germany 46
Adolphus Guſtavus, K. of Sweden 53
Adolphus Frederick, K. of Sweden 56
Adomar, of Valentia, Regent of England under Edward I. 46
Adraſtus, K. of Sicyon 3
Adrian, Roman Emperor 23
Adrian, Pope 36
Adrian II 38
Adrian III 38
Adrian IV 44
Adrian V 46
Adrian VI 51
Aëtius, Miniſter to Valentinian III and ſirnamed *the Defender of the Empire* 29
Ægeus, K. of Athens 3
Ægialeus, 1ſt K. of Sicyon 1
Ægiſthus K. of Mycenæ 3
Ægydrus, K. of Sicyon 1
Ægyptus, or Seſoſtris, K. of Egypt 2
Ælian, of Præneſté, the Hiſtorian 23
Æmilius Mamercus 12
Æmilius Paulus, Gen. againſt Perſeus 17
Æmilianus, Roman Emperor 26
Æneas, the Trojan 3
Æneas Silvius, K. of the Latins 3
Æpytus, K. of Mycenæ 3
Æropas, K of Macedon 8
Æſimedes, the IId Decennial Archon at Athens 6
Æſchines, of Athens, the Orator and Rival of Demoſthenes 14
Æſchylus, the XIIth Archon of Athens 5
Æſchylus, of Athens, the Tragic Poet 11
Æſop, of Amorium in Phrygia, the Mythologiſt 9
Africanus, Julius, of Emmaus or Nicopolis, in Judea, the Chronologer 25
Agallianus, General againſt the Iconoclaſts 35
Agamemnon, K. of Mycenæ 3
Agameſtor, the Archon 5
Agapetus, B. of Rome 31
Agapetus II, Pope 39
Agaſicles, K. of Lacedemon. 8
Agatharcides, of Cnidus, the Hiſtor. 17
Agathias, of Myrina, the Hiſtorian 32
Agathocles, Tyrant of Sicily 14
Agathocles, Son to Lyſimachus 15
Agathocles, Egyptian Miniſter to Ptolemy, ſirnamed Philopator 16
Agathon, of Athens, the Comic Poet 12
Agathon, Pope 34
Ageſilaus, K. of Lacedemon 4
Ageſilaus II 13
Ageſilaus, the Spartan Ephor 10
Ageſipolis, K. of Lacedemon 13
Ageſipolis II 13
Ageſipolis III 10
Agila, K. of the Viſigoths 31
Agilulphus, K. of the Lombards 32
Agis, K. of Lacedemon 3
Agis II 12
Agis III 14
Agis IV 16
Agricola, Julius, Roman Governor of Britain under Veſpaſian 22
——— Rodolphus, of Frieſland, the firſt Reſtorer of Learning in Germany 50
Agrippa, K. of the Latins 4
Agrippa Menenius 11
Agrippa M. Vipſanius, Miniſter to Auguſtus 20
Agrippa, of Bithynia, the Aſtronomer 22
Agrippa, Cornelius, of Cologne 51
Agrippina ſenior, Wife to Germanicus 21
Agrippina junior, Mother to Nero 22
Agro K. of Illyria 10
Ahab, K. of Iſrael 4
Ahaz, K. of Judah 6
Ahazia, K. of Judah 4
Ahazia, K. of Iſrael 4
Ahenobarbus, Cn. Domitius, Roman General 18
Ahia, the High Prieſt 3
Ahimaaz, the High Prieſt 4
Ahimelech, the High Prieſt 3
Ahitub, the High Prieſt 4
Ahmed, Saracen Governor of Egypt 38
Aidan, K. of Scotland 32
Aimoin, Monk of St. Germain de Pres, the Hiſtorian. 37
Aimom, Abbot of Fleury, and Hiſtorian 40
Alabor, Saracen Governor of Spain 35
Alahis, Duke of Trent 34
Alaric, K. of the Viſigoths 29
Alaric II 30
Alba, K. of the Latins 3
Albany, Robert, Duke of, and Regent of Scotland under James I 49
Albany, Murdoch, Duke of, and Regent of Scotland under James I 49
Albany, John, Duke of, and Regent of Scotland under James V 51
Albategni, the Arabian Aſtronomer, ſirnamed *Mahomet of Aracta* 38
Alberic, Governor of Rome 39
Alberoni, Cardinal, and Miniſter to Philip V 55
Albert, of Auſtria, Emperor of Germany 46
Albert II 49
Albert, Archduke and Auſtrian General under Philip III 52
Albert, K. of Sweden 48
Albertet, the Mathematician and Provençal Poet 46
Albertus, ſirnamed *Magnus*, B. of Ratiſbon, the Scholaſtic 46
Albinus Clodius, Governor of Britain 24
Alboinus, the 1ſt K. of the Lombards 32
Albret, Conſtable de, and General to Charles VI, K. of France 49
Albumaſar, ſirnamed *Jaffar*, the Arabian Aſtronomer 37
Alcamenes, K. of Lacedemon 4
Alcæus, of Leſbos, the Lyric Poet 8
Alchfrid, K. of Northumberland 34
Alcibiades, the Athenian General 12
Alcidamidas, the Meſſenian 6
Alcimus, the High Prieſt 17
Alcimus Avitus, Archbiſhop of Vienna, and Poet 31
Alcman, of Lacedemon, the Lyric Poet 7
Alcmæon, the XIIIth Archon of Athens 5
Alcred, K. of Northumberland 36
Alcuinus, the Engliſh Monk, and Reſtorer of Learning in France under Charlemagne 36
Aldric, K. of Kent 36
Aldulph, K. of Eaſt Anglia 34
Alcetas, K. of Macedon 9
Alectus, Tyrant of Britain 26
Alençon, D. of, Brother to Charles IX 52
Alexamenus, Tyrant of Lacedemon 17
Alexander Janneus, Prince of the Jews 18
Alexander, K. of Macedon 11
Alexander II 13
Alexander III, ſirnamed *the Great*, K. of Macedon 14
Alexander IV, K. of Macedon 15
Alexander, Tyrant of Pheræa 13
Alexander, K. of Syria, ſirnamed *Balas* 18
Alexander Zebina, K. of Syria 19
Alexander, K. of Egypt 18
Alexander II 19
Alexander III 19
Alexander Severus, Roman Emperor 25
Alexander, Emperor of the Eaſt 39
Alexander, K. of Scotland 43
Alexander II 45
Alexander III 45
Alexander, Biſhop of Rome 23
Alexander II, Pope 42
Alexander III 44
Alexander IV 46

INDEX

OF

EMPERORS, KINGS, HIGH-PRIESTS, CALIPHS, POPES, MEN of LEARNING and GENIUS, STATESMEN, WARRIORS, &c.

A. Nº of Plate.

AARON, the High Prieſt 2
Abantidas, Tyrant of Sicyon 15
Abas, King of Argos 2
Abbo, the Monk of Fleury on the Loire, the Aſtronomer, and ſirnamed *Totius Galliæ Præceptor* 40
Abdalla, Caliph of the Saracens 34
Abdalla II, being the 1ſt Caliph of the Race of Abbas 35
Abdalla III, ſirnamed *Alaminus* 37
Abdalla, K. of Corduba 39
Abdelmelech, K. of Corduba 41
Abdelmalich, Saracen Governor of Spain 35
Abdemelech, K. of Fez and Morocco 52
Abdala, the laſt Caliph of the Saracens 45
Abdulmelech, ſirnamed *Sudor Lapidis*, Caliph of the Saracens 34
Abdurrahman, Saracen General 35
Abdurrahman, K. of Corduba 36
Abdurrahman II 37
Abdurrahman III, ſirnamed *the Exalter of the Law* 39
Abdurrahman IV 41
Abel 1
Abel, K. of Denmark 45
Abelard, Peter of Paietz near Cliſſon in Brittany, ſirnamed *Dialecticus* one of the firſt Scholaſtics or Schoolmen 43
Abia, K. of Judah 4
Abiathar, the High Prieſt 3
Abiſhua, the High Prieſt 2
Abraham, the Patriarch 1
Abſimarus Tiberius, Eaſtern Emperor 34
Abu-abdalla Alaminus, Caliph of the Saracens 37
Abu-becher, Caliph of the Saracens 33
Abugjafar Almanſor, ſirnamed *Obelarius*, Caliph of the Saracens 36
Abugjafar II Haron Rasjidus, Caliph of the Saracens 36
Acaſtus the 2d Archon of Athens 3
Accius Lucius, the Roman Tragic Poet 18
Accurſius of Florence, the Lawyer and Author of *The Gloſſes* 45
Acencheres, K. of Egypt 2
Achaius, K. of Scotland 36
Achæmenes, Governor of Egypt 11
Acherres, K. of Egypt 2
Achæus, Syrian Governor 16
Achileus, Tyrant of Egypt 26
Achilles of Theſſaly, the Greek General 3
Achmet I, Ottoman Emperor 53
Achmet II 54
Achmet III, 55
Achoris, K. of Egypt 2
Achsjidus, Caliph of Egypt and Syria 39
Acoris, K. of Egypt 13
Acriſius, K. of Mycenæ 2
Acron, of Agrigentum, the Phyſician, ſirnamed *the Empiric* 12
Acrotatus, K. of Lacedemon 15
Adalbert, Marquis of Tuſcany 38
Adam, the firſt Man 1
Adda, K. of Northumberland 32
Addiſon, Joſeph, of Milſton near Ambroſebury in Wiltſhire, the Poet and Critic 55
Adelard, K. of Weſſex 35
Adelgiſus, the Lombard 36
Adelwalch, K. of Suſſex 33
Adelwald, K. of Eaſt Anglia 34
Adelwald, ſirn. Mollon, K. of Northumberland 36
Adelwaldus, K. of the Lombards 33
Adelwalt, K. of Northumberland. 34
Adeodatus, Pope 34
Adherbal, K. of Numidia 18
Ado, Archbiſhop of Vienna in Dauphiny, the Hiſtorian 38
Adolphus, of Naſſau, Emperor of Germany 46
Adolphus Guſtavus, K. of Sweden 53
Adolphus Frederick, K. of Sweden 56
Adomar, of Valentia, Regent of England under Edward I. 46
Adraſtus, K. of Sicyon 3
Adrian, Roman Emperor 23
Adrian, Pope 36
Adrian II 38
Adrian III 38
Adrian IV 44
Adrian V 46
Adrian VI 51
Aëtius, Miniſter to Valentinian III and ſirnamed *the Defender of the Empire* 29
Ægeus, K. of Athens 3
Ægialeus, 1ſt K. of Sicyon 1
Ægiſthus K. of Mycenæ 3
Ægydrus, K. of Sicyon 1
Ægyptus, or Seſoſtris, K. of Egypt 2
Ælian, of Præneſté, the Hiſtorian 23
Æmilius Mamercus 12
Æmilius Paulus, Gen. againſt Perſeus 17
Æmilianus, Roman Emperor 26
Æneas, the Trojan 3
Æneas Silvius, K. of the Latins 3
Æpytus, K. of Mycenæ 3
Æropas, K of Macedon 8
Æſimedes, the IId Decennial Archon at Athens 6
Æſchines, of Athens, the Orator and Rival of Demoſthenes 14
Æſchylus, the XIIth Archon of Athens 5
Æſchylus, of Athens, the Tragic Poet 11
Æſop, of Amorium in Phrygia, the Mythologiſt 9
Africanus, Julius, of Emmaus or Nicopolis, in Judea, the Chronologer 25
Agallianus, General againſt the Iconoclaſts 35
Agamemnon, K. of Mycenæ 3
Agameſtor, the Archon 5
Agapetus, B. of Rome 31
Agapetus II, Pope 39
Agaſicles, K. of Lacedemon. 8
Agatharcides, of Cnidus, the Hiſtor. 17
Agathias, of Myrina, the Hiſtorian 32
Agathocles, Tyrant of Sicily 14
Agathocles, Son to Lyſimachus 15
Agathocles, Egyptian Miniſter to Ptolemy, ſirnamed Philopator 16
Agathon, of Athens, the Comic Poet 12
Agathon, Pope 34
Ageſilaus, K. of Lacedemon 4
Ageſilaus II 13
Ageſilaus, the Spartan Ephor 16
Ageſipolis, K. of Lacedemon 13
Ageſipolis II 13
Ageſipolis III 16
Agila, K. of the Viſigoths 31
Agilulphus, K. of the Lombards 32
Agis, K. of Lacedemon 3
Agis II 12
Agis III 14
Agis IV 16
Agricola, Julius, Roman Governor of Britain under Veſpaſian 22
——— Rodolphus, of Frieſland, the firſt Reſtorer of Learning in Germany 50
Agrippa, K. of the Latins 4
Agrippa Menenius 11
Agrippa M. Vipſanius, Miniſter to Auguſtus 20
Agrippa, of Bithynia, the Aſtronomer 22
Agrippa, Cornelius, of Cologne 51
Agrippina ſenior, Wife to Germanicus 21
Agrippina junior, Mother to Nero 22
Agro K. of Illyria 16
Ahab, K. of Iſrael 4
Ahaz, K. of Judah 6
Ahazia, K. of Judah 4
Ahazia, K. of Iſrael 4
Ahenobarbus, Cn. Domitius, Roman General 18
Ahia, the High Prieſt 3
Ahimaaz, the High Prieſt 4
Ahimelech, the High Prieſt 3
Ahitub, the High Prieſt 4
Ahmed, Saracen Governor of Egypt 38
Aidan, K. of Scotland 32
Aimoin, Monk of St. Germain de Pres, the Hiſtorian. 37
Aimoin, Abbot of Fleury, and Hiſtorian 40
Alabor, Saracen Governor of Spain 35
Alahis, Duke of Trent 34
Alaric, K. of the Viſigoths 29
Alaric II 30
Alba, K. of the Latins 3
Albany, Robert, Duke of, and Regent of Scotland under James I 49
Albany, Murdoch, Duke of, and Regent of Scotland under James I 49
Albany, John, Duke of, and Regent of Scotland under James V 51
Albategni, the Arabian Aſtronomer, ſirnamed *Mahomet of Aractus* 38
Alberic, Governor of Rome 39
Alberoni, Cardinal, and Miniſter to Philip V 55
Albert, of Auſtria, Emperor of Germany 46
Albert II 49
Albert, Archduke and Auſtrian General under Philip III 52
Albert, K. of Sweden 48
Albertet, the Mathematician and Provençal Poet 46
Albertus, ſirnamed *Magnus*, B. of Ratiſbon, the Scholaſtic 46
Albinus Clodius, Governor of Britain 24
Alboinus, the 1ſt K. of the Lombards 32
Albret, Conſtable de, and General to Charles VI, K. of France 49
Albumaſar, ſirnamed *Jaffar*, the Arabian Aſtronomer 37
Alcamenes, K. of Lacedemon 4
Alcæus, of Leſbos, the Lyric Poet 8
Alchfrid, K. of Northumberland 34
Alcibiades, the Athenian General 12
Alcidamidas, the Meſſenian 6
Alcimus, the High Prieſt 17
Alcimus Avitus, Archbiſhop of Vienna, and Poet 31
Alcman, of Lacedemon, the Lyric Poet 7
Alcmæon, the XIIIth Archon of Athens 5
Alcred, K. of Northumberland 36
Alcuinus, the Engliſh Monk, and Reſtorer of Learning in France under Charlemagne 36
Aldric, K. of Kent 36
Aldulph, K. of Eaſt Anglia 34
Alcetas, K. of Macedon 9
Alectus, Tyrant of Britain 26
Alençon, D. of, Brother to Charles IX 52
Alexamenus, Tyrant of Lacedemon 17
Alexander Janneus, Prince of the Jews 18
Alexander, K. of Macedon 11
Alexander II 13
Alexander III, ſirnamed *the Great*, K. of Macedon 14
Alexander IV, K. of Macedon 15
Alexander, Tyrant of Pheræa 13
Alexander, K. of Syria, ſirnamed *Balas* 18
Alexander Zebina, K. of Syria 18
Alexander, K. of Egypt 18
Alexander II 19
Alexander III 19
Alexander Severus, Roman Emperor 25
Alexander, Emperor of the Eaſt 39
Alexander, K. of Scotland 43
Alexander II 45
Alexander III 45
Alexander, Biſhop of Rome 23
Alexander II, Pope 42
Alexander III 44
Alexander IV 46

A

Alexander

INDEX OF THE KINGS, &c. MEN OF LEARNING, STATESMEN, &c.

N° of Plate.
Alexander V, Pope 49
Alexander VI 50
Alexander VII 54
Alexander VIII 54
Alexander, K. of Poland 51
Alexander ab Alexandro, of Naples, the Lawyer 50
Alexander, ſirnamed *Polyhiſtor*, the Grammarian and Hiſtorian 19
Alexandra, Q. of the Jews 19
Alexandrinus, Clemens, one of the moſt learned of the Fathers, and Præceptor to Origen 25
Alexius, Roman General 36
Alexius, ſirnamed *Comnenus*, Eaſtern Emperor 42
Alexius II, ſirnamed *Comnenus* 44
Alexius III, ſirnamed *the Tyrant* 44
Alexius Michaelowitz, Czar of Muſcovy 53
Alfarabius, the Arabian Aſtronomer 39
Alfonſo, K. of Leon, ſirnamed *the Catholic* 35
Alfonſo II, ſirnamed *the Chaſte* 36
Alfonſo III, ſirnamed *the Great* 38
Alfonſo IV 39
Alfonſo V 40
Alfonſo VI, ſirnamed *the Valiant*, K. of Caſtile 42
Alfonſo VII 43
Alfonſo VIII 43
Alfonſo IX, ſirnamed *the Noble*. 44
Alfonſo X 45
Alfonſo XI, ſirnamed *the Wiſe*, and Compoſer of *the Aſtronomical Tables* 46
Alfonſo XII 47
Alfonſo, K. of Arragon 43
Alfonſo II, ſirnamed *the Chaſte* 44
Alfonſo III, ſirnamed *the Beneficent* 46
Alfonſo IV 47
Alfonſo V 49
Alfonſo, K. of Portugal 43
Alfonſo II, ſirnamed *Craſſus* 45
Alfonſo III 45
Alfonſo IV 47
Alfonſo V 49
Alfonſo VI 54
Alfonſo, K. of Naples 49
Alfonſo II 50
Alfraganus, ſirnamed *Logiſta*, Arabian Aſtronomer 38
Alfred, ſirnamed *the Great*, K. of England 38
Alfwald, K. of Northumberland 36
Alfwald II 37
Alfwald, K. of Eaſt Anglia 34
Algitrudis, Q. of Italy 38
Alhaca, K. of Corduba 40
Ali, Caliph of the Saracens 34
Ali Taherus, Caliph of Egypt 41
Alla, K. of Northumberland 32
Alladius, K. of the Latins 4
Almamon, Caliph of the Saracens, and great Encourager of Learning 37
Almanſor, ſirnamed *Obolarius*, Caliph of the Saracens 36
Almanſor, K. of Corduba 40
Alpinus, K. of Scotland 37
Alſtan, B. of Sherborn, and Miniſter to Egbert 37
Altadas, K. of Aſſyria 1
Alva, Ferdinand, Duke of, Governor of the Netherlands under Philip II 52
Amadeus III, Earl of Savoy 43
Amadeus IV, Duke of Savoy 45
Amadeus V, ſirnamed *the Great* 46
Amadeus VI, ſirnamed *the Green Count* 47
Amadeus VII, ſirnamed *the Red* 48
Amadeus VIII 48
Amadeus IX 50
Amalaric, K. of the Viſigoths 31
Amalaſunte, Oſtro Gothic Regent 31
Amaria, High Prieſt 4
Amaſis, K. of Egypt 9
Amaury, K. of Jeruſalem 44
Amazia, K. of Judah 4
Amberkelethus, K. of Scotland 35
Amboiſe, Cardinal, and Miniſter to Lewis XII 51
Ambroſe, St. B. of Milan 28
Ambroſius, K. of South Britain 30
Amenophis, K. of Egypt 2
Amenophis II 2
Amenophthis, K. of Egypt 4
Amilcar, Carthaginian General 14
Amilcar, ſirnamed *Barcas*, Carthagiginian General 16
Aminocles, of Corinth 6
Ammenemes, K. of Egypt 3
Ammenephthes, K. of Egypt 3
Ammonius, Syrian Miniſter to Alexander Balas 18
Ammonius, of Alexandria, the Platonic Philoſopher and Chriſtian 25
Amon, K. of Judah 8
Amos, the Prophet 5
Amoſis, K. of Egypt 1
Amphictyon, K. of Athens 2
Amphigyes, K. of Sicyon 3
Amrus, Saracen General under Omar 33
Amulius, K. of the Latins 5
Amund II, K. of Sweden 41
Amund III 41
Amurat, Ottoman Emperor 48
Amurat II 49
Amurat III 52
Amurat IV 53
Amyntas, K. of Aſſyria 2
Amyntas, K. of Macedon 10
Amyntas II 13
Amyrtæus, K. of Egypt 12
Anabalianus, Miniſter to Conſtantin the Great 27
Anacharſis, the Scythian Philoſopher 9
Anacreon, of Teios, the Poet 10
Anaſtaſius, Eaſtern Emperor, ſirnamed *the Silentiary* 30
Anaſtaſius II 35
Anaſtaſius, B. of Rome 28
Anaſtaſius II 30
Anaſtaſius III, Pope 39
Anaſtaſius IV 44
Anaſtaſius of Rome, ſirnamed *the Librarian*, the Hiſtorian 38
Anatolius, Roman General 29
Anaxagoras, of Clazomené, the Philoſopher, ſirnamed νους 11
Anaxander, K. of Lacedemon 7
Anaxandrides, K. of Lacedemon 9
Anaxidamus, K. of Lacedemon 7
Anaxilas, Tyrant of Rhegium 7
Anaxilaus, Tyrant of Rhegium 11
Anaximander, of Miletus, the Philoſopher, who firſt found *the Obliquity of the Ecliptic* 9
Anaximenes, of Miletus, the Philoſopher 9
Ancus Marcius, the fourth K. of Rome 8
Andeca, the laſt K. of the Suevi 32
Andegiſil, Miniſter to Clotaire II 33
Andragathius, General to Maximus the Roman Tyrant in Gaul 28
André, (John d'Albon, Marſhal de St.) and General to Henry *II* 51
Andred, K. of Northumberland 37
Andriſcus, Tyrant of Macedon 17
Androcles, K. of Meſſenia 5
Andronicus, Eaſtern Emperor, ſirn. *Commenus* 44
Andronicus II, ſirnamed *Paleologus* 46
Andronicus III 47
Andronicus, Livius, the 1ſt Roman Dramatic Poet 16
Andronicus of Rhodes, the Peripatetic Philoſopher, and *Reſtorer of Ariſtotle's Works* 19
Anerœſtus, K. of the Gauls 16
Anfrid, K. of Northumberland 33
Angelo, Michael, of Chiuſi in the Arezzo, and ſirnamed *Buonaruoti*, the great Italian Painter. 51
Angouleme, Louiſa, Dutcheſs of, Regent of France under Francis I 51
Anguien, le Comte de, General under Francis I 51
Anianus, of Alexandria, the Monk and Chronologer 29
Anicetus, B. of Rome 24
Anien, of Gaſcogny, the Lawyer and Chancellor to Alaric 31
Anjou, Lewis, Duke of, 48
Anlaff, Daniſh K. of Northumb. 40
Ann, Q. of Great Britain 55
Ann Iwanowna, Czarina of Muſcovy 55
Ann of Bullen, Q. to Henry VIII 51
Ann of Cleves, Q. to Henry VIII 51
Ann, ſirn. *Dame de Beaujeu*, Regent of France under Charles VIII 50
Ann of Auſtria, Regent of France under Lewis XIV 53
Ann Comnena, the Greek Hiſtorian 43
Annas, K. of Eaſt Anglia 33
Annebaut, Claude de, Admiral and Miniſter to Francis I. 51
Annibal ſenior, Carthaginian Gen. 15
Annibal the Great, Carthagin. Gen. 16
Annius, of Viterbo, who counterfeited the Works of ſeveral ancient Authors 50
Anſeau de Garlande, Min. to Lewis *le Gros* 43
Anſelm, of Aoſt in Piedmont, Abp. of Canterbury 43
Anſprand. K. of the Lombards 35
Antalcidas, Lacedemonian General 13
Anterus, B. of Rome 25
Antharis, K. of the Lombards 32
Anthemius, Weſtern Emperor 30
Anthony, St. of Padua 45
Antias, Q. Valerius, the Hiſtorian 19
Antigonus, ſirnamed *the Cyclop*, K. of Aſia 14
Antigonus I, ſirnamed *Gonatas*, K. of Macedon 15
Antigonus II, ſirnamed *Doſon* 16
Antigonus, Jewiſh Prince 18
Antigonus, K. of the Jews 20
Antigonus Caryſtius, the Hiſtorian 26
Antinous, Miniſter to Adrian 23
Antiochus, K. of Meſſenia 5
Antiochus, K. of Syria, ſirn. *Soter* 15
Antiochus II, ſirnamed Θεος 15
Antiochus III, ſirnamed *the Great* 16
Antiochus IV, ſirnamed *Epiphanes* 17
Antiochus V, ſirnamed *Eupator* 17
Antiochus VI 18
Antiochus VII, ſirnamed *Sidetes* 18
Antiochus VIII, ſirnamed *Grypus* 18
Antiochus IX, ſirnamed *Cyzicenus* 18
Antiochus X, ſirnamed *Pius* 19
Antiochus XI, ſirnamed *Aſiaticus*, the laſt K. of Syria 19
Antiochus, of Aſcalon. the Philoſopher of the 3d Academy 19
Antiochus the Perſian, Tutor to Theodoſius II 29
Antipater, Macedonian General 14
Antipater, K. of Macedon 15
Antipater II, ſirnamed *the Eteſian* 15
Antipater of Tarſus, the Philoſ. 18
Antipater L. Cælius, Rom. Hiſt. 18
Antipater, of Sidon, the Poet 19
Antiſthenes, of Athens, *the firſt Cynic Philoſopher* 13
Antoninus, ſirn. *Pius*, Rom. Emp. 23
Antoninus, Marc. Aurel. Rom. Emp. 24
Antonius, Marcus, Roman Orator 18
Antonius, Caius, the Conqueror of Catiline 19
Antonius, Marcus, the Triumvir 20
Antonius, Lucius, Roman General in Germany 22
Apelles, of Cos, the Painter 14
Apelles, Macedonian Min. to Philip the Father of Perſeus 16
Apellicon Teius, of Athens 19
Aphidas, K. of Athens 3
Apion, of Alexandria, the Grammarian, ſirnamed *the Trumpet of the World* 21
Apis, K. of Sicyon 1
Apis, K. of Argos 1
Apollinarius, Sidonius, the Poet 30
Apollodorus, of Athens, the Chronologer and Grammarian 18
Apollonius of Perga, ſirnamed *the great Geometrician* 16
Apollonius, of Rhodes, the Poet 16
Apollonius, Syrian General 17
Apollonius Prefect of Cœle-Syria 17
Apollonius, of Niſa, the Stoic Phil. 18
Apollonius, of Rhodes, ſirn. μαλακος, the Rhetorician 19
Apollonius, Tyanæus 22
Apono, Peter de, the Scholaſtic and Phyſician, ſirnamed *Conciliator* 47
Appian, of Alexandria, the Hiſtor. 23
Appius, Claudius, the Decemvir 11
Appius, Claudius, Roman General 12
Apries, or Hophra, K. of Egypt 9
Apronadius, K. of Babylon 7
Aprus, Arrius, Miniſter to Carus 26
Apſander, the Archon 6
Apuleius, of Madaura in Africa, the Platonic Philoſopher 23
Aquila, the Interpreter 23
Aquilius Manius 18
Aquinas, St. Thomas, the great Scholaſtic, and Head of a Sect called *the Thomiſts* 46
Aquitain, Eudes Duke of 35
Aralius, K. of Aſſyria 1
Araric, K. of the Oſtrogoths 31
Aratus, of Tarſus, the Aſtron. Poet 15
Aratus, of Sicyon, the Prætor of the Achæans 16
Arbaces, Prefect of Media 4
Arbogaſtes, Min. to Valentinian II 28
Arbuthnot, Dr. John, of Bervy, in the Shire of Merns, Scotland, the Phyſician. Wit, and Critic 55
Arc, Joan de, ſirn. *la Pucelle d'Orleans* 49
Arcadius, Eaſtern Emperor 28
Arceſilaus, K. of Cyrene 9
Arceſilaus II 9
Arceſilaus, of Pitane, in Æolia, the Philoſopher, and *Author of the 2d or middle Academy* 15
Archagathus, Tyrant in Sicily 15
Archagathus, the firſt Rom. Phyſician 16
Archambaud, Miniſter to Clovis II 33
Archelaus, K. of Sicyon 3
Archelaus, K. of Lacedemon 4
Archelaus, ſirnamed *the Patron of Learning*, K. of Macedon 12
Archelaus, General to Mithridates 19
Archelaus, K. of the Jews 20
Archianus, K. of Babylon 6
Archias, of Corinth 6
Archias, A. Licinius, of Antioch, the Poet 19
Archidamus, K. of Lacedemon 7
Archidamus II 11
Archidamus III 13
Archidamus IV 15
Archidamus V 16
Archilochus, of Paros, the Poet, and *Inventor of the Iambic Verſe* 7
Archimedes, of Syracuſe, the Mathematician 16
Archippus, the Archon 3
Archytas, of Tarentum, the Mathematician and Pythagorean Philoſ. 13
Ardaburus, Roman General 29
Ardulph, K. of Northumberland 36
Ardyſus, K. of Lydia 5
Ardyſus II 7
Aredius, the Miniſter to Gondebaud, K. of Burgundy, and Publiſher of the Laws called *La Loy Gombette* 31
Aretas, K. of Cœle-Syria 19
Arete, of Cyrené, the Female Philoſopher 13
Aretin, Guy, the Monk, and *Inventor of a new Species of Muſick* 41
—— Leonard, Secretary of State in Florence, the Hiſtorian 49
—— Peter, ſirnamed *the Scourge of Princes* 51
Arcus, K. of Lacedemon 14
Arcus II 15
Argæus, K. of Macedon 7
Argeus, Tyrant of Macedon 13
Argeus, K. of Argos 1
Argyle, Archibald Campbell, Earl of 52
—— Archibald, Marquis of 54
—— John, Duke of 55
Argyropulus, Joannes, of Conſtantinople, Præceptor to Angelo Politian, and Laurence de Medici 50
Ariadne, the Empreſs 30
Ariarathes, K. of Cappadocia 17
Ariarathes II, ſirnamed *Philopator* 17
Aribert, K. of the Lombards 34
Aribert II 35
Ariobarzanes, Governor of Phrygia 13
Ariobarzanes, K. of Pontus 15

Arion,

INDEX OF THE KINGS, &c. MEN OF LEARNING, STATESMEN, &c.

Nº of Plate.

Arion, of Methymne in Leſbos, the Muſician and Poet, and *Author of the Dithyrambic Verſe.* 8
Arioſto, Lewis, of Ferrara, the Poet 51
Ariphron, the Archon 4
Ariſtagoras, of Miletus 10
Ariſtarchus, of Tegea in Arcadia, the Tragic Poet 11
Ariſtarchus, of Samos, ſirn. [illegible], the Aſtronomer 15
Ariſtarchus, of Samos, and afterwards of Alexandria, ſirn. *the great Grammarian* 17
Ariſtænus, the Achæan 17
Ariſtides, the Athenian, ſirn. *the Juſt* 11
Ariſtides, of Athens, the Philoſopher and Sophiſt 23
Ariſtippus ſen. of Cyrene, the Philoſ. 13
Ariſtippus jun. the Philoſopher, and ſirnamed μητροδίδακτος 13
Ariſto Ceus, Peripat. Philoſopher 16
Ariſtobulus, ſirnamed *Philellen* 18
Ariſtobulus, Prince of the Jews 19
Ariſtobulus the Jew, and Perip. Phil. 18
Ariſtocles, the Archon 8
Ariſtodemus, Gen of the Heraclidæ 3
Ariſtodemus, K. of Meſſenia 6
Ariſtodemus, of Nyſa, the Grammarian 19
Ariſtogiton, the Athenian 10
Ariſtomachus, Tyr. of the Argives 16
Ariſtomenes, Meſſenian General 7
Ariſtomenes, the Archon 9
Ariſton, K. of Lacedemon 9
Ariſtonicus, Tyrant of Pergamus 18
Ariſtonimus, 4th Lib. of Alexandria 17
Ariſtophanes, of Athens, the Comic Poet 12
Ariſtophanes, of Byzantium, the Grammarian, Maſter of Ariſtarchus, and Scholar of Eratoſthenes 17
Ariſtotimus, Tyrant of Epirus 15
Ariſtotle, of Stagira, the Philoſoph. 14
Ariſtyllus, of Alexandria, the Aſtron. 15
Arius, K. of Aſſyria 1
Arius, of Alexandria, the Heretick 27
Ariwaldus, K. of the Lombards 33
Armais, K. of Egypt 2
Armamitres, K. of Aſſyria 1
Armagnac, Bernard, Conſtable de, and Miniſter to Charles VI 49
Armentarius, Cæſar under Diocleſian 26
Arminius, the German General 21
Arnobius, of Sicca in Numidia 26
Arnoldus, de Villa Nova, the Scholaſtic, ſirnamed *Perſcrutator* 47
Arnolph, Emperor of Germany 38
Arnoul, Miniſter to Clotaire II 33
Arnulphus, the Lombard 32
Arphaxad 1
Arradis, Caliph of the Saracens 39
Arrian, of Nicomedia, the Philoſopher and Hiſtorian 23
Arrianus Flavius, Governor of Cappadocia under Adrian 23
Arſaces, K. of Parthia 16
Arſaces II 16
Arſaces III, ſirnamed *Sintricus* 19
Arſes, or Arogus, K. of Perſia 14
Arſinoe, Qu. to Lyſimachus 15
Artabanus, K. of Perſia 11
Artabanus I, K. of Parthia 16
Artabanus II 18
Artabanus III 21
Artabanus IV 25
Artabaſdus, Miniſter to Leo III 35
Artaphernes, Governor of Ionia 10
Artaxerxes, K. of Perſia, ſirn. *Longimanus* 11
Artaxerxes II, ſirn. *Mnemon* 12
Artaxerxes III, ſirn. *Ochus* 13
Artaxerxes, K. of Perſia 25
Artaxerxes II 28
Artaxerxes, K. of Armenia 20
Artemidorus, of Epheſus, the Geogr. 18
Artemidorus, of Epheſus, ſirn. *Daldianus*, and Author of a Book *On Dreams* 23
Artemius, or Anaſtaſius II, Eaſtern Emperor 35
Artemones, of Clazomenæ, *the Inventor of the Battering Ram, the Teſtudo, &c.* 12

Nº of Plate.

Arteville, James de, the Brewer of Ghent 47
Arteville, Flemiſh General 48
Arthur, Prince, K. of Britain 30 & 31
Artois, Robert de 47
Arzachel, of Toledo, the Aſtron. 42
Aſa, K. of Judah 4
Aſcanius, K. of the Latins 3
Aſcatades, K. of Aſſyria 2
Aſclepiades Myrleanus, the Grammarian 17
Aſclepiades, of Pruſias, the Phyſician, and *Author of a new Sect in Phyſic* 19
Aſclepiodotus, Min. to Diocleſian 26
Aſconius Pedianus, the Hiſtorian 22
Aſdrubal, Carthaginian General, and Builder of Carthage in Spain 16
Aſdrubal, the Brother of Annibal 16
Aſher, *Son of Jacob* 1
Aſpar, Roman General 29
Aſpar, Eaſtern Patrician 30
Aſſaradinus, or Eſſarhadon, K. of Aſſyria and Babylon 6 & 7
Aſſer, John, the Hiſtorian, and B. of Saliſbury 38
Aſtulphus, K. of the Lombards 35
Aſtyages, the laſt K. of the Medes 9
Athalia, Q. of Judah 4
Athalaric, K. of the Oſtrogoths 31
Athalaric, K. of Northumberland 32
Athanagildus, K. of the Viſigoths 32
Athanaric, the Goth 28
Athanaſius, St. B. of Alexandria 27
Athaulfus, K. of the Viſigoths 29
Athelard, or Adelard, Monk of Bath, the Mathematician 43
Athelfrid, K. of Northumberland 32
Atheling, Edgar 42
Athelſtan, K. of England 39
Athenagoras, of Athens, the Chriſtian Philoſopher under Antoninus *the Philoſopher* 24
Athenæus, Pergamenian General 17
Athenæus, Naucratita, the Critic 24
Athenæus, Roman General 26
Athenion, the Peripat. Philoſopher 18
Athenion, General of the Slaves 18
Athenion, ſirnamed *Ariſton*, Tyrant of Athens 19
Atlas, the Aſtronomer 2
Atoſſa, Q. of Aſſyria 2
Atreus, K. of Mycenæ 3
Attalus, K. of Pergamus 16
Attalus II, ſirnamed *Philadelphus* 17
Attalus III, ſirnamed *Philometor* 18
Attalus, of Rhodes, the Aſtronomer and Grammarian 17
Atterbury, Dr. Francis, of Milton, near Newport-Pagnel, Bucks. B. of Rocheſter 55
Atticus T. Pomponius 20
Attila, K. of the Hunns, ſirnamed *the Scourge of God* 29
Atys, Son of Crœſus 9
Auguſtine, St. B. of Hippo 28
Auguſtine, the Monk 32
Auguſtulus, the laſt Emp. of the Weſt 30
Auguſtus, the Triumvir, and Roman Emperor 20
Aurelian, Roman Emperor 26
Aurelio, K. of Leon 36
Aurelius, (Marcus), Antoninus, ſirn. *the Philoſopher* and Roman Emperor 24
Aureolus, Tyrant of Illyria 26
Auſonius, of Bourdeaux, the Poet 28
Auſtria, (Don John of) G. to Philip II. 52
Automedon, K. of Sicyon 3
Automenes, the 1ſt of the Prytanes at Corinth 5
Auxonius, Proconſul of Aſia 28
Aventinus, K. of the Latins 4
Averroes, of Corduba, ſirnamed *the Commentator* and *the Soul of Ariſtotle* 43
Avicenna, of Bochara, the Arabian Phyſician 41
Avitus, Weſtern Emperor 30
Aymon, Earl of Savoy, ſirnamed *the Peacemaker* 47
Azaria, the High Prieſt 4
Azariah, or Uzzia, K. of Judah 4
Azizus, Caliph of Egypt 40

Nº of Plate.

Azophi, the Arabian Aſtronomer 39
Azun, the Turkiſh General 12

B

BAASA, K. of Iſrael 4
Bacchus 2
Bacon, Roger, of Ilcheſter, ſirnamed *Doctor Mirabilis* 46
Bacon, Sir Nicholas, Lord Keeper to Q. Elizabeth 52
Bacon, Francis, Viſcount St. Alban's, Lord Chancellor to James I, and *the great Reſtorer and Reformer of all the Branches of Learning* 53
Bagoas, the Eunuch, and Perſian Min. 14
Bahanes, Roman General 33
Bajazet, Ottoman Emperor 48
Bajazet II 50
Balaam, the Prophet 2
Balak, K. of Moab 2
Balbinus, Roman Emperor 25
Baldred, the laſt K. of Kent 37
Baldwin I. French Eaſtern Emperor 45
Baldwin II 45
Baldwin, Earl of Hainault, and K. of Jeruſalem 42
Baldwin II 43
Baldwin III 43
Baldwin IV 44
Baleus, K. of Aſſyria 1
Baliol, Edward, Uſurper of Scotland 47
Baliſta, Miniſter to Gallienus 26
Balzac, (John Lewis Guez,) of Angouleme, *the firſt who wrote with any Elegance in French Proſe* 53
Baptiſta, of Mantua, or Mantuanus, the Poet 50
Barbaroſſa, Turkiſh General 51
Barbarus, Hermolaus, of Venice, the Critic 50
Barcelone, Bernard, Comte de 37
Barclay. John, of Pont a Mouſſon in Lorraine, the Critic, &c. 53
Barcocheba, the Jew 23
Bardas, Michael, Min. to Michael III, ſirnamed *the Sot* 38
Bardas, ſirnamed *Sclerus*, Miniſter to John Zemiſces 40
Bardylis, K. of Illyria 13
Barneveldt, Penſionary of Holland 53
Baronius, (Cæſar,) of Sora in the Kingdom of Naples, the Popiſh Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtorian and Cardinal 52
Barrow, Dr. Iſaac, of London, and Maſter of Trinity College Cambridge, the Mathematician and Divine 53
Barthius, Gaſpar, of Cuſtrin in Brandenburgh, the Critic 53
Bartholin, Thomas, of Denmark, the Critic and Phyſician 54
Baſil, St. B. of Cæſarea in Cappadocia 28
Baſiliſcus, Miniſter to Leo, ſirnamed *the Thracian* 30
Baſilius, Prætorian Prefect 30
Baſilius, ſirnamed *the Macedonian* Eaſtern Emperor 38
Baſilius II, Eaſtern Emperor 40
Baſilius, Czar of Muſcovy 51
Baſilius II, ſirnamed *Zuſki* 53
Bathyllus, the Roman Comedian 20
Batilda, Q. Regent of Burgundy 34
Battus, K. of Cyrené 8
Battus II, ſirnamed *Eudæmon* 9
Bavaria, Maximilian, Duke of 53
Bayle, Peter, of Carlat in the Comté de Foix, the Author of *the Critical Dictionary, &c.* 54
Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, and Lord Chancellor to Henry V. 49
—— Edward, Duke of Somerſet, and Miniſter to Henry VI 49
Becket, Thomas, Abp. of Canterb. 44
Bede, of Girvic in Northumberland, ſirnamed *the Venerable*, the Hiſtorian 34
Bedford, John Duke of, Regent of France under Henry VI 49
Beleſis, the Babylonian Aſtronomer 4

Nº of Plate.

Beiibus, K. of Babylon 6
Beliſarius, the great Gen. to Juſtinian 31
Belleſpares, K. of Aſſyria 2
Bellievre de, Chancellor to Henry IV 53
Belochus, K. of Aſſyria 1
Belochus II 2
Belus, 1ſt K. of Aſſyria 1
Bembo, Peter, of Venice, Secretary to Leo X, and afterwards Cardinal 51
Benedict I, B. of Rome 32
Benedict II, Pope 34
Benedict III 38
Benedict IV 39
Benedict V 40
Benedict VI 40
Benedict VII 40
Benedict VIII 41
Benedict IX 41
Benedict X 47
Benedict XI 47
Benedict XII, ſirn. *Peter de Luna*, depoſed at the Counc. of Conſtance 49
Benedict XIII 55
Benedict XIV 55
Benhadad, K. of Syria 4
Benhadad II 4
Benjamin, the Son of Jacob 1
Bentivoglio, Gui, of Ferrara, the Cardinal and Hiſtorian 53
Bently, Dr. Richard, of Wakefield in Yorkſhire, Maſter of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, and Critic 55
Beorgor, K. of the Alans 30
Beorna, K. of Eaſt Anglia 35
Beornred, the Uſurper of Mercia 36
Berenger, K. of Italy 38
Berenger II 39
Berenger, of Angiers, the Hæretic 42
Berkley. (Dr George) of a Village near Kilkenny, and B. of Cloyne 55
Bernard, Comte de Barcelone 37
Bernard, (St) Abbot of Clairvaux, the Scholaſtic, ſirn. *Dr. Mellifluus* 43
Bernulf, K. of Mercia 37
Beroſus, the Chaldæan Hiſtorian 15
Berthald, Duke of Saxony 36
Bertold, Duke of Bavaria 39
Berwick, Marſhal and Duke of, General to Lewis XIV. 55
Beſſarion, Cardinal, of Trebizonde on the Euxine Sea, *the Reviver of the Platonic Philoſophy in Italy* 50
Beza, Theodore, of Vezelai in Burgundy, the Scholar and Succeſſor of Calvin at Geneva 52
Bias, of Priené 9
Bigod, Roger, Earl Marſhal 45
—— Roger, Earl of Norfolk 46
Bion, of Boryſthenes, the Philoſopher 15
Biorno, K. of Sweden 37
Biorno II 38
Birger, K. of Sweden 46
Biron, Marſhal de, Gen. to Hen: IV 52
Blake, Robert, of Plansfield, Somerſetſhire, and Admiral to Oliver Cromwell 54
Blanche, Q. Regent of France under Lewis IX 45
Bleda, K. of the Hunns 29
Blois, Charles de, Duke de Bretagne 47
Blondus, Flavius, of Friuli, the Hiſtorian, and Secretary to Pope Eugene IV 49
Boadicea, the Britiſh Queen 22
Boccacio, Jovanni, of Certaldo, the Wit and Poet 48
Boccalini, Trajano, of Rome, the Wit and Satiriſt 53
Boccanegra, Spaniſh Admiral under Henry II, ſirn. *the Baſtard* 48
Bocchoris, K. of Egypt 5
Bocchus, K. of Mauritania 18
Bochart, Sam. of Rouen, the Critic 53
Bodillon, French Count, and Murderer of Childeric II 34
Bodinus, John, of Angiers, the Lawyer and Critic 52
Boerhaave, Herman, of Voorhout near Harlem, the great Phyſician 55
Boetius, Roman Senator, and Platonic Philoſopher 31
Bohemia, Boleſlaus, Duke of 14
Bohemond, Prince of Tarentum 42

Bohun,

Nº of Plate.

Bohun, Humphry, High Conſtable of England under Henry II. 44
Bohun, Humphry, High Conſtable of England under Edward I. 46
Boileau, Stephen *the 1ſt Regulator of the Police of Paris* 46
Boileau Deſpreaux, of Paris, the Poet 54
Bois, Cardinal du, Miniſter in France to the D. of Orleans, the Regent 55
Boleſlaus, K. of Poland 40
Boleſlaus II, ſirnamed *the Cruel* 42
Boleſlaus III, ſirnamed *Crivouſt*, or *Wry-lipp'd* 43
Boleſlaus IV, ſirnamed *the Curled* 43
Boleſlaus V, ſirnamed *the Chaſte* 45
Bolinbroke, (Henry St. John, Lord) Secretary of State to Q. Anne 55
Bonaventura, St. of Bamberg in Tuſcany, the Scholaſtic, ſirn. *Doctor Seraphicus.* 46
Boniface, Earl of Savoy 46
Boniface, Roman General 29
Boniface B. of Rome 29
Boniface II 31
Boniface III. Pope 33
Boniface IV 33
Boniface V 33
Boniface VI 38
Boniface VII 40
Boniface VIII 46
Boniface IX 48
Bonnivet, Admiral de, General to Francis I 51
Borgia, Cæſar, Son to Pope Alexander VI 50
Boris, Guidenous, Czar of Muſcovy 53
Bos, Abbé du, of Beauvais, the Critic 55
Boſon, K. of Arles 38
Boſſuet, (Jac. Benigne,) of Dijon in Burgundy, and B. of Meaux 54
Bouchard, Comte de Melun, Min. to Hugh Capet 40
Bouhours, Dominique, of Paris. the Critic 54
Boulogne, Godfrey, of, the firſt K. of Jeruſalem 42
Bourbon, Charles, Conſtable and Duke de 51
Boyd, Robert Lord, Regent of Scotland under James III 50
Boyle, Robert, of Liſmore in Ireland, the great Natural Philoſopher 54
Brabazon, Roger de, Juſticiary of England under Edward I 46
Brachilas, the Goth 30
Brahe, (Tycho) of Knudſtorp near Elſimburgh, North of the Sound, the great Daniſh Aſtronomer 52
Braſidas, Lacedemonian General 12
Bratemunder, K. of Sweden 37
Brennus, the Gaul 15
Bretagne, John de Montfort, Duc de 48
Briçonnet, Cardinal, and Miniſter to Charles VIII 50
Brienne, John de, Miniſter to Baldwin II, Eaſtern Emperor 45
Brion, Admiral de, Gen. to Francis I 51
Brithric, K. of Northumberland 35
Brithric, K. of Weſſex 36
Brithric, Engliſh Admiral under Edward II 41
Broſſe, Peter de la, Miniſter to Philip III 46
Bruern, Earl of Northumberland 38
Brun, Charles le, of Paris, the Painter 54
Brunehaut, ſirnamed *the Cruel*, Wife to Sigebert 32
Brutus, Lucius Junius 10
Brutus, Decimus Junius 18
Brutus, Marcus 20
Bruyere, John de la, of a Village near Dourdan, in the Iſle of France, the Author of *Les Characteres du Tems* 54
Bucer, Martin, of Scheleſtat in Alſace, the Proteſtant Reformer, and Intimate of Abp. Cranmer 51
Buchan, Earl of, and Conſtable of France under Charles VII 49
Buchanan, George, of a Village near Dunbarton in Scotland, the Poet and Hiſtorian 52

Nº of Plate.

Buckingham, Henry Stafford, Duke of, and Miniſter to Richard III 50
——— George Villiers, Duke of, and Min. to James I and Charles I 53
——— George II, Duke of, 54
Budeus, William of Paris, the Lawyer and Critic, ſirn. *the Prodigy of France* 51
Bukki, the High Prieſt 2
Bulas, the Italian Robber 25
Bullen, Ann, Queen to Henry VIII 51
Burchard, B. of Wurtzb[illegible] 36
Burgh, Hubert de, Min. to Hen. III 45
Burgundy, Robert, Duke of 41
——— Hugh, Duke of, 45
——— Robert II, Duke of, 46
——— Odon, Duke of, 47
——— Philip, Duke of, ſirnamed *de Rouvre* 47
——— Philip II, Duke of, ſirn. *the Bold* 48
——— Philip, *the Good*, Duke of, 49
——— John, *ſans peur*, Duke of, 49
——— Charles, Duke of, ſirn. *the Bold* 50
Burnet, Dr. Gilbert, of Edinburgh, and B. of Saliſbury, the Hiſtorian 54
Burrhus, Miniſter to Nero 22
Butler, Dr. Joſeph, of Wantage in Berkſhire, Biſhop of Durham 55
Butler, Samuel, of Strenſham in Worceſterſhire, the Poet, and Author of *Hudibras* 54
Buzun, the Turkiſh Min. to Moctaſis 39
Byng, Sir George, Admiral, aud Lord Viſcount Torrington 55

C

Cabades, K. of Perſia 30
Cadirus Billa, Caliph 40
Cadmus, K. of Thebes 2
Cadwallon, the Britiſh King 33
Cæcilius Statius, of Milan, the Comic Poet 17
Cænus, K. of Macedon 5
Cæpio, Q. Servilius 18
Cæſar, C. Julius, the Triumvir and Dictator 19
Cæſar, Caius 20
Cæſar, Lucius 20
Caſurus, Caliph of Egypt 39
Cahirus, Caliph 39
Cain 1
Cainan 1
Caius, B. of Rome 26
Cajimus Biamrilla, Caliph 41
Caligula, Roman Emperor 21
Calippus, of Cyzicum, the Aſtron. 14
Calixtus, B. of Rome 25
Calixtus II, Pope 43
Calixtus III 50
Callicrates, the Achæan 17
Callicratidas, the Lacedemonian General 12
Callimachus, of Cyrené, the Poet 15
Callinicus, Ex. of Ravenna 32
Callinicus, of Heliopolis in Syria, the Mathematician 34
Calliſthenes, of Olynthus, the Philoſopher 14
Calpetus, K. of the Latins 4
Calpurnius Flamma 15
Calvin, John, of Noyon in Picardy, the Proteſtant Reformer, and Head of the Proteſtants of Geneva 51
Cambyſes, K. of Perſia 10
Camden, William, born in the Old Baily, London, the great Antiquarian and Hiſtorian 52
Camerarius, Joiachimus, of Bamberg, the Critic 51
Camillus, Roman Dictator 13
Camoens, the Epic Poet, ſirnamed *the Virgil of Portugal* 52
Campanus, of Lombardy, the Aſtronomer 44
Candaules, K. of Lydia 6
Cange, (Charles du Freſne, ſirnamed Sieur du,) of Amiens, the Critic, and Author of *the Greek and Latin Gloſſarys* 54

Nº of Plate.

Cantacuzenus, John, Uſurper of the Eaſtern Empire, and Hiſtorian 47
Canuleius, Roman Tribune 12
Canute, K. of Denmark, ſirnamed *[illegible]* 38
Canute II, ſirnamed *the Great* 41
Canute III 41
Canute IV, ſirnamed *the Saint* 42
Canute V 43
Canute VI 44
Canute, K. of Sweden 44
Canute, K. of England, ſirnamed *the Great* 41
Canute II, ſirnamed *Hardiknute* 41
Capellianus, General in Maurit. 25
Capet, Hugh, K. of France, and 1ſt of the 3d Race 40
Capetus, K. of the Latins 4
Capitolinus, M. Manlius 13
Capitolinus, Julius, the Hiſtorian 27
Capnio, (John Reuchlin,) of Pforzeim near Spires, *who introduced the Hebrew and Greek Languages into Germany* 50
Capys, K. of the Latins 4
Caracalla, Roman Emperor 25
Caracci, Annibal, of Bologna, the Painter 52
Caractacus, the Britiſh King 21
Caranus, the 1ſt King of Macedon 4
Carauſius, Tyrant of Britain 26
Cardan, Hieronymus, of Milan, the Phyſician, Natural Philoſopher, and Aſtrologer 51
Caribert, K. of Paris 32
Carinus, Roman Emperor 26
Carloman, Mayre of Auſtraſia 35
Carloman, K. of France 36
Carloman II 38
Carlos, Don, K. of Naples and Sicily 55
Carneades, of Cyrené, the Philoſoph. and Author of the 3d Academy 17
Caro, Annibal, of Citta Nova in Iſtria, the Italian Poet 52
Carr, Earl of Somerſet, and Miniſter to James I 53
Carus, Marc. Aur Rom. Emp. 26
Carynenſis, Marcus, Prætor of the Achæans 15
Caryſtius, Antigonus, the Hiſtorian 16
Caſaubon, Iſaac, of a little Village in Dauphiné called Bourdeaux, the great Critic, and Son-in-Law to Henry Stephens 52
Caſimir, K. of Poland 41
Caſimir II 44
Caſimir III, ſirnamed *the Great* 47
Caſimir IV 49
Caſſander, K. of Macedon 14
Caſſini, (John Dominique) of Perinaldo in the County of Nice, the Aſtronomer 54
Caſſiodorus, the Hiſtorian, and Secretary to Theodoric, K. of the Oſtrogoths 31
Caſſius, Spurius 11
Caſſius, Caius 20
Caſſius, Avidius, the Syrian 24
Caſſius, Dion, of Nice in Bithynia, the Hiſtorian 25
Caſtelvetro, Lewis, of Modena, the Italian Critic 52
Caſtinus, Min. to Theodoſius II 29
Caſtor, of Rhodes, the Chronologer and Hiſtorian 18
Caſtracani, Caſtruccio, Tyrant of Lucca 47
Caſtriot, George, ſirnamed *Scanderberg*, K. of Albania 50
Catharine, Czarina of Muſcovy 55
Cato, Marcus Portius, ſirn. *the Cenſor* 17
Cato junior, ſirn. *of Utica*, 19
Catullus, Quintus Valerius, of Verona, the Lyric Poet 19
Catulus Quintus Lutatius, Rom. Gen. 18
Cavendiſh, William, Duke of Devonſhire 54
Ceadwalla, K. of Weſſex 34
Cearlus, K. of Mercia 33
Ceaulin, K. of Weſſex 32
Cebes, of Thebes, the Philoſopher 12
Cecil, William, Lord Burleigh, Min. to Q. Elizabeth 52

Nº of Plate.

Cecil, Robert, Earl of Saliſbury, Min. to James I 53
Cecrops, the 1ſt K. of Athens 2
Cecrops II 2
Cedrenus, George, the Hiſtorian 42
Celer, Min. to Anaſtaſius 31
Celeſtine I, B. of Rome 29
Celeſtine II, Pope 43
Celeſtine III 44
Celeſtine IV 45
Celeſtine V 46
Celſus, Cornelius, of Rome, or, according to others, of Verona, the Phyſician and Critic, and ſirn. *the Latin Hippocrates* 21
Celſus, Julius, General in Maurit. under Alexander Severus 25
Cenchres, K. of Egypt 2
Cendebæus, Syrian General 18
Cenfus, K. of Weſſex 34
Cenowalch, K. of Weſſex 33
Cenred, K. of Northumberland 35
Cenred, K. of Mercia 35
Cenſorinus, the Platoniſt 25
Centwin, K. of Weſſex 34
Cenulph, K. of Mercia 36
Cenulph, K. of Weſſex 36
Ceolred, K. of Mercia 35
Ceolred, K. of Eſſex 35
Coelric, K. of Weſſex 32
Ceolulph, K. of Weſſex 32
Ceolulph, K of Northumberland 35
Ceolulph, K. of Mercia 37
Cerdic, the 1ſt K. of Weſſex 31
Cerularius, Michael, Patriarch of Conſtantinople 42
Cervantes, of Seville, the great Spaniſh Wit, and Author of *Don Quixot* 52
Chabannes, Jacques, Marſhal de, and General to Charles VII 49
Chabrias, Athenian General 13
Chaganus, K. of the Abari 34
Chalcondyles, Demetrius of Athens, Succeſſor of Argyropulus at Florence, and Rival of Politian 50
Chamillard, Michael, Miniſter to Lewis XIV 54
Chandler, (Dr. Edward) of Aldermanbury, London, B. of Durham 55
Chandos, Sir John, General under Edward III 48
Charæades, Athenian General 12
Charibert, K. of France 33
Charidemus, K. of Sicyon 3
Charilaus, K. of Lacedemon 4
Charlemagne, K. of France, and 1ſt Emperor of the Weſt 36
Charles II, ſirnamed *le Chauve*, Emp. and K. of France 38
Charles III, ſirnamed *le Gros* 38
Charles IV, ſirnamed *of Luxemburgh* 47
Charles V 51
Charles VI 55
Charles VII 55
Charles, K. of Great Britain 53
Charles II 54
Charles III, ſirnamed *the Simple*, K. of France 38
Charles IV, ſirn. *the Fair* 47
Charles V, ſirn. *the Wiſe* 48
Charles VI, ſirn. *the Beloved* 48
Charles VII, ſirn. *the Victorious* 49
Charles VIII 50
Charles IX 52
Charles, K. of Spain 51
Charles II 54
Charles, K. of Navarre, ſirnamed *the Wicked* 48
Charles VI, K. of Sweden 38
Charles VII 44
Charles VIII 49
Charles IX 52
Charles X, ſirnamed *Guſtavus* 54
Charles XI 54
Charles XII 54
Charles K. of Naples, ſirn. *of Anjou* 46
Charles II, ſirn. *the Lame* 46
Charles III 48
Charles, Duke of Savoy 50
Charles II 50
Charles III, ſirn. *the Unfortunate* 51
Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy 52

INDEX OF THE KINGS, *&c.* MEN OF LEARNING, STATESMEN, *&c.*

Nº of Plate.

Charles Emmanuel II 53
Charles Emmanuel III, K. of Sardinia 55
Charmidas, the Philoſopher, of the 3d Academy 19
Charon, of Lampſacus, the Hiſtorian 11
Charondas, the Lawgiver of Thurium 12
Charops, the 1ſt Decennial Archon 5
Chatillon, (Conſtable Gaucher de,) Gen. to Philip VI, ſirn. *of Valois* 47
Chaucer, Geoffrey, of Woodſtock, the Poet 48
Chebron, K. of Egypt 2
Chedorlaomer, K. of Elam 1
Cherres, K. of Egypt 2
Cheſne, (Andrew du,) of l'Iſle Bouchard en Touraine, the great French Antiquarian and Hiſtorian 53
Childebert, K. of Paris 31
Childebert II, K of Auſtraſia 32
Childebert III, ſirnamed the *Juſt*, K. of France 34
Childebrand, Brother to Charles Martel 35
Childeric, K. of France 30
Childeric II 34
Childeric III 35
Chillingworth, William, of Oxford, the great Controverſial Divine 53
Chilo, of Lacedemon 9
Chilo, one of the Ephori 9
Chilperic, K. of Burgundy 30
Chilperic, K. of Soiſſons 32
Chilperic II, K. of France 35
Chindaſwind, K. of Spain 33
Chinzirus, K. of Babylon 6
Chonodomarus, the German K. 28
Chramnes, Son to Clotaire 32
CHRIST, JESUS 20 & 21
Chriſtian, K. of Denmark 49
Chriſtian II 51
Chriſtian III 51
Chriſtian IV 52
Chriſtian V 54
Chriſtian VI 55
Chriſtina, Q. of Sweden 53
Chriſtopher, K. of Denmark 46
Chriſtopher II 47
Chriſtopher III 49
Chriſtopher, K. of Sweden 49
Chriſtopher, Pope 39
Chryſaphius, the Eunuch, Min. to Theodoſius II 29
Chryſippus, of Soli in Cilicia, the Stoic Philoſopher 16
Chryſoloras, Emanuel, of Conſtantinople 48
Chryſoſtome, John, St. and B. of Conſtantinople 28
Chyniladanus, K. of Babylon 8
Ciaconius, (Peter) of Toledo, the Critic, and Aſſiſtant to Clavius, in digeſting the Gregorian Calendar 52
Cicero, Marcus Tullius, of Arpinum, the great Roman Orator 19
Cimabue, of Florence, *the firſt modern Painter* 46
Cimon, the Athenian 11
Cincius, Governor of Rome 42
Cinigiſil, K. of Weſſex 33
Cinna, Lucius Cor. the Rom. Tyrant 19
Ciſſa, K. of Suſſex 31
Clarence, Thomas, Duke of 49
Clarendon, Edward Hyde Earl of, Ld. Chanc. and Min. to Charles II 54
Clarke, Dr. Samuel, of Norwich, the Metaph. Critic and Divine 55
Claudian, of Alexandria, the Poet 28
Claudius, Roman Emperor 21
Claudius II 26
Claudius, Appius, the Decemvir 12
Clavius, Chriſtopher the Mathem. and *Author of the Gregorian Calendar* 52
Cleander, Min. to Commodus 24
Cleanthes, of Aſſus near Troy, the Stoic Philoſopher 15
Clearchus, Tyrant of Heraclea 13
Clearchus II 14
Clemens Alexandrinus, Præceptor of Origen 25
Clement, St. B. of Rome 22
Clement II, Pope 41

Nº of Plate.

Clement III 44
Clement IV 46
Clement V 47
Clement VI 47
Clement VII 51
Clement VIII 52
Clement IX 54
Clement X 54
Clement XI 54
Clement XII 55
Cleobulus, Tyrant of Lindus in Rhodes 9
Cleodamus, Roman General 26
Cleombrotus, K. of Lacedemon 13
Cleombrotus II 16
Cleomenes, K. of Lacedemon 10
Cleomenes II 13
Cleomenes III, the laſt K. of Lacedemon 16
Cleomenes, Lacedemonian General 12
Cleon, Athenian General 12
Cleopatra, Regent of Egypt 17
Cleopatra, Q. of Egypt 19
Cleopatra II 19
Cleopatra III 19
Cleophis, K. of the Lombards 32
Clerc, (John le,) of Geneva, the Critic 55
Cletus, St. or Anacletus, B. of Rome 22
Clidicus, the 3d Decennial Archon 6
Clinias, Sicyonian General 15
Clitomachus, of Carthage, Philoſoph. of the 3d Academy 18
Clodomir, K. of Orleans 31
Clodion, ſirnamed the *Hairy*, K. of France 29
Clodius, Publius, the Tribune 19
Clotaire, K. of Soiſſons 31
Clotaire II 32
Clotaire III, K. of Burgundy and Neuſtria 34
Clotaire IV, K. of France 35
Clovis, K. of France 30
Clovis II 33
Clovis III 34
Cluni, Eudes de 39
Codrus, the laſt K. of Athens 3
Cæpio, Q. Servilius 18
Colbert, (John Baptiſt,) Miniſter to Lewis XIV 54
——— J. B. de Torcy, Miniſter to Lewis XIV 54
Colet, John, Dean of St. Paul's, and Founder of St. Paul's School in 1512 50
Coligny, Admiral, General and Head of the Proteſtants in France 52
Columbus Chriſtopher, of Genoa, *the firſt Diſcoverer of America* 50
Columella, of Cadiz, who wrote *De Re Ruſtica* 21
Commandin, Frederick, of Urbin, the Mathematician 52
Commines, Philip de, Min. to Lewis XI, and Hiſtorian 50
Commodus, Roman Emperor 23
Comnena, Ann, the Oriental Hiſtor. 43
Concini, Marſhal d'Ancre, Miniſter to Lewis XIII 53
Condé, Lewis Prince of 52
—— Lewis II, Prince of, ſirnamed *le Grand Condé* 53
Confucius, the Chineſe Philoſopher 10
Congallus, K. of Scotland 30
Congallus II 32
Congallus III 37
Conon, Athenian General 12
Conon, of Samos, the Aſtronomer 16
Conon, Pope 34
Conrad, Emperor of Germany 39
Conrad II, ſirnamed *the Salique* 41
Conrad III 43
Conrad, K. of Burgundy, ſirnamed *the Pacific* 39
Conrad, K. of Naples 46
Conrad II 46
Conrad, Marquis of Montferrat 44
Conradin, Prince of Naples 46
Conradin, Q. of Naples 44
Conſtans, Roman Emperor 27
Conſtans II 33
Conſtantin *the Great*, Roman Emp. 27
Conſtantin junior II 27

Nº of Plate.

Conſtantin III 33
Conſtantin IV, ſirn. *Heracleonas* 33
Conſtantin V, ſirn. *Pogonatus* 34
Conſtantin VI, ſirn. *Copronymus* 35
Conſtantin VII, ſirn. *Porphyrogenitus* 36
Conſtantin VIII, under the Regency of Alexander 39
Conſtantin IX, ſirn. *Porphyrogenitus* 39
Conſtantin X 40
Conſtantin XI, ſirn. *Monomachus* 41
Conſtantin XII, ſirn. *Ducas* 42
Conſtantin XIII, ſirn. *Paleologus* the laſt Emperor of the Eaſt 49
Conſtantin, K. of Scotland 30
Conſtantin II 38
Conſtantin III 39
Conſtantin IV, ſirn. *the Bald* 40
Conſtantin, Tyrant of Gaul 29
Conſtantin, Min. to Theodoſius II 29
Conſtantin, Pope 35
Conſtantin II 36
Conſtantius, Min. to Honorius 29
Conſtantius Chlorus, Roman Emp. 27
Conſtantius, Rom. Emp. 27
Cooper, (Anthony Aſhley) firſt Earl of Shaftſbury 54
Copernicus, Nicholas, of Thorn in Pruſſia, the Aſtronomer and *Inventor of the Solar Syſtem* 51
Corax, K. of Sicyon 2
Corœbus, the firſt Olympic Victor 5
Corbagat, Turkiſh General 42
Corbulo, Rom. Gov. of Armenia 22
Coriolanus, Caius Marcus, Roman General 11
Corneille, (Peter) of Rouen, the great French Tragic Poet 54
Cornelius, B. of Rome 26
Cornwall, Richard Earl of, and K. of the Romans 46
Corvinus, Meſſala 20
Coſroes, K. of Parthia 23
Coſroes, ſirn. *the Great*, K. of Perſia 31
Coſroes II 32
Cotta, Marc. Aur. ſirn. *Ponticus* Rom. Gen. 19
Cotton, Sir Robert, of Denton, near Connington in Huntingdonſhire, the great Antiquarian 53
Couci, Enguerrand de 45
Coulon, French Admiral 50
Coventry, Thomas Lord, and Lord Keeper to Charles I 53
Cowper, (William, Earl) Lord Chanc. to Q. Anne and George I 55
Cranaus, K. of Athens 2
Cranmer, Thomas, of Nottingham, Abp. of Canterbury 51
Crantor, of Soli in Cilicia, the Academic Philoſopher 14
Craſſus, Lucius, Roman Orator 18
Craſſus, M. Licinius, the Triumvir 19
Craſſus, Calpurnius 22
Craterus, Macedonian General 14
Crates, of Thebes, the Philoſopher 14
Crates, the Academic Philoſopher 15
Crates Mallotes, of Pergamus, ſirn. *the Critic*, and Rival of Ariſtarchus 17
Cratinus, of Athens, the Comic Poet 12
Cratippus, of Mitylene, the Peripatetick Philoſopher 19
Creighton, William, Ld. Chancellor of Scotland under James II 49
Creon, K. of Thebes 3
Creon, firſt Annual Archon 7
Creſcentius Nomentanus, Tyrant of Rome 40
Criaſus, K. of Argos 2
Crida, the firſt K. of Mercia 32
Criſpus, Son to Conſtantin the Great 27
Critias, the Archon 8
Critolaus, of Phaſelis in Pamphylia, the Peripatetick Philoſopher 17
Crœſus, the laſt K. of Lydia 9
Cromwell, (Thomas, Lord) Min. to Henry VIII 51
Cromwell, Oliver 54
Crotopus, K. of Argos 2
Crunnus, K. of the Bulgarians 37
Cteſias, of Cnidus in Caria, Phyſician to Artaxerxes, ſirnamed *Mnemon* and Hiſtorian 13
Cteſibius, of Chalcis, the Hiſtorian 15

Nº of Plate.

Cteſibius, of Alexandria, the Mathematician, and *Inventor of the Hydraulic Inſtruments* 18
Cudred, K. of Weſſex 35
Cudred, K. of Kent 36
Cudworth, Ralph, of Aller in Somerſetſhire, the great Metaphyſician 54
Cujas, (James) of Toulouſe, the great Lawyer 52
Cullen, K. of Scotland 40
Cunibert, K. of the Lombards 34
Curio, C. Scribonius, the Tribune 20
Curſor, L. Papirius 15
Curtius, Quintus, the Roman Kt. and Hiſtorian 22
Cuſhan, K. of Meſopotamia 2
Cyaxares, K. of Media 8
Cynegius, Min. to Theodoſius *the Great* 28
Cyprian, (St.) B. of Carthage 26
Cypſelus, Tyrant of Corinth 7
Cyriades, the firſt of the 30 Tyrants 26
Cyrill, (St.) B. of Alexandria 29
Cyrus, ſirn *the Great*, K. of Perſia 9
Cyrus, Brother to Artaxerxes 12

D

DACIER, Madame, or Ann le Fevre, of Saumur, the famous Female Critic 54
Dacier, Andrew, of Caſtres in the Upper Languedoc, the Critic 55
Dagobert, K. of France 33
Dagobert II 34
Dagobert III 35
Dalmatius, Cæſar, under Conſtantin *the Great* 27
Dalrymple, James, Lord Stair 54
Damagetus, K. of Jalyſus 7
Damaſcenus, Nicholas, the Philoſopher and Hiſtorian 20
Damaſcenus, Joannes, the Hiſtorian, and *firſt Compoſer of a Syſtem of Divinity from the Greek Fathers* 35
Damaſias, the Archon 8
Damaſias II 9
Damaſus, B. of Rome 28
Damaſus II, Pope 41
Damiani, Peter, B. of Oſtia, the Hiſtorian 42
Damon, of Syracuſe, the Pythagorean Philoſopher 13
Dan 1
Danaus, K. of Argos 2
Dandolo, Henry, Doge of Venice 44
Daniel, the Prophet 9
Dante, of Florence, the Poet, and *Reſtorer of Claſſic Learning in Europe* 47
Dardanus, K. of Troy 2
Darius, ſirn. *the Mede* 10
Darius, K. of Perſia, ſirn. *the Son of Hyſtaſpes* 10
Darius II, ſirn. *Nothus* 12
Darius III, ſirn. *Codomanus* 14
Datames, Satrap, of Cappadocia 13
David, K. of Iſrael 3
David, K. of Scotland 43
David II 47
Davila, (Henrico Catharino) of a Family from Cyprus, but born in a Village near Padua, the Hiſtorian 52
Decebalus, K. of Dacia 22
Decius P. ſirn. *Mus*, Rom. Gen. 15
Decius, Roman Emperor 25
Dejoces, Prefect of Media, and afterwards King 6 & 7
Dejotarus, K. of Galatia 19
Demades, of Athens, the Orator 14
Demaratus, the Corinthian 7
Demaratus, K. of Lacedemon 10
Demetrius, ſirn. *Poliorcetes*, K. of Aſia 14
Demetrius, K. of Macedon 16
Demetrius, K. of Syria, ſirn *Soter* 17
Demetrius II, ſirn. *Nicator* 18
Demetrius III, ſirn. *Eucærus* 19
Demetrius, Macedonian Prince, and Brother of Perſeus 17
Demetrius, ſirn. *Phalereus*, the Peripatetick Philoſopher 14

Nº of Plate.

Demochares, Gen. to Sextus Pomp. 20
Democritus, of Abdera, the Phil. 12
Demophon, K of Athens 3
Demoſthenes, Athenian Gen. 12
Demoſthenes, the great Athenian Orator 14
Dentatus, M. Curius, Rom. Gen. 15
Derby, Henry, Earl of 47
Dercilus, K. of Aſſyria 3
Dercyllidas, Lacedemonian Gen. 13
Deſcartes, René, of la Haye en Touraine, the Author of *A new Syſtem of Philoſophy* 53
Deſiderius, the laſt K. of the Lombards 56
Deucalion, K. of Thermopylæ 2
Deuſdedit, Pope 33
Devonſhire, William Cavendiſh, Duke of 54
Diaconus, Paulus, of Aquileia, the Hiſtorian, and Chancellor to Deſiderius, K. of the Lombards 36
Diadumenianus, Son to Macrinus 25
Diceto, (Ralph de,) the Hiſtorian 45
Didier, French Gen to Chilperic 32
Didymus, of Alexandria, the Scholiaſt, ſirn. Χαλκεντερος 20
Dinarchus, Athenian Orator 14
Dinocrates, of Macedon, the Mathematician 14
Dinocrates, Tyrant of Meſſenia 17
Diocleſian, Rom. Emp. 26
Diodorus, Peripatetic Philoſopher 18
Diodorus, ſirn. *Siculus*, the Hiſtorian 20
Diodotus, ſirn. *Tryphon*, King of Syria 18
Diogenes, of Sinopé in Paphlagonia, the Cynic Philoſopher 13
Diogenes, of Babylon, the Stoic Philoſopher 17
Diogenes Laertius, the Hiſtorian 24
Diognetus, the Archon 4
Dion, of Syracuſe 13
Dion Chryſoſtome, ſirn. *Pruſæus*, the Sophiſt 23
Dion Caſſius, of Nice in Bithynia, the Hiſtorian 25
Dionyſius, K. of Portugal. ſirn. *El Rei qui fiz quanto quiz* 46
Dionyſius, Tyrant of Sicily 12
Dionyſius II. Tyrant of Syracuſe 13
Dionyſius, Bp. of Rome 26
Dionyſius of Alexandria, the Aſtronomer 15
Dionyſius Heracleotes, or of Heraclea, the Cynic Philoſopher 15
Dionyſius of Alexandria, ſirnamed *the Thracian*, the Grammarian 19
Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus, the Hiſtorian 20
Dionyſius of Corinth, the Geographer 20
Dionyſius of Scythia, the Monk, ſirn. *the little*, who began *the computing of Time by the Chriſtian Æra* 31
Diophantus of Alexandria, the great Arithmetician 24
Dioſcorides of Alexandria, the Phyſician, ſirn. *Phacas* 20
Diotimus, the Stoic Philoſopher 19
Dodwell, Henry, of Dublin, the Chronologer and Critic 54
Dolabella, Rom. Gen. 15
Dolabella, Lucius Cornelius, Rom. Gen. 19
Dolon, one of the Inventors of Comedy 9
Dominiquino of Bologna, the Painter 53
Domitian, Rom. Emp. 22
Domitius, Cneius, Roman General under Anthony, and then under Auguſtus 20
Domnus, Pope 34
Domnus II. 40
Donald IV. K. of Scotland 31
——— V. 38
——— VI. 38
——— VII. ſirn. *Bane* 42
Donatus, Ælius, of Rome, the Grammarian, and Præceptor of Saint Jerome 28
Dongallus, K. of Scotland 37
Dongardus, K. of Scotland 30
Doria, Andrew, the Genoeſe Admiral 51
Dorilaus, Gen. to Mithridates 19
Dorſet, Thomas Sackville, Earl of, and Min. to Q. Elizabeth 52
Dorſet, Charles, Earl of 54
Dorylaus of Pontus, General of the Cnoſſians 18
Doryſſus, K. of Lacedemon 4
Douglas, Sir James 47
Douglas, Archibald, Earl of 49
Douglas, (James,) Earl of Morton, and Regent of Scotland under James VI. 52
Douglas, (Gawin,) Bp. of Dunkeld, and Poet 51
Douſa, Janus, of Nortwik in Holland, and firſt Rector of the Univerſity of Leyden, *when it was* founded in 1575, and ſirn. *the Varro of Holland* 52
Draco, the Athenian Lawgiver 8
Drake, Sir Francis, Admiral to Q. Elizabeth 52
Dreux, (Robert, Comte de,) French Gen. in the Cruzades, and Brother to Lewis VII. 44
Dropylus, the Archon 8
Druſus, Rom. Gen. 20
Dryden, John, of Aldwinkle. near Oundle, in Northamptonſhire, the Poet 54
Ducas, Emp. of the Eaſt, ſirnamed *Parapinacius* 42
Ducetius, the Sicilian Gen. 12
Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and Min. to Edward VI. 52
Dudley, (Robert.) Earl of Leiceſter 52
Duffus, K. of Scotland 40
Duilius, Rom. Gen. 15
Duncan, K. of Scotland 41
Duncan II. 42
Duns, John, ſirn. *Scotus*, and *Doctor ſubtilis*, the Head of a Sect of the Schoolmen call'd *Scotiſts* 46
Dunſtan, St. Min. to Edgar, ſirn. *the Peaceable* 40
Durandus, the Writer on the Canon Law, ſirn. *Speculator* 46
Durandus de Sancto Portiano, the Scholaſtic, ſirn. *Doctor reſolutiſſimus*, and Bp. of Anicium 47
Durer, Albert, of Nuremberg, the Painter and Engraver 51
Duris of Samos, the Hiſtorian 15

E

EBroin, Min. to Clotaire III. 34
Eburic, K. of the Suevi 32
Ecdicius, Rom. Gen. in Gaul 30
Ecelinus, Gen. of the Gibellines in Italy 45
Echeſtratus, K. of Lacedemon 3
Echyreus, K. of Sicyon 2
Edbald, K. of Kent 33
Edbert, K. of Northumberland 35
Edbert, K. of Kent 35
Edbert II. K. of Kent, ſirn. *Pren* 36
Edgar, ſirn. *the Peaceable*, K. of England 40
Edgar, K. of Scotland 42
Edgar Atheling 42
Edmund, K. of England 39
Edmund II. ſirn. *Ironſide* 41
Edred, K. of England 39
Edric, ſirn. *Streon*, Min. to Ethelred II. 41
Edrick, K. of Kent 34
Edward, K. of England before the Conqueſt, ſirn. *the Elder* 38
Edward II. ſirn. *the Martyr* 40
Edward III. ſirn. *the Confeſſor* 41
Edward I. K. of England after the Conqueſt, ſirn. *Long-ſhanks* 46
Edward II. ſirn. *of Caernarvon* 47
Edward III. ſirn. *of Windſor* 47
Edward IV. 50
Edward V. 50
Edward VI. 51
Edward, K. of Portugal 49
Edward, ſirn. *the Black Prince* 48
Edward, Earl of Savoy 47
Edwin, K. of Northumberland 33
Edwin, Earl 42
Edwy, K. of England 40
Ega, Min. to Clovis II. 33
Egbert, K of Kent 34
Egbert, K. of Weſſex, who conquers the Heptarchy, and becomes the firſt K. of England 37
Egbert, Marquis of Saxony 42
Egerton, Thomas, Lord Elleſmere, and Ld. Chancellor to James I. 53
Egfrid, K. of Northumberland 34
Egfrid, K. of Mercia 36
Egidius, Rom. Gov. of Soiſſons 30
Egiga, K. of Spain 34
Eginhard, the Hiſtorian, and Chancellor to Charlemagne 37
Eglon, K. of Moab 2
Egmont, (Lamoral, Count) who was beheaded with Count Horn, for the firſt Oppoſition to *the Spaniſh Power in the Netherlands* 52
Egrick, K. of Eaſt Anglia 33
Ehud, the ſecond Judge of Iſrael 2
Ela, K. of Iſrael 4
Elatus, the firſt of the Ephori 5
Eleazar, the High Prieſt 2
Eleazar, the High Prieſt 15
Electryo, K. of Mycenæ 3
Electus, Min. to Commodus 24
Elfleda, Princeſs, the Daughter of Alfred, and for her Courage, ſhewn in ſeveral Battles againſt the Welch, ſirn. *K. Elfleda* 39
Elfric, Duke of Mercia 40
Eli, the High Prieſt 3
Elias, the Prophet 4
Eliaſhib, the High Prieſt 12
Eliſha, the Prophet 4
Elizabeth, Q. of England 52
Elizabeth Petrowna, Czarina of Moſcovy 55
Ella, firſt K. of Suſſex 30
Elulæus, K. of Tyre 6
Elutherius, Exarch of Ravenna 33
Elutherus, Bp. of Rome 24
Emmanuel, K. of Portugal 50
Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, ſirn. *Ironhead* 52
Empedocles of Agrigentum, the Philoſopher 12
Emperamus, the Laced. Gen. 7
Ennius of Calabria, the Roman Poet 16
Enoch 1
Enos 1
Epaminondas, the Theban Gen. 13
Ephorus of Cumæ, the Hiſtorian 13
Ephraim 2
Ephrem, Min. to Juſtin I. 31
Epictetus of Hierapolis in Phrygia, the Stoic Philoſopher 22
Epicurus of Gargettum in Attica, the Philoſopher 15
Epycides, Tyrant of Syracuſe 10
Epimenides of Crete, *the firſt Builder of Temples in Greece* 9
Epopeus, K. of Sicyon 2
Eraſmus, Deſiderius, of Rotterdam, the great Critic 51
Eraſiſtratus of Ceos, the Peripatetic Philoſopher, Scholar of Theophraſtus, and Phyſician to Seleucus Nicator 15
Eratoſthenes of Cyrené, the ſecond Librarian of Alexandria, *the Father of Chronology*, the Mathematician, Critic, and ſirn. *Beta* 16
Eratus, K. of Sicyon 1
Ercombert, K. of Kent 33
Erchenwin, the firſt K. of Eſſex 31
Eric, K. of Denmark 37
Eric II. ſirn. *Barn*, or *the Child* 38
Eric III. ſirn. *the Good* 42
Eric IV. ſirn. *Harefoot* 43
Eric V. ſirn. *the Lamb* 43
Eric VI, ſirn. *Plog Penning* 45
Eric VII. 46
Eric VIII. 46
Eric IX. 49
Eric, K. of Norway 46
Eric VI. K. of Sweden, ſirn. *Bederbat* 39
Eric VII. 39
Eric VIII. 39
Eric X. ſirn. *the Saint* 44
Eric XI. 45
Eric XII. ſirn. *the Stutterer* 45
Eric XIII. 48
Eric XIV. 52
Erichtheus, K. of Athens 2
Erichthonius, K. of Athens 2
Erpwald, K. of Eaſt-Anglia 33
Ervigius, K. of Spain 34
Erymneus, the Peripatetic Philoſopher 18
Eryxias, the 7th Decennial Archon 7
Eſcus, 2d K. of Kent 30
Eſcwin, K. of Weſſex 34
Eſſarhadon, or Aſſaradinus, K. of Aſſyria and Babylon 6 & 7
Eſſars, (Pierre des,) Miniſter to Charles VI 49
Eſſex, (Robert Devereux, Earl of) and Favourite to Q. Elizabeth 52
Eſſex, (Robert Devereux II, Earl of) and Gen. to the Parliament 53
Eteocles, K. of Thebes 3
Etfinus, K. of Scotland 35
Ethelbald, K. of Mercia 35
Ethelbald, K. of England 38
Ethelbert, K. of Kent 32
Ethelbert II. 35
Ethelbert, K. of Eaſt-Anglia 35
Ethelbert II, and laſt K. of Eaſt-Anglia 36
Ethelbert, K. of England 38
Ethelred, K. of Mercia 34
Ethelred, K. of Eaſt-Anglia 36
Ethelred K. of Northumberland 36
Ethelred, K. of England 38
Ethelred II, ſirn. *the unready* 40
Ethelric, K. of Eaſt-Anglia 34
Ethelun, the Weſt Saxon 35
Ethelward, Prince, and Grandſon of Alfred 39
Ethelwold, Miniſter to Edgar *the Peaceable* 40
Ethelwolf, the 2d K. of England 37
Ethus, K. of Scotland 38
Evagoras, K of Salamis 13
Evagrius of Pontus, the Eccleſiaſtic Hiſtorian 32
Evander, the Philoſopher of the 2d Academy 16
Euaric, K. of the Viſigoths 30
Evariſtus, Bp. of Rome 22
Euclid of Megara, the Philoſopher 12
Euclid of Alexandria, the Mathematician, and Author of *the Elements of Geometry* 15
Euclidas the Lacedemonian 16
Euctemon of Athens, the Aſtronomer 12
Eudamidas, K. of Lacedemon 14
Eudamidas II 15
Eudes, K. of France 38
Eudes, Duke of Aquitain 35
Eudes, Comte de Chartres, Min. to Robert, ſirn. *the Wiſe* 41
Eudoxia, the Empreſs 30
Eudoxia II 42
Eudoxus of Cnidus, the Aſtronomer, who *firſt introduced the Cæleſtial Sphere, and the regular Aſtronomy from Egypt into Greece* 13
Eugene, (Prince) of Savoy, and Gen. to Charles VI 55
Eugenius II, K. of Scotland 29
Eugenius III 31
Eugenius IV 33
Eugenius V 34
Eugenius VI 34
Eugenius VII 35
Eugenius VIII 36
Eugenius, the Tyrant in the Weſtern Empire 28
Eugenius, Pope 34
Eugenius II 37
Eugenius III 41
Eugenius IV 49

Eulalius

INDEX OF THE KINGS, &c. MEN OF LEARNING, STATESMEN, &c.

Nº of Plate.

Eulaïus, the Eunuch, and Min. to Ptolemy, ſirn. *Philometor* 17
Eumelus of Corinth, the Poet 6
Eumelus, K. of Cimmerian Boſphorus 14
Eumedes, Macedonian Gen. 14
Eumenes, K. of Pergamus 15
Eumenes II 17
Eumolpus, the Son of Muſæus, the Diſciple of Orpheus, and *the Inventor of the Eleuſinian Myſteries* 2
Eunapius, of Sardis, the Hiſtorian and Platoniſt 28
Euneus, K. of Sicyon 3
Eunomus, K. of Lacedemon 4
Eunus, the Syrian Slave, who conducted the Servile War againſt the Romans in Sicily 18
Eupales, K. of Aſſyria 3
Euphaes, K. of Meſſenia 6
Euphorion of Chalcis, the Poet and Hiſtorian 16
Eupolis of Athens, the Comic Poet 12
Evremond, (Charles de Saint) of St. Denys le Guaſt, near Coutances, in Lower Normandy, the Wit and Critic 54
Euripides of Salamis, the Tragic Poet, and ſirn. *the Philoſopher for the Stage* 12
Europs, K. of Sicyon 1
Euryalus, the Lacedemonian 7
Eurycrates, K. of Lacedemon 6
Eurycrates II 8
Eurypon, K. of Lacedemon 3
Euryſthenes, K. of Lacedemon 3
Euſebius, Bp. of Rome 27
Euſebius, ſirn. *Pamphilus*, Biſhop of Cæſarea, the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtorian, and Chronologer 27
Euſtace, (Earl) Son to Stephen, K. of England 44
Euſtathius, Archbiſhop of Theſſalonica, and Commentator on Homer 44
Eutropius, of Italy, the Hiſtorian and Sophiſt 28
Eutropius, Min. to Arcadius 28
Eutyches of Conſtantinople, the Heretic 30
Eutychianus, Bp. of Rome 26
Eutychius, ſirn. *the Eunuch*, laſt Exarch of Ravenna 35
Exeter, (Beaufort, Duke of) and Lord Chancellor to Henry V 49
Ezechiel, the Prophet 9

F

FABIANUS, Bp. of Rome 25
Fabius, Quintus, Roman General 14
Fabius Maximus, ſirn. *Cunctator* 16
Fabius Pictor, the firſt Roman Hiſtorian 16
Fabricius, Rom. Gen. 15
Fabricius, (Jo. Albertus) of Helmſtadt, the great Critic 55
Fagel, Francis, Greffier of Holland 55
Falkland, (Lucius Cary, Lord Viſcount) and Secretary to Charles I 53
Farneſe, Alexander, Duke of Parma, and Gen. to Philip II 52
Faſtolf, (Sir John) Gen. in France to Henry VI 49
Favorinus of Arles, the Philoſopher, and Rival of Adrian 23
Favritta, the Goth 28
Fauſtina Galeria, *ſenior*, Wife to Antoninus Pius 23
Fauſtina, *junior*, Wife to Antoninus ſirn. *the Philoſopher* 24
Fauſtus, John, of Mentz, joint Diſcoverer with Guttemberg of *the Art of Printing* 49
Felix, Bp. of Rome 26
Felix II 30
Felix III 31
Felix, (Minutius) of Rome, the Lawyer 25
Fenelon, (Francis de Salignac de la Mothe) of Fenelon, in the County of Perigorde, Archbiſhop of Cambray, Author of *Telemachus*, and of *Maximes des Saints* 55
Ferchard, K. of Scotland 33
Ferchard II 33
Ferdinand, Emp. of Germany 52
Ferdinand II 53
Ferdinand III 53
Ferdinand, K. of Caſtile, ſirn. *the Great* 41
Ferdinand II, Regent under Alphonſo IX 44
Ferdinand III 45
Ferdinand IV 46
Ferdinand V, ſirn. *the Catholic* 50
Ferdinand VI 55
Ferdinand, K. of Arragon 49
Ferdinand, K. of Portugal 48
Ferdinand, K. of Naples 50
Ferdinand II 50
Ferdinand, Earl of Flanders 45
Fergus, K. of Scotland 29
Fergus II 36
Ficinus, Marſilius, of Florence, the Platoniſt 50
Filicaia, (Vincent de) of Florence, the Poet 54
Finch, Hen. Earl of Nottingham 54
Fitzalan, John, Earl of Arundel 49
Fitz Peter, Jeffrey, Miniſter to Richard I 44
Flaccus, Horatius, of Venuſia in Apulia, the Poet 20
Flaccus, Verrius, the Grammarian, and ſuppoſed Author of *the Capitoline Marbles* 20
Flaccus, Gov. of Egypt 21
Flaccus, (Valerius) of Padua, or of Setia near Rome, the Poet 22
Flambart, Ranulph, Min. to William Rufus 42
Flamel, Nicholas, the Alchymiſt 48
Flaminius, Titus Quintus, Roman General 17
Flamma, Calpurnius, Roman Tribune 15
Flamſtead, John, of Denby in Derbyſhire, the Aſtronomer 55
Flanders, Baldwin, Earl of 38
———, Arnolph, Earl of 40
———, Baldwin, Earl of 42
———, Robert, Earl of 42
———, William, Earl of 43
———, Ferdinand, Earl of 45
———, Guy, Earl of 46
Flavio, the Inventor, or Improver of *the Mariner's Compaſs* 47
Fleury, Cardinal, Miniſter to Lewis XV 55
Florianus, Rom. Emp. 29
Florus, Geſſius, of Clazomené, and Roman Gov. of Judea 22
Florus, Lucius Annæus, the Hiſtorian 23
Foix, (Gaſton de) Duke of Nemours, and Gen. to Lewis XII 51
Fontaine, (John de la) of Chateau-Thierry, the Poet 54
Forbes, (Duncan) of Culloden, Lord Preſident of Scotland 55
Forret, Pierre de la, Min. to John II, K. of France 48
Formoſus, Pope 38
Fracaſtorius, Hieronymus, of Verona, the Phyſician, and Poet 51
Francis, Emp. of Germany 55
Francis, K. of France 51
Francis II 52
Franco of Liege, the Mathematician 41
Fredegaire, ſirn. *the Scholaſtic*, the French Hiſtorian, and Abridger of *the Hiſtory of Gregory of Tours* 35
Fredegonde, ſirn. *the Cruel*, Wife to Chilperic 32
Frederick, Emp. of Germany, ſirn. *Barbaroſſa* 44
Frederick II 45
Frederick III 49
Frederick, K. of Denmark 51
Frederick II 52
Frederick III 53
Frederick IV 54
Frederick V 55
Frederick, K. of Sweden 55
Frederick, K. of Sicily 47
Frederick II, ſirn. *the Simple* 48
Frederick, K. of Naples 50
Frederick Auguſtus, King of Poland 54
Frederick Auguſtus II 55
Frederick William, ſirn. *the Great Elector of Brandenburgh* 54
Frederick, K. of Pruſſia 54
Frederick II 55
Frederick III 55
Frederick, J. Elector of Saxony 51
Frederick, Elector Palatine, and K. of Bohemia 53
Frederick, Prince of Wales 55
Fridulph, K. of Northumberland 32
Friend, Dr. John, of Crowton in Northamptonſhire, the Phyſician 55
Fritigernes, the Goth 28
Froila, K. of Leon 36
Froila II 39
Froiſſart, John, of Valenciennes, the Flemiſh Hiſtorian 48
Frontinus, Julius, Roman Prætor, and Author of a Book on *the Stratagems of War* 22
Fronto, Min. to Avitus 30
Frotho, K. of Denmark 39
Frumarius, K. of the Suevi 30
Fuſetius, Metius, the Alban Gen. 7
Fulgentius, Biſhop of Ruſpæ in Africa, ſirn. *the Auguſtine of his Age* 30
Fulrad, Min. to Pepin 36
Fundanus, (Minutius) Proconſul of Aſia under Adrian 23
Fuſcus, Cornelius, Miniſter to Domitian 22

G

GABINUS, Proconſul of Syria 19
Gabrini, Nicholas, ſirn. *Rienzi*, Tyrant of Rome under Clement VI. 47
Gad 1
Gainas, Tyr. in Aſia under Arcadius 28
Galba, Rom. Emp. 22
Galen, Claudius, of Pergamus, the Phyſician, Philoſopher, and Critic 24
Galileo Galilei of Florence, the Aſtronomer, and *firſt Obſerver of the Satellites of Jupiter* 53
Gallienus, Rom Emp. 26
Gallus, C. Sulpicius, the firſt Rom. Aſtronomer 17
Gallus, Plotius, the firſt Lat. Rhetorician 19
Gallus, Cornelius, the firſt Prefect of Egypt 20
Gallus, Ælius, the third Prefect of Egypt 20
Gallus Hoſtilius, Rom, Emp. 26
Gallus, Min. to Conſtantius II. 28
Gama, Vaſquez di, *firſt Diſcoverer of the Paſſage to the Eaſt Indies* 50
Garcias, K. of Leon 39
Garibald, K. of the Lombards 34
Garlande, Stephen de, Min. to Lewis *le gros* 43
Gaſſendi (Peter) of Chanterſier in Provence, the Aſtronomer, Philoſopher, and Critic 53
Gaveſton, (Pierce,) Miniſter to Edward II. 47
Gaza, Theodore, of Theſſalonica, the Critic 49
Gazæus, Timotheus, the Grammarian and Natural Hiſtorian 30
Geber of Seville, the Arabian Aſtronomer and Alchemiſt 40
Gelanor, K. of Argos 2
Gelaſius, B. of Rome 30
Gelaſius II. 43
Gelaſius of Cyzicus, the Hiſtorian 30
Gellius, Aulus, of Athens, the Grammarian 23
Gelo, K. of Syracuſe 11
Geminus of Rhodes,, the Aſtronomer 19
Gennadius of Marſeilles, the Hiſtorian 30
Genſeric, K. of the Vandals 29
Gentius, K. of Illyria 17
George, K. of Great Britain 55
George II. 55
Georgius, ſirn. *Syncellus*, the Chronologer 36
Gerard of Alſace, the firſt Duke of Loraine 41
Gerbert, or Pope Silveſter II. 40
Germanicus, Rom. General 21
Gervais, A. Bp. of Rheims, and Min. to *Philip l'Amoureux* 42
Gervaſe of Canterbury, the Hiſtorian 45
Geſalric, K. of the Viſigoths 31
Geſner, Conrad, of Zurich, ſirn. *the Pliny of Germany* 51
Geta, Rom. Emp. 25
Giffard, Walter, A. Bp. of York, and Regent of Eng. under Edward I. 46
Gjeiſus, Caliph of Egypt 38
Gildas of Bath, ſirn. *the Wiſe*, the Britiſh Hiſtorian 32
Gildo, Governor of Africk 28
Gilimer, the laſt K. of the Vandals 31
Giluſſus, Duke of Beneventum 35
Gingis-kan, Emperor of the Tartars 45
Giraldi, (Lilio) of Ferrara, the Critic 51
Glaber, Monk of Cluny, the Hiſtor. 41
Glabrio, Man Acilius, Rom. Gen. 17
Glanville, Ranulph de, who digeſted *the Engliſh Law* 44
Glappa, K. of Northumberland 32
Glendour, (Owen,) Welch Gen. 48
Gloceſter, Robert, Earl of 43
Gloceſter, Gilbert, Earl of 45
Gloceſter, Richard, Earl of 46
Gloceſter, Gilbert, Earl of 46
Gloceſter, Humphry, ſirn. *the good*, Duke of, and Regent of England under Henry VI 49
Glycerius, Weſtern Emp. 30
Godegiſil, K. of Burgundy 30
Godeſcalchus the Monk, ſirn. *Fulgentius*, Author of *the Prædeſtinarian Hereſy* 37
Godfrey of Boulogne, the firſt K. of Jeruſalem 42
Godolias, Babylonian Governor of Judæa 9
Godolphin, (Sidney, Earl of) Min. to Q. Ann 55
Godomar, K. of Burgundy 30
Gombaud the Monk, Min. to *Lewis le debonnaire* 37
Gondebaud, or Gondemont, K. of the Vandals 30
Gondebaud, K. of Burgundy 30
Gondemar, K. of Burgundy 31
Gondemar, K. of Spain 33
Gondibert, K. of the Lombards 34
Gonſalvo, ſirn. *the Great Captain*, Gen. to Ferdinand V. K. of Spain 51
Gontran, K. of Orleans and Burgundy 32
Gonzalez, (Melenda) Regent of Leon 41
Goodwin, Earl of Kent, Min. to Edward *the Confeſſor* 41
Goran, K. of Scotland 31
Gordian, *ſenior*, and *junior*, Roman Emperors 25
Gorgias of Leontium, the Orator 12
Gorgus, the Meſſenian 7
Gormo, ſirn. *the Engliſhman*, K. of Denmark 39
Goſlin, Bp. of Paris 38
Gotricus, K. of Denmark 37
Gracchus, Sempronius 17
Gracchus, Tiberius 18
Gracchus, Caius 18
Grævius, (John George,) of Naumburgh in Saxony, the Critic 54
Graham, Regent of Scotland under Eugenius I. 29
Grammaticus, (Saxo,) the Daniſh Hiſtorian 45
Grange, (La) Cardinal d' Amiens, Min. to Charles V. 48
Granville, Card. and Min. to the Dutcheſs of Parma 52
Gratian, Weſtern Emp. 28
Gratian of Cluſium in Tuſcany, Monk of Bologna, ſirn. *Magiſter*, and Collector of *the Canon Law* 44
Gravina, (Jo. Vincent) of Naples, the Lawyer 55
Grego…

INDEX OF THE KINGS, *&c.* MEN OF LEARNING, STATESMEN, *&c.*

Nº of Plate

Gregoras (Nicephoras) the Aſtronomer, and Byzantine Hiſtorian 47
Gregory, K. of Scotland, ſirn. *the Great* 38
Gregory, Bp. of Rome, ſirn. *the Great* 32
Gregory II. 35
Gregory III. 35
Gregory IV. 37
Gregory V. 40
Gregory VI. 41
Gregory VII. ſirn. *Hildebrand* 42
Gregory VIII. 44
Gregory IX. 45
Gregory X. 46
Gregory XI. 48
Gregory XII. 49
Gregory XIII. 52
Gregory XIV. 52
Gregory XV. 53
Gregory, Bp. of Neocæſarea, ſirn. *Thaumaturgus* 25
Gregory the Lawyer, and Publiſher of a *Codex* 26
Gregory, Min. to Conſtantine the Great 27
Gregory Nazianzen, of a Village near Nazienzum in Cappadocia, Bp. of Conſtantinople, ſirn. Θεολογος 28
Gregory of Tours, ſirn. *the Father of the French Hiſtory* 32
Greſham, (Sir Thomas) of London, Merchant, and *Founder of Greſham College, &c.* 52
Grimoald, Min. to Sigibert II. 33
Grimoald, K. of the Lombards 34
Grimus, K. of Scotland 40
Griſegonneile, (Geoffroy,) Min. to Lothaire 40
Grocyn, William, of Briſtol, *the Reſtorer of the Greek Language in England* 50
Gronovius, J. Fred. of Hamburgh, the Critic 54
Gronovius, James, of Leyden, the Critic 54
Groſteſt, or Greathead, Bp. of Lincoln 45
Grotius, Hugo, of Delſt, the great Lawyer and Critic 53
Gruterus, Janus, of Antwerp, the Antiquarian 53
Guerin, Min. to Lewis VIII. 45
Gueſclin, (Conſtable de) General to Charles V. K. of France 48
Guette, (Gerard la,) Miniſter to Philip V. 47
Gui de Luſignac, K. of Jeruſalem, 44
Guicciardin, Francis, of Florence, the Hiſtorian 51
Guido, K. of Italy 38
Guido Rheni, the Italian Painter 53
Guiſcard, Robert, the Norman 42
Guiſcard, Roger, Duke of Calabria 42
Guiſe, (Francis, Duke of) Min. and Gen. to Henry II. 52
———, (Henry, Duke of) ſir. *Balafré* 52
Gunderic, K. of the Vandals 29
Gunderic, K. of Burgundy 30
Gundicar, K. of Burgundy 29
Gurges, Q. Fabius, Rom Gen. 15
Guſtavus, K. of Sweden, ſirn. *Ericſon* 51
Guſtavus II. ſirn. *Adolphus* 53
Guthurm, the Daniſh General in England 38
Gutteinberg, (John) of Mentz, one of the joint Diſcoverers with Fauſtus of *the Art of Printing* 49
Gyges, K of Lydia 6
Gylippus the Laced. Gen. who defeated Nicias in Sicily 12

H.

HABAKKUK the Prophet 6
Hacquin, K. of Norway, ſirn. *the Tyrant* 45
Hacquin II. 46
Hacquin III. 47
Hacquin IV. 48
Hacquin, K. of Sweden, ſir. *the Red* 41

Nº of Plate.

Haggai the Prophet 10
Hainault, Baldwin, Earl of 42
Hakem, K. of Corduba 36
Hakem, Caliph of Egypt 40
Halenſis, Alexander, the Scholaſtic, ſirn. *Doctor Irrefragabilis* 45
Hales, (Robert de) High Treaſurer of England under Richard II. 48
Halley, (Dr. Edmund) of St. Leonards, Shoreditch, London, the great Aſtronomer 55
Hallifax, Geo. Savill, Marquis of 54
Hallifax, Charles Montague, Earl of, and Treaſurer to William III. 54
Halſtan, K. of Sweden 42
Halyattes, K. of Lydia 5
Halyattes II. 8
Hamarujas, Caliph of Egypt 38
Hamilton, James, Earl of Arran, and Regent of Scotland under Q. Mary 52
Hammond, (Dr. Henry) of Chertſey in Surry, the Commentator 53
Hampden, John, of Hampden in Buckinghamſhire, who ſtood the Tryal of *Ship Money*, and was one of the five Members of the Houſe of Commons demanded by Charles I. 53
Hanno the Carthaginian Gen. 15
Harcourt, Godfrey de, Genera. n Normandy under Edward III. 47
Harcourt, Sir Simon, Ld. Chancellor to Q. Ann 55
Hardouin, John, of Kemper in Bretagne, the Critic who attempted to prove that moſt of the Greek and Roman Claſſics were ſpurious 55
Hare, (Dr. Francis) of London, Bp. of Chicheſter 55
Harley, Robert, Earl of Oxford, and Min. to Q. Ann 55
Harmodius, the Athenian 10
Haro, Don Lewis de, Miniſter to Philip IV. 53
Harold, ſirn. *Harefoot*, K. of England 41
Harold II. 42
Harold V. K. of Denmark 37
Harold VI. ſirn. *Blaatand* 39
Harold VII. 42
Harold, K. of Norway 41
Harold II. 43
Haron Waçicus, Caliph of the Saracens 37
Haron, Caliph of Egypt 38
Harpagus, Perſian Govern. of Lydia, under Cyrus 10
Harpalus, Governor of Babylon, under Alexander *the Great* 14
Harvey, (William) of Folkſton in Kent, the Phyſician, and firſt *Diſcoverer of the Circulation of the Blood* 53
Haſen, Caliph of the Saracens 34
Haſen the Saracen 37
Haſtings, (William Lord) Gen. to Edward IV. 50
Hatto, A. Bp. of Mentz 38
Hawkwood, (Sir John) of Heningham Sible in Eſſex, Gen. to Edward III. and afterwards in Italy to Galeas Duke of Milan, and to Pope Boniface IX. 48
Hazael, K. of Syria 4
Heber 1
Hector the Trojan 3
Hegelochus, Egyptian Gen. 18
Hegeſinus of Pergamus, the Philoſopher 17
Heinſius, Penſionary of Holland 54
Helen 3
Helenus, Son to Pyrrhus 15
Helicon, Min. to Caligula 21
Heliodorus, Syrian Min. to Seleucus, ſirn. *Philopator* 17
Heliodorus, the Sophiſt and Biſhop of Tricca 28
Heliogabalus, or Alagabalus Antoninus, Rom. Emp. 25
Hellanicus of Mitylenè, the Hiſtorian 12
Hellen, K. of Phthiotis 2
Hemmingus, K. of Denmark 37

Nº of Plate.

Helvicus (Chriſtopher) of Spendlingen, near Heſſe Caſſel, the Chronologer 53
Hengiſt, the firſt K. of Kent 30
Heniochides the Archon 8
Henry, Emp. of Germany, ſirn. *the Bird-catcher* 39
Henry II. ſirn. *the Lame* 41
Henry III. ſirn. *the Black* 41
Henry IV. 42
Henry V 43
Henry VI. ſirn. *Aſper* 44
Henry VII. ſirn. *of Luxemburgh* 47
Henry, French Emperor 45
Henry, King of England, ſirnamed *Beauclerc* 42
Henry II. ſirn. *Plantagenet* 44
Henry III. ſirn. *of Wincheſter* 45
Henry IV. ſirn. *of Bolingbroke* 48
Henry V. ſirn. *of Monmouth* 49
Henry VI. ſirn. *of Windſor* 49
Henry VII. 50
Henry VIII. 51
Henry, K. of France 41
Henry II. 51
Henry III, 52
Henry IV. ſirn. *the Great* 52
Henry, K. of Navarre, ſirn. *le gros* 46
Henry, K. of Caſtile 45
Henry II. ſirn. *the Baſtard* 48
Henry III. 48
Henry IV. ſirn. *the Impotent* 50
Henry, K, of Poland, ſirnamed *of Anjou* 52
Henry, Earl of Portugal 42
Henry, K. of Portugal, ſirn. *the Cardinal* 52
Henry, Prince of England 44
Henry of Ghent, the Scholaſtic, ſirn. *Doctor Solennis* 46
Henry of Huntington, the Hiſtorian 44
Hephæſtion, Macedonian General, and Favourite of Alexander *the Great* 14
Heraclianus, the Tyrant of Africa, under Honorius 29
Heraclides, ſirnamed *Lembus*, the Hiſtorian 17
Heraclides, the Syrian 17
Heraclitus of Epheſus, ſirn. σκοτεινος the Philoſopher 10
Heraclius, Eaſtern Emp. 33
Heraclius, Min. to Conſtans II. 34
Herald, Duke of Aquitain 35
Hercules, Son of Alcmena 3
Hermachus of Mitylenè, the Epicurean Philoſopher, and immediate Succeſſor of Epicurus 15
Hermannus, of Richenou in Swabia, and ſirn. *Contractus*, the Monk, Mathematician, and Chronologer 41
Hermenric, K. of Kent 31
Hermerick, K, of the Suevi 29
Hermias, Tyrant of Atarna 14
Hermippus, of Smyrna, Peripatetic Philoſopher, and Grammarian 16
Hermocrates, the Syracuſan Gen. 12
Hermogenes, the Rhetorician 24
Hermogenes, the Lawyer, Scholar of Papinianus, and Counſellor to Alexander Severus 26
Hermogenes, Eaſtern Rom. Gen. 27
Hero, K. of Sweden 37
Herod, K. of the Jews 20
Herodian of Alexandria, the Hiſtorian 25
Herodicus of Athens, ſirn. *the Gymnaſtic Phyſician* 12
Herodicus, ſirn. *Crateteus*, the Grammarian 18
Herodotus of Halicarnaſſus, ſirn. *the Father of Hiſtory* 12
Heſiod of Aſcra, the Poet 4
Heſychius of Miletus, the Lexicographer 31
Hezekiah, K. of Judah 6
Hibba, the Goth 31
Hicetas, K. of Arcadia 6
Hicetas, Tyrant of Syracuſe 15
Hierax, Antiochus, Syrian Min. to Seleucus II, ſirn. *Callinicus* 16

Nº of Plate.

Hierax, Egyptian Min. to Ptolemy ſirn. *Phyſcon* 18
Hiero, K. of Syracuſe 11
Hiero II 15
Hierocles of Alexandria, the Platoniſt 27
Hieronymus, the Philoſopher 15
Hieronymus, K. of Syracuſe 16
Hieronymus, Divus, or Saint Jerome of Stridon in Dalmatia, ſirn. *Bibliotheca Eccleſiæ* 28
Hilary, Saint, Bp. of Poitiers, ſirn. *Rhodanus Latinæ Eloquentiæ* 27
Hilary, Bp. of Rome 30
Hildebrand, K. of the Lombards 35
Hildedrand, or Pope Gregory VII 42
Hilderic, K. of the Vandals 31
Hilduin, Min. to Lewis *le debonnaire* 37
Himerius, Gen. to Leo VI 39
Hincmarus, A. Bp. of Rheims 37
Hipparchus, Tyrant of Athens 10
Hipparchus of Rhodes, the great Aſtronomer, and firſt Diſcoverer of *the Preceſſion of the Equinoxes* 17
Hippias, Tyrant of Athens 10
Hippoclides, the Archon 9
Hippocrates of Cos, the Phyſician, and ſirnamed *the Father of Medicine* 12
Hippomenes, Decennial Archon 6
Hiram, K. of Tyre 3
Hire, (La) ſirn. *Vignolles*, General to Charles VII 49
Hisjam, Caliph of the Saracens 35
Hisjam, K. of Corduba 36
Hiſpalenſis, Iſidorus, Bp. of Seville, the Grammarian 33
Hobbes, Thomas, of Malmſbury in Wiltſhire, Author of ſeveral Heretical Paradoxes in Religion, Morals, and Politics 53
Holt, Lord Chief Juſtice to William III, and Q. Ann 54
Homer, ſirnamed *the Prince of Epic Poets* 4
Homer, *junior*, the Tragic Poet 15
Honorius, Weſt. Emp. 28
Honorius, Pope 33
Honorius II 43
Honorius III 45
Honorius IV 46
Hophra, or Apries, K. of Egypt 9
Horatius Flaccus, of Venuſia in Apulia, the Poet 20
Hormiſdas, K, of Perſia 26
Hormiſdas II 27
Hormiſdas III 32
Hormiſdas IV, ſirn. *Iſdegerdes*, K. of Perſia 33
Hormiſdas, Bp. of Rome 31
Horn, (Count) who, with William Prince of Orange, and Count Egmont, firſt oppoſed the Spaniſh Government in the Netherlands 52
Hortenſius, Quintus, the Roman Orator 19
Horus, K. of Egypt 2
Hoſea, the Prophet 5
Hoſhea, K. of Iſrael 6
Hotomanus, Francis, of Paris, the Lawyer, and Rival of Cujas 52
Hoveden, Roger de, the Hiſtorian 44
Hubba, the Dane 38
Hubert de Burgh, Miniſter to Henry III. 45
Huet, Daniel, of Caen in Normandy, and Biſhop of Avranches, Diſciple of Bochart, and Critic, *&c.* 55
Hugh, K. of Arles 38
Hugh, ſirnamed *the Great*, *the White*, and *the Abbé*, Min. to Rodolph 39
Hugh Capet, K. of France, and 1ſt of the 3d Race 40
Humbert II, Earl of Savoy 43
Humbert III, ſirn. *the Saint* 43
Humenus, the Egyptian Aſtronomer 43
Hunaud, Duke of Aquitain 36
Huneric, K. of the Vandals 30
Huniades, J. Corvinus, Vaivod of Tanſilvania, and Gen. to Ladiſlaus King of Hungary, againſt the Turks 49

INDEX OF THE KINGS, &c. MEN OF LEARNING, STATESMEN, &c.

Nº of Plate.

Heſs, (John) of Huſſinetz in Bohemia, who ſuffered at the Council of Conſtance for oppoſing the Errors of the Church of Rome 49
Huygens, Chriſtian, of the Hague, the Mathematician, Aſtronomer, and *firſt Diſcoverer of the Satellites of Saturn, &c.* 54
Hyacinth, Duke of Savoy 53
Hyginus, C. Julius, of Spain, or according to others, of Alexandria, the Grammarian and Poet 20
Hyginus, Bp. of Rome 23
Hypatia of Alexandria, the Mathematician, and Dau. to Theon 29
Hyperbatas, Prætor of the Acheans 16
Hyperides of Athens, the Orator 14
Hyrcanus, John, Prince of the Jews 18
Hyrcanus II 19

I

JABIN, K. of Canaan 2
Jacob, the Patriarch 1
Jaddus, the High Prieſt 14
Jagello, K. of Poland, 48
Jamblichus of Chalcis, the Pythagorean Philoſopher 27
James, K. of Arragon 45
James II, ſirn. *the Juſt* 46
James, K. of Scotland 49
James II 49
James III 50
James IV 50
James V 51
James VI 52
James, K. of Great Britain 53
James II 54
James, K. of Sicily 46
Jane Seymour, Q. of England 51
Janiſcus, K. of Sicyon 3
Jared 1
Jaſon, the Argonaut 3
Ibrahim, Caliph of the Saracens 35
Ibrahim, Ottoman Emp. 53
Icetes, Tyrant in Sicily 14
Ida, the firſt K. of Northumberland 31
Jeannin; Preſident of the French Parliament under Henry IV 53
Jeffrey of Monmouth, the Hiſtorian 44
Jehoahaz, K. of Iſrael 4
Jehoahaz, K. of Judah 8
Jehoiakim, K. of Judah 8
Jehoiachin, K. of Judah 9
Jehoſaphat, K. of Judah 4
Jehu, K. of Iſrael 4
Jeremiah, the Prophet 8
Jeroboam, K. of Iſrael 4
Jeroboam II 4
Jerome, Saint, of Stridon in Dalmatia, ſirn. *Bibliotheca Eccleſiæ* 28
Jerome of Prague 49
Jeſhuah, High Prieſt 10
JESUS CHRIST 20, 21
Jeſus, the Son of Sirach 16
Jeſus, ſirn. *Jaſon*, High Prieſt of the Jews 17
Jezid, Caliph of the Saracens 34
Jezid II 35
Jezid III 35
Ignatius, Saint, and Bp. of Antioch 22
Ignatius Loyola, of Biſcay, *the firſt of the Jeſuits* 51
Illus, Min. to Zeno 30
Ilus, K. of Troy 2
Ilvarodamus, K. of Babylon 9
Imilco, Carthaginian Gen. 13
Ina, K. of Weſſex 34
Inachus, firſt K. of Argos 1
Inarus, Tyrant of Egypt 11
Indulfus, K. of Scotland 40
Ingeldus, K. of Sweden 38
Ingo II, K. of Sweden 38
Ingo III 42
Ingo IV 43
Ingo, K. of Norway, ſirn. *Gibbus* 44
Innocent, Bp. of Rome 29
Innocent II, Pope 43
Innocent III 44
Innocent IV 45
Innocent V 46
Innocent VI 48

Nº of Plate.

Innocent VII 49
Innocent VIII 50
Innocent IX 52
Innocent X 53
Innocent XI 54
Innocent XII 54
Innocent XIII 55
Joan, Q. of Naples 47
Joan II 49
Joan, Pope of Rome 38
Joan, Q. of Spain 51
Joannes Remigius, Exarch of Ravenna 33
Joannes Platon, Exarch of Ravenna 34
Joannes Tizocopus, Exarch of Ravenna 35
Joaſh, K. of Iſrael 4
Joaſh, K. of Judah 4
Johanan, the High Prieſt 4
John, Saint, ſirn. *the Baptiſt* 21
John, Saint 22
John Zemiſces, Eaſtern Emp. 40
John II, ſirn. *Comnenus*, and *καλος* 43
John III, ſirn. *Ducas* 45
John IV, ſirn. *Laſcaris* 46
John V, ſirn. *Paleologus* 47
John VI, ſirn. *Paleologus* 49
John, ſirn. *the Notary*, the Tyrant 29
John, ſirn. *the Cappadocian*, Min. to Juſtinian 31
John, King of England, ſirnamed *Lackland* 44
John, K. of Sweden 45
John II 50
John III 52
John, K. of France 47
John II 48
John, K. of Caſtile 48
John II 49
John, K. of Arragon 48
John II 50
John, K. of Portugal, ſirnamed *the Baſtard* 48
John II 50
John III 51
John IV, ſirn. *Duke of Braganza* 53
John V 55
John Albert, King of Poland 50
John Caſimir, K. of Poland 53
John Sobieſki, K. of Poland 54
John Baliol, K. of Scotland 46
John, K. of Sweden and Denmark 50
John Baſilowitz, Czar of Muſcovy 51
John II, Czar of Muſcovy 54
John III 55
John, Brother and Miniſter to Michael IV 41
John, (Don) of Auſtria, General to Philip II 52
John, Bp. of Rome 31
John II 31
John III, ſirn. *Catelin* 32
John IV, Pope 33
Jonn V 34
John VI 35
John VII 35
John VIII 38
John IX 39
John X 39
John XI 39
John XII 40
John XIII 40
John XIV 40
John XV 40
John XVI 41
John XVII 41
John XVIII 41
John XIX 46
John XX 47
John XXI 49
John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaſter, and Min. to Edward III 49
John of Saliſbury, the Critic 44
Johnſon, Ben, of Weſtminſter, the Dramatic Poet 53
Joiada, the High Prieſt 12
Joiakim, the High Prieſt 11
Joinville, John de, the Hiſtorian, and Favourite of Lewis IX 46
Jonah, the Prophet 5
Jonathan, the High Prieſt 13
Jonathan Maccabeus 17

Nº of Plate.

Jones, Inigo, of a Street near St. Paul's London, the great Architect 53
Joram, K. of Iſrael 4
Joram, K. of Judah 4
Jornandes, the Gothic Hiſtorian 31
Joſeph, the Son of Jacob 1
Joſeph, Emp. of Germany 55
Joſeph, K. of Portugal 55
Joſeph, K. of Morocco 42
Joſeph II 44
Joſephus of Jeruſalem, the Jewiſh Hiſtorian 22
Joſhua, Gen. of the Iſraelites 2
Joſiah, K. of Judah 8
Joſſus, Emp. of Germany 49
Jotham, K. of Judah 5
Jovian, Rom. Emp. 28
Jovius, Paul, of Como, and Biſhop of Nocera, the Hiſtorian 51
Joyeuſe, William, Duke de, Min. to Henry III 52
Iphicrates, Athenian Gen. 13
Iphitus, K. of Elis, and *Founder of the Olympic Games* 4
Irené, Empreſs, and Mother to Conſtantin VII 36
Irenæus, St. Bp. of Lyons 24
Iſaac, the Patriarch 1
Iſaac, Exarch of Ravenna 33
Iſaac Comnenus, Eaſtern Emp. 42
Iſaac II, Angelus Comnenus 44
Iſabella, Q. to Edward II 47
Iſaiah, the Prophet 5
Iſarchus, the Archon 12
Iſdigerdes, K. of Perſia 28
Iſdigerdes, the laſt K. of Perſia, ſirn. *Hormiſdas IV* 33
Iſhboſheth, K. of Iſrael 3
Iſhmael 1
Iſidorus Hiſpalenſis, Bp. of Seville, the Grammarian 33
Iſle Adam, (Villiers, Marſhal de) Gen. to Charles VII 49
Iſocrates of Athens, the Rhetorician 13
Iſæus, Athenian Orator 13
Iſſachar 1
Italicus, Silius, of Seville, or according to others, of Italy, the Poet 22
Ithobolus, K. of Tyre 8
Judah, Son of Jacob 1
Judith, Empreſs 37
Jugæus, K. of Babylon 6
Jugurtha, K. of Numidia 18
Julia, Daughter to Auguſtus 20
Julia, Mother to Heliogabalus 25
Julian, Roman Emperor, ſirn. *the Apoſtate* 28
Julian, Count of Ceuta 35
Julianus, Rom. Gen. in Dacia 22
Julianus, Salvius, the Lawyer, and Author of *the Perpetual Edict* 23
Julianus, Didius, Rom. Emp. 24
Julius Cæſar, Triumvir, and Rom. Emp. 19, 20
Julius, Bp. of Rome 27
Julius II, Pope 51
Julius III 51
Juſtin, Eaſtern Emperor, ſirn. *the Thracian* 31
Juſtin II 32
Juſtin, the Hiſtorian, and Abridger of Trogus Pompeius 23
Juſtin of Samaria, ſirn. *Martyr* 23
Juſtinian, Eaſtern Emp. 31
Juſtinian II, ſirn. *Rinotmetus* 34
Juſtinian, Rom. Gen. 32
Juvenal of Aquinum, the Satirical Poet 22
Ivar, Daniſh Gen. in England 38

K

KATHERINE, Queen to Henry VIII 51
Katherine Howard, Queen to Henry VIII 51
Katherine Parr, Queen to Henry VIII 51
Kempis, (Thomas a) of a Village near Cologne, Author of *ſeveral Works of Piety* 50

Nº of Plate.

Kenelm, K. of Mercia 37
Kenneth, K. of Scotland 33
Kenneth II 37
Kenneth III 40
Kenric, K. of Weſſex 31
Kepler, John, of Wiel, in the Dutchy of Wirtemberg, the Aſtronomer 53
Kinathal, K. of Scotland 32
Kneller, Sir Godfrey, of Lubeck, the Painter 55
Knolles, Sir Robert, Gen. to Edward III 48

L

LABEO, Antiſtius, of Rome, the Lawyer and Critic 20
Labienus, Rom. Gen. under Cæſar in Gaul 19
Laboroſoarchod, K. of Babylon 9
Labotas, K. of Lacedemon 3
Lachares, Tyrant of Athens 15
Lactantius Firmianus, of Africa, Diſciple of Arnobius, and ſirn. *the Chriſtian Cicero* 27
Lacy, Henry de, Earl of Lincoln 47
Lacydes of Cyrené, the Philoſopher of the ſecond Academy 16
Ladiſlaus, K. of Poland, ſirn. *Herman* 42
Ladiſlaus II 43
Ladiſlaus III 45
Ladiſlaus, or Uladiſlaus IV, ſirn. *Lecticus* 46
Ladiſlaus, or Uladiſlaus V 49
Ladiſlaus, or Uladiſlaus VI 53
Ladiſlaus, K. of Naples 48
Lælius, Caius 17
Lælius, Caius 18
Laertius, Diogenes, of Laerta in Cilicia, the Hiſtorian 24
Lætus, Min. to Commodus 24
Laïus, K. of Thebes 2
Lamachus, the Athenian Gen. 12
Lambert, K. of Italy 38
Lamech 1
Lamedon, K. of Sicyon 2
Lampares, K. of Aſſyria 2
Lamprides, K. of Aſſyria 2
Lampridius, Ælius, the Hiſtorian 27
Lancaſter, Thomas, Earl of 47
Lancaſter, John of Ghent, Duke of, and Min. to Edward III 48
Landais, Peter, Favorite to the Duke de Bretagne 50
Lando, Min. to Clovis 31
Lando, Pope 39
Landri, Min. to Q. Fredegonde 32
Lanfranc, A. Bp. of Canterbury 42
Langton, A. Bp. of Canterbury 45
Langton, Bp. of Litchfield, and Min. to Edward I 47
Laodicé, Q. to Antiochus, and Mother to Seleucus Callinicus 15
Laomedon, K. of Troy 3
Laoſthenes, K. of Aſſyria 3
Lartius, Roman Dictator 11
Laſcaris, John, of Conſtantinople, *the firſt Collector of the Medicean Library at Florence* 50
Latinus, K. of the Latins 3
Laud, Dr. William, of Reading in Berkſhire, A. Bp. of Canterbury, and Min. to Charles I 53
Lauderdale, (John Maitland, Duke of) 52
Lauria, (Roger de) Spaniſh Admiral under Peter, K. of Arragon 46
Lautrec, (Marſhal,) General to Francis I 51
Law, John, of Edinburgh, Controller General of the Finances in France 55
Leger, Bp. of Autun, and Min. to Childeric II 34
Leibnitz, (Godfrey William) of Leipſig, the Philoſopher, and Mathematician 55
Leiceſter, (Robert, Earl of) 44
Leiceſter, (Simon de Montfort, Earl of) and Min. to Henry III, and afterwards General to the Barons 45
Leiceſter, (Robert Dudley, Earl of) 52

INDEX OF THE KINGS, &c. MEN OF LEARNING, STATESMEN, &c.

Nº of Plate.

Leland, (John) of London, the Antiquarian to Henry VIII 51
Lenfant, (James) of Bazoche en Beauce, in France, the Hiſtorian, Critic, &c. 55
Leo, Eaſtern Emperor, ſirnamed *the Thracian* 30
Leo II 30
Leo Iſauricus III, ſirnamed *Iconomachus* 35
Leo IV 36
Leo V, ſirn. *the Armenian* 37
Leo VI, ſirn. *the Philoſopher* 38
Leo, ſirn. *the Saint*, Bp. of Rome 29
Leo II, Pope 34
Leo III 36
Leo IV 37
Leo V 39
Leo VI 39
Leo VII 39
Leo VIII 40
Leo IX 41
Leo X 51
Leo XI 53
Leo, ſirn. *Tomitim*, Tyrant in the Eaſt 41
Leocrates, 5th Decennial Archon at Athens 6
Leocrates, the Athenian Gen. 11
Leofric, Duke of Mercia 41
Leon, K. of Lacedemon 8
Leonidas, K. of Lacedemon 11
Leonidas II 15
Leontius, Tyrant in the Eaſt 30
Leontius, Eaſtern Emp. 34
Leopold, Emp. of Germany 54
Leoſthenes, Athenian Gen. 14
Leotychides, K, of Lacedemon 11
Leovigildus, K. of the Viſigoths 32
Lepidus, M. Æmilius, *ſenior* 19
Lepidus, M. Æmilius, the Triumvir 20
Lerma, (Duke of) Miniſter to Philip III 53
Leſchus, K. of Poland, ſirn. *the White* 44
Leſchus, ſirn. *the Black* 46
Leſdiguieres, (Francis de) Conſtable of France, and Gen. to Henry IV 52
Lætus Rom. Min. to Commodus 24
Leucippus, K. of Sicyon 1
Leudegiſille, Gen. to Gontran, K. of Orleans 32
Leudiſile, Min. to Thieri, K. of Auſtraſia 34
Leva, (Anthony de) Gen. to Ferdinand V, and Charles V 51
Levi 1
Lewellyn, Prince of Wales 46
Lewis, ſirn. *le debonnaire*, Emp. of the Weſt, or Germany 37
Lewis II 38
Lewis III 38
Lewis IV, ſirn. *the Bavarian* 47
Lewis, K. of Germany 37
Lewis II 38
Lewis, K. of France 37
Lewis II, ſirn. *le begue* 38
Lewis III 38
Lewis IV, ſirn. *Outremer* 39
Lewis V, ſirn. *le Faineant* 40
Lewis VI, ſirn. *le gros* 43
Lewis VII, ſirn. *le jeune* 43
Lewis VIII, ſirn. *the Lyon* 45
Lewis IX, ſirn. *the Saint* 45
Lewis X, ſirn. *Hutin* 47
Lewis XI 50
Lewis XII 50
Lewis XIII 53
LewisXIV 53
Lewis XV 55
Lewis, K. of Spain 55
Lewis, K. of Arles, ſirnamed *the Blind* 38
Lewis, K. of Italy 38
Lewis, K. of Sicily 47
Lewis, K. of Poland 48
Lewis, Duke of Savoy 49
Libanius of Antioch, the Sophiſt, and Præceptor of St. Baſil, St. Chryſoſtome, and of Julian, ſirn. *the Apoſtate* 28
Liberius, Bp. of Rome 28

Nº of Plate.

Licinius, Rom. Emp. 27
Linus, the Poet 3
Linus, (St) Bp. of Rome 22
Lipſius, (Juſtus) of Iſca, near Bruſſels, the Critic 52
Litorius, Rom. Gen. 29
Liuba, K. of the Viſigoths 32
Liuba II 33
Livia, the Empreſs, Wife to Auguſtus 20
Livingſton, (Alexander) Regent of Scotland under James II 49
Livius, (Andronicus) the 1ſt Roman Dramatic Poet 16
Livius, (Titus) of Padua, the great Roman Hiſtorian 20
Lloyd, (Dr. William) of Tilehurſt in Berkſhire, Bp. of Worceſter, the Chronologer, &c. 54
Locke, (John) of Wrington, near Briſtol in Somerſetſhire, the Metaphyſician, Commentator, &c. 54
Lollius, (Marcus) Rom. Gen. in Germany 20
Lollius, Urbicus, Gov. in Britain under Antoninus Pius 24
Lombard, (Peter) of Novarro in Italy, Bp. of Paris, and ſirn. *the Maſter of the Sentences* 43
Longchamp, Chancellor, Bp. of Ely, and Regent under Richard I 44
Longinus, Dionyſius, the Platoniſt, and great Critic, and Min. to Zenobia, Q. of Palmyra 26
Longinus, Min. to Zeno 30
Longinus, the firſt Exarch of Ravenna 32
Lorraine, (Charles, Duke of) 40
Lorraine, (René, 2d Duke of) 50
Lorraine, (Charles, Cardinal de) and Min. to Charles IX 52
Lot 1
Lothair, K. of Kent 34
Lothaire, K. of France 40
Lothario, K. of Italy 39
Lothario, ſirn. *the Saxon*, Emperor of Germany 43
Lotharius, Emp. of the Weſt 37
Louvet, Preſident under Charles VII 49
Louvois, (le Tellier de) Miniſter to Lewis XIV 54
Loyola, (Ignatius) of Biſcay, *the 1ſt of the Jeſuits* 51
Lucan, of Corduba, the Poet 22
Lucian, of Samoſata, the Wit and Sophiſt 24
Lucilius, *the 1ſt Roman Satiriſt* 18
Lucilla, Siſter to Commodus 24
Lucius Verus, Rom. Emp. 24
Lucius, Bp. of Rome 26
Lucius II, Pope 43
Lucius III 44
Lucretius Carus, of Rome, the Epicurean Poet 19
Lucullus, (L. Licinius) Rom. Gen. 19
Ludecan, K. of Mercia 37
Luines, (Charles Albert, Duc de) Min. to Lewis XIII 53
Luitpert, K. of the Lombards 35
Luitprand, K. of the Lombards 35
Luitprand, Bp. of Cremona, the Hiſtorian 39
Lulli, (Raymond) of Majorca, the Scholaſtic, Chymiſt, and *Inventor of a new Species of Learning* 46
Lupus, Gov. of Egypt 22
Lutatius Caius, Rom. Gen. 16
Luther, (Martin) of Iſleben, in the County of Mansfield, *the great Reformer* 51
Luxemburgh, (Francis, Marſhal de) and Gen. to Lewis XIV 54
Lycon of Troas, the Peripatetic Philoſopher, and Succeſſor of Strato in that School 15
Lycophron of Chalcis, the Poet 15
Lycortas, Prætor of the Achæans 17
Lycurgus, K. of Lacedemon, and *Lawgiver of Sparta* 4
Lycurgus of Athens, the Orator, ſirn. *Ibis* 13
Lycurgus of Lacedemon 10

Nº of Plate.

Lynacre, (Dr. Thomas) of Canterbury, firſt Preſident, and one of the Founders of the College of Phyſicians 50
Lynceus, K. of Argos 2
Lyra, (Nicholas de) the Scholaſtic Divine 47
Lyſander, the Lacedemonian Gen. 12
Lyſiades, Tyrant of Megalopolis 16
Lyſias of Athens, the Orator 12
Lyſias, Tyrant of Tarſus 15
Lyſias, Syrian Min. to Antiochus ſirn. *Eupator* 17
Lyſimachus, K. of Macedon 14, & 15
Lyſippus of Sicyon, the Statuary 14

M

MACBETH, K. of Scotland 41
Maccabeus, (Jonathan) Prince of the Jews 17
Maccabeus, (Judas) Prince of the Jews 17
Maccabeus, (Simon) Prince of the Jews 18
Macclesfield, (George Parker, Earl of) and Ld. Chancellor to George I 55
Macedonius of Conſtantinople, the Heretic 28
Macer, Æm. of Verona, the Poet 20
Machanidas, Tyrant of Lacedemon 16
Machiavel, (Nicholas) Secretary to the Republick of Florence 51
Mackenzie, (Sir George) of Dundee, in Scotland, the Lawyer, and Critic 54
Maclaurin, (Colin) of Kilmoddan in Argyleſhire, the Mathematician 55
Macrinus, Opilius, Rom. Emp. 25
Macrinus, Valerius, Gen. in Illyria under Alexander Severus 25
Macro, Rom. Min. to Tiberius 21
Macrobius, the Grammarian, and Author of *the Saturnalia*, &c. 29
Madyes, Scythian Gen. 8
Mæcenas, (C. Cilnius) Min. to Auguſtus, and Patron of Horace, Virgil, &c. 20
Mænon, Tyrant in Sicily 15
Mæſtor, K. of Mycenæ 3
Magadetes, Gov. of Syria 19
Magas, K. of Cyrené 14
Magnentius, the Tyrant 27
Magnus, K. of Denmark and Norway 41
Magnus II 42
Magnus III 43
Magnus IV 44
Magnus V 47
Magnus VI 47
Magnus II, K. of Sweden 46
Magnus III 47
Magnus, (Olaus) A. Bp. of Upſal, and Swediſh Hiſtorian 51
Mago, Carthaginian Gen. 13
Mahaleel 1
Mahomet, *the falſe Prophet*, and 1ſt Caliph of the Saracens 33
Mahomet Mahadis, Caliph of the Saracens 36
Mahomet, K. of Corduba 28
Mahomet II, ſirn. *Almahadi* 41
Mahomet, Ottoman Emp. 49
Mahomet II 50
Mahomet III 52
Mahomet IV 54
Mahomet V 55
Mahomet, Saracen Gen. 39
Maimburgh, (Lewis) of Nancy in Lorraine, the Hiſtorian 54
Maimonides, of Corduba, the learned Jew 44
Maintenon, (Madam de) Widow of Scarron, and Favourite to Lewis XIV 54
Majorianus, Weſtern Emp. 30
Malachi, *the laſt of the Prophets* 12
Malchus, of Byzantium, the Sophiſt, and Hiſtorian 30
Malcolm, K. of Scotland 39
Malcolm II 41
Malcolm III ſirn. *Canmore* 42

Nº of Plate.

Malcolm IV 44
Maldias, K. of the Suevi 30
Malduinus, K. of Scotland 34
Malebranche, (Nicholas) of Paris, the Carteſian and Metaphyſician 54
Malherbe, (Francis) of Caen in Normandy, the Poet, who *firſt gave Harmony to the French Poetry* 53
Malmſbury, (William of) the Hiſtorian 43
Mamercus, Æmilius 12
Mamercus, Tyrant of Catana 14
Mamitus, K. of Aſſyria 2
Mamitus II 2
Mammea, Mother to Alexander Severus 25
Manaſſeh 2
Mannaſſes, K. of Judah 7
Manaſſes, the High Prieſt 15
Manaſſes, (George) Tyrant in the Eaſt 42
Manchaleus, K. of Aſſyria 2
Manetho, the Egyptian Hiſtorian 15
Manfred, K. of Naples 46
Manilius, (Marcus) the Aſtronomical Poet 20
Mansfeld, Count, General to Frederick K. of Bohemia, and Elector Palatine 53
Mantuanus, (Baptiſta) the Poet 50
Manuel, Eaſtern Emperor, ſirnamed *Comnenus* 43
Manuel II, ſirn. *Paleologus* 48
Manuel, the laſt Rom. Governor of Egypt 33
Manutius, (Aldus) of Venice, the Printer 51
Manutius, (Paul) the Critic, and Librarian of the Vatican 52
Marathus, K. of Sicyon 2
Marathus II 2
Maratti, (Carlo) of Camerino in the Marquiſate of Ancona, the Painter 54
Marcellinus, Bp. of Rome 26
Marcellinus, Ammianus, of Antioch, the Hiſtorian 28
Marcellinus, Min. to Severus 30
Marcellinus, Count of Illyria, the Chronologer 31
Marcellus, M. Claudius 16
Marcellus, Nephew to Auguſtus 20
Marcellus, ſirn. *Neratius*, Miniſter to Trajan 23
Marcellus, Ulpius, Gov. of Britain under Commodus 24
Marcellus, Bp. of Rome 27
Marcellus II, Pope 52
Marcianus, Eaſtern Emp. 29
Marcion, of Sinope in Paphlagonia, the Heretick 25
Marcus, Bp. of Rome 27
Mardokempadus, K. of Babylon 6
Mardonius, the Perſian Gen. under Xerxes 11
Margaret, Q. of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, ſirn. *the Northern Semiramis* 48
Mariana, of Talavera, near Toledo, the Spaniſh Hiſtorian 52
Marianus, ſirn. *Scotus*, the Chronologer and Hiſtorian 42
Marigni, (Enguerrand de) Min. to Philip IV 47
Marini, (J. Baptiſta) of Naples, the Italian Poet 53
Marius, (Caius) the Rom. Gen. and Rival of Sylla 18
Marlborough, (John Churchill, Duke of) Gen. to Q. Ann 55
Maro, (Virgilius) of Mantua, the Poet 20
Marot, (Clement) of Quercy, the French Poet 51
Marozia, Tyrant of Rome, and Concubine to Pope Sergius III 39
Marſhal, (William) Earl of Pembroke, Engliſh Miniſter and Protector under K. John 45
Marſhal, (Richard) Earl of Pembroke, and Min. to Henry III 45
Marſham, (Sir John) of St. Bartholomew, London, the Chronologer 54

Martel,

INDEX OF THE KINGS, &c. MEN OF LEARNING, STATESMEN, &c.

N° of Plate.

Martel, (Charles) Min. to Thieri IV 35
Marthe, (Scevole de St.) of Poitiers, the Critic and Hiſtorian 52
Martia, Favourite to Commodus, and a Chriſtian 24
Martial, of Bilbilis in Celtiberia, the Epigrammatic Poet 22
Martin, K. of Arragon 48
Martin, Pope 33
Martin II 38
Martin III 39
Martin IV 46
Martin V 49
Mary, Q. of Sicily 48
Mary, Q. of Scotland 51, 52
Mary, Q. of England 52
Mary II, Q. of England 54
Maſiniſſa, K. of Numidia 17
Maſo, (C. Papirius 16
Maſſo, (Papirius) of St. Germain *Laval en Forez*, the *Lawyer*, Critic, and Hiſtorian 53
Matathias, Father of the Maccabees 17
Matho, Gen. of the Carthaginian Mercenarys 16
Mathuſalem 1
Matilda, the Empreſs, Wife to Henry I, and Mother to Otho *the Great* 40
Matilda, Counteſs of Tuſcany 42
Matilda, or Maud, the Empreſs, and Mother to Henry II 43
Matthew Paris, Monk of St. Alban's, the Hiſtorian 45
Matthew, of Weſtminſter, ſirn. *Florilegus*, the Hiſtorian 48
Matthias, Emp. of Germany 53
Mauregat, ſirn. *the Uſurper*, King of Leon 36
Maurice, Gov. of Rome 33
Maurice, (Count) of Naſſau 52
Mauricius, Eaſtern Emp. ſirn. *the Cappadocian* 32
Mauſolus, Prince of Caria 13
Maxentius, Roman Emp. 27
Maximinianus, Roman Emp. 26
Maximinianus, Galerius, Roman Emperor 27
Maximilian, Emp. of Germany 50
Maximilian II 52
Maximinus, Roman Emp. 25
Maximus, (Sp. Carvilius) 16
Maximus, (Q. Fabius) ſirn. *Cunctator* 16
Maximus, (Valerius) the Hiſtorian 21
Maximus, Roman General in Germany under Domitian 22
Maximus 23
Maximus, (Claudius) Proconſul of Africa under Antoninus Pius 23
Maximus Tyrius, the Philoſopher and Sophiſt 24
Maximus, the Tyrant 28
Maximus, Emp. of the Weſt 30
Mayenne, (Duke de) Gen. of the League 52
Mazarine, (Julius) of Piſcina in the Abruzzo, Cardinal, and Miniſter to Lewis XIV 53
Medici, (Coſmo de) Duke of Florence 49
Medici, (Laurence de) Duke of Florence 50
Medici, (Catharine de) Queen to Henry II 52
Medon, 1ſt Archon at Athens 3
Medon, K. of Argos 3
Megabyzus, the Perſian General in Egypt under Artaxerxes *Longimanus* 11
Megacles, the 6th Archon of Athens 4
Megaſthenes, the Hiſtorian 14
Meingre, (Marſhal de) ſirn. *Bouçicaut*, Gen. to Charles VI 49
Mela, (Pomponius) of Mellaria in Spain, the Geographer 21
Melanchrus,. Tyrant of Leſbos 8
Melancthon, (Philip) of Brette, in the Palatinate, and *one of the Proteſtant Reformers* 51
Melanthus, K. of Athens 3
Melchiades, Bp. of Rome 27

N° of Plate.

Meleager, K. of Macedon 15
Melec Sala, Sultan of Egypt 45
Meles, K. of Lydia 6
Meleſander, Athenian Gen. 12
Meliſende, Q. of Jeruſalem 43
Meliſſus, the Philoſopher, and Samian General 12
Melvill, (Sir James) the Hiſtorian, and Ambaſſador from Scotland in France, during the Reigns of Q. Mary, and K. James VI 52
Memnon of Rhodes, Perſian Gen. under Darius Codomanus 14
Menage, (Giles) of Angers, the Critic, &c. 54
Menahem, K. of Iſrael 5
Menander of Athens, the Comic Poet, and *Inventor of the New Comedy* 14
Menecrates of Niſa, the Grammarian 18
Menedemus of Eretrea, the Philoſopher 14
Menelaus, K. of Lacedemon 3
Menelaus, ſirn. *Onias IV*, the High Prieſt 17
Menelaus, of Anea in Caria, the Aſtronomer, who made his Obſervations at Rome under Trajan 22
Meneſtheus, K. of Athens 3
Menophis, K. of Egypt 2
Mentor, of Rhodes 13
Mephres, K. of Egypt 2
Meroveus, K. of France 29
Merovæus, Son to Chilperic 32
Merres. K. of Egypt 7
Merula, (George) of Alexandria della Paglia, the Philologiſt and Hiſtorian 50
Merwan, Caliph of the Saracens 34
Merwan II 35
Meſapus, K. of of Sicyon 1
Meſeſſimordacus, K. of Babylon 7
Meſſala, (Marcus Valerius) Roman Painter 16
Meſſala Corvinus 20
Meſſalina, the Empreſs, Wife to Claudius 21
Meſué, ſirn. *John of Damaſcus*, Phyſician to the Caliph Rasjidius 37
Meſué, of Maridin, ſirn. *Jacobita*, Phyſician to Hakem, Caliph of Egypt 41
Meſué, of Corduba, the Phyſician 44
Metellus, (Quintus Cæcilius) ſirnamed *Macedonicus* 18
Metellus, ſirn. *Dalmaticus* 18
Metellus, ſirn. *Numidicus* 18
Metellus, Quintus 19
Metellus, (Lucius Cæcilius) ſirnamed *Creticus* 19
Meton of Athens, the Aſtronomer, and *Author of the Cycle of* 19 *Years* 12
Metrodorus of Athens, the Philoſopher and Painter 17
Metrodorus Scepſius, the Philoſopher, and Min. to Mithridates 19
Meurſius, (John) of Looſduinen, near the Hague, the great Critic, Antiquarian, &c. 53
Mezeray, (Francis Eudes de) of Ry, near Argentan in Lower Normandy. the French Hiſtorian 53
Micah, the Prophet 5
Michael, Eaſtern Emperor 37
Michael II, ſirn. *the Stammerer* 37
Michael III, ſirn. *the Sot* 37
Michael IV, ſirn. *the Paphlagonian* 41
Michael V, ſirn. *Calaphates* 41
Michael VI, ſirn. *Strato* 42
Michael VII, ſir. *Ducas*, and *Parapinacius* 42
Michael, Emperor of Nice, ſirn. *Paleologus* 46
Michael Wieſnowiſki, K. of Poland 54
Michael Fadorowitz, Czar of Moſcovy 53
Micipſa, K. of Numidia 18
Miciſlaus, K. of Poland 41
Miciſlaus II 44
Midas, K. of Phrygia 6
Milo, of Crotona, ſirn. *the Wreſtler* 10
Miltiades, the Athenian Gen. 18

N° of Plate.

Milton, (John) of Bread ſtreet London, the Poet, and Author of *Paradiſe Loſt*, &c. 54
Mindarus, the Lacedemonian Gen. 12
Minos, K. of Crete, and Lawgiver 2
Minutius Felix, of Rome, the Lawyer 25
Mirva, K. of the Suevi 32
Miſitheus, Min. to Gordian 25
Miſphragmuthoſis, K. of Egypt 2
Mithradates, K. of Pontus 13
Mithradates II 14
Mithradates III 14
Mithridates, K. of the Parthians 17
Mithridates, ſirn. *Euergetes*, K. of Pontus 18
Mithridates, K. of Pontus, ſirn. *the Great* 18
Mitreus, K. of Aſſyria 3
Mneſtheus, the Notary under Aurelian 26
Moctaſis, Caliph 39
Modeſtus, Min. to Valens 28
Modred, the Britiſh Uſurper 31
Mœnon, Tyrant in Sicily 15
Moliere, (Jo. Baptiſta de) of Paris, the great French Comic Poet 54
Monfort, (Simon, Comte de) 45
Monk, (George) Gen. and Duke of Albemarle 54
Monmouth, (James, Duke of) 54
Monmouth, (Jeffrey of) the Hiſtorian 44
Montacute, (John de) Earl of Saliſbury, and Min. to Richard II 48
Montacute, (Thomas) Earl of Saliſbury 49
Montagne, (Michael de) of Perigord, Author of *The Eſſays* 52
Montague, (Edward) Earl of Sandwich, and Admiral 54
Montague, (Charles) Earl of Hallifax, and Treaſurer to William III 54
Montaigu, (John de) Miniſter to Charles VI 48
Montanus, the Heretic 24
Montecuculi, Gen. to the Emperor Leopold 54
Montfaucon, (Bernard de) the Critic and Antiquarian 55
Montfort, (Simon Comte de) 45
Montfort, Earl of Leiceſter, Min. to Henry III 45
Montferrat, (Conrad, Marquis of) 44
Montlheri, (Hugh de) Min. to Philip *l'amoureux* 42
Montmorency, (Matthew de) Conſtable of France under Philip II 45
Montmorency, (Charles de) Gen. under Philip VI, ſirn *of Valois* 47
Montmorency, (Ann de) Conſtable of France, Min. and Gen. to Francis I, and Henry II 52
Montroſe, (James Graham, Marquis of) Gen. under Charles I 53
Morcar, (Earl) Gen. under Harold II 42
Mordacus, K. of Scotland 35
More, (Sir Thomas) Chancellor of England under Henry VIII 51
Morhoff, (Daniel George) of Wiſmar, in the Dutchy of Mecklenburgh, the Critic 54
Mortimer, Earl of March, Min. to Edward III 47
Mortimer, (Edward) Earl of March 49
Morton, (James Douglas, Earl of) Regent of Scotland under James VI 52
Moſes, the Prophet, and Jewiſh Lawgiver 2
Moſtazen, Caliph 45
Mowbray, (Robert de) Earl of Northumberland 42
Muaſſicus, Caliph 38
Muavius, Caliph of the Saracens 34
Muavius, K. of Corduba 36
Muazzus, Caliph of Egypt 40
Muça, the Saracen, and Conqueror of Spain 35
Mucianus, Roman Governor of Syria under Nero, and afterwards Min to Veſpaſian 22
Muctadirus, Caliph 39
Muctadis Billa, Caliph 42
Muctaphis, Caliph 39

N° of Plate.

Muctaphis II 43
Muhtadis Billa, Caliph 58
Mummius, Lucius, Roman Gen. and Conqueror of Corinth 18
Mummol, French Gen. to Gontran, K. of Orleans 32
Mundirus, K. of Corduba 38
Murena, Lucius 19
Murray, (Thomas Randolph, Earl of) General under Robert I, King of Scotland 47
Murray, (James Stuart, Earl of) Regent of Scotland under Q. Mary 52
Murzufle, Eaſtern Emp. 45
Muſa Alhadis, Caliph 36
Muſa, Ottoman Emp. 49
Muſa, (Antoninus) of Greece, Phyſician to Auguſtus, whoſe great Remedy was *the Cold Bath* 20
Muſæus of Eleuſis, the Poet 2
Muſonianus, Min. to Conſtantius II 28
Muſtacſis, Caliph 39
Muſladirus Billa, Caliph 42
Muſtainus, Caliph of the Saracens 38
Muſtanſirus, Caliph of the Saracens 38
Muſtantirus Billa, Caliph of Egypt 41
Muſtapha, Ottoman Emp. 53
Muſtapha II 54
Muſteali, Caliph of Egypt 42
Muſteneged, Caliph 44
Muſteraſchad, Caliph 43
Muſtetzi, Caliph 44
Mutàdidus, Caliph 38
Mutamidus, Caliph 38
Mutaſimus Billa, ſirn. *Octavianus*, Caliph 37
Mutazzus, Caliph 38
Mutewakelus, Caliph 37
Mutius Lilla, Caliph 39

N

NABIS, Tyrant of Lacedemon 16
Nabocolaſſar, or Nebuchadnezar, K. of Babylon 8
Nabonadius, the laſt K. of Babylon 9
Nabonaſſar, K. of Babylon 6
Nabopolaſſar, K. of Babylon 8
Nabochodonoſor, K. of Aſſyria 8
Nabuzardan, the Babylonian Gen. under Nebuchadnezar 9
Nadab, K, of Iſrael 4
Nadius, K. of Babylon 6
Nævius, C. the Comic Poet 16
Nahor 1
Nahum, the Prophet 5
Naphtali 1
Napier, (John) of Merchiſton near Edinburgh, *the Inventor of the Logarithms* 53
Narciſſus, Min. to Claudius 21
Narſes, K. of Perſia 26
Narſes, the Eunuch, and Roman Gen. under Juſtinian 31
Narſes, Rom. Gen. under Phocas 33
Naſica, (Scipio) ſirn. *Corculum* 16
Naſo, (Ovidius) of Sulmo near Rome, the Roman Poet 20
Natzar, Caliph 44
Naude, (Gabriel) of Paris, the Phyſician and Critic 53
Nazianzen, (St. Gregory) of a Village near Nazianzum, in Cappadocia, Bp. of Conſtantinople, and ſirn. Θεολογος 28
Neanthes, of Cyzicus, on the Propontis, the Hiſtorian and Critic 15
Nebuchadnezar, K. of Babylon 8
Nechepſos, K. of Egypt 7
Necho, K. of Egypt 7
Nectanabis, K. of Egypt 13
Nectanebus, K. of Egypt 13
Nehemiah, the Prophet 11
Neoptolemus, Macedonian Gen. under Alexander *the Great* 14
Nephercheres, K. of Egypt 4
Nephereus, K. of Egypt 13
Nepherites, K. of Egypt 13
Nepos, (P. Rupilius) Rom. Gen. 18
Nepos, (Cornelius) of Hoſtilia near Verona, the Hiſtorian 20
Nepos, Weſtern Emp. 30

Nero,

INDEX OF THE KINGS, &c. MEN OF LEARNING, STATESMEN, &c.

Nº of Plate.

Nero, Roman Emp. 22
Nerva, Roman Emp. 22
Neſtor of Pylus, the Grecian Gen. 3
Neſtorius, the Heretic, Bp. of Conſtantinople 29
Nevill, (Ralph) Earl of Weſtmoreland, and Min. to Henry IV 49
Nevill, (Richard) Earl of Warwick, ſirn. *the King-maker* 50
Newcaſtle, (William, Marquis of) Gen. to Charles I 53
Newton, (Sir Iſaac) of Woolſthorp, or Woolſtrop, near Belvoir Caſtle, and Grantham, in Lincolnſhire, the great Mathematician, Aſtronomer, Philoſopher, Chronologer, *&c.* 55
Nicander, K. of Lacedemon 4
Nicander, of Colophon, the Poet, and Phyſician 18
Nicanor, Syrian Gen. under Antiochus V., ſirn *Eupator* 17
Nicephorus, Eaſtern Emperor, ſirn. *Logothetes* 37
Nicephorus II, ſirn. *Phocas* 40
Nicephorus III, ſirn. *Botoniates* 42
Nicephorus, Min. to Leo IV 36
Nicetas, Min. to Conſtantin VI 35
Nicholas, K. of Denmark 43
Nicholas, Pope 38
Nicholas II 42
Nicholas III 46
Nicholas IV 46
Nicholas V 49
Nicias, the Athenian Gen. in Sicily 12
Nicocles, K. of Salamis 13
Nicomedes, K. of Bithynia 15
Nicomedes II, ſirn. *Philopator* 18
Nicomedes III 19
Niger, (Peſcennius) Gov. in Spain, and Roman Emp. 24
Ninus, K. of Aſſyria 4
Ninus II 4
Ninyas, or Zameis, K. of Aſſyria 1
Niricaſſolaſſar, K. of Babylon 9
Noah 1
Nomentanus, (Creſcentius) Tyrant of Rome 40
Normandy, (Rollo, ſirn. *the Great*, Duke of) 39
Normandy, (William, ſirn. *Longſword*, Duke of) 39
Normandy, (Richard, ſirn. *the Old*, Duke of) 39
Normandy, (Richard II, ſirn. *ſans peur*, Duke of) 40
Normandy, (Richard III, Duke of) 41
Normandy, (Robert, ſirn. *the Devil*, Duke of) 41
Normandy, (William, ſirn. *the Baſtard*, Duke of) and afterwards K. of England 41
Normandy, (Robert, Duke of) 42
Northumberland, (Uthred, Earl of) 41
Northumberland, (Siward, Earl of) 41
Northumberland, (Henry Piercy, Earl of) 48
Northumberland, (Dudley, Duke of) and Min. to Edward VI 52
Nottingham, (Heneage Finch, Earl of) and Lord Chancellor to Charles II 54
Nottingham, (Daniel, Earl of) 54
Numa Pompilius, K. of Rome 6
Numerianus, the Grammarian, and Gen. to Severus 24
Numerianus, Roman Emp. 26
Numitor, K. of the Latins 5

O

OBALAS, K. of Perſia 30
Occam, (William) of Ockham, near Guilford in Surry, the Scholaſtic, ſirn. *Inceptor* 47
Ocha, Saracen Gov. of Spain 35
Ocrazapes, K. of Aſſyria 4
Octa, K. of Kent 31
Octavia, Siſter to Auguſtus, and Mother to Marcellus 20
Octavius, ſirn *Auguſtus* Roman Emp. 20
Odenatus, K. of Palmyra, 26
Odoacer, K. of the Heruli 30
Odoyſa, Saracen Gov. of Spain 35
Oēdipus, K. of Thebes 30
Offa, K. of Eſſex 34
Offa, K. of Mercia 36
Ogyges, K. of Attica 1
Olaus, K. of Sweden 38
Olaus II, ſirn. *Skotkonung* 40
Olaus, K. of Denmark 37
Olaus II, ſirn. *Hunger* 42
Olaus, K. of Norway 40
Olaus II 41
Olaus III 42
Olaus IV 46
Olaus V 48
Oldcaſtle, (Sir John) Lord Cobham, and Head of the Lollards in the Reign of Henry V 46
Olivarez, (Duke de) Miniſter to Philip IV 53
Oliver, ſirn. *le Daim*, Miniſter to Lewis XI 50
Oliver Cromwell 54
Olybrius, Weſtern Emp. 30
Olympiodorus, of Thebes in Egypt, the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtorian 29
Olympius, Exarch of Ravenna 33
Omar, Caliph of the Saracens 33
Omar II 35
Omri, K. of Iſrael 4
Onias, High Prieſt 14
Onias II 16
Onias III 17
Onias IV, ſirn. *Menelaus* 17
Onomarchus, Phocean Gen. 13
Ophratenes, K. of Aſſyria 4
Ophrateus, K. of Aſſyria 4
Oppian of Cilicia, the Poet 25
Orange, (William, Prince of) 52
Orange, (William, Prince of) Stadtholder of Holland, and afterwards K. of Great Britain 54
Orange, (William, Prince of) and Stadtholder 55
Orchan, Ottoman Emp. 47
Ordonno, K. of Leon, and Aſturias 37
Ordonno II 39
Ordonno III 39
Ordonno IV 40
Oreſtes, K. of Mycenæ 3
Oreſtes, Weſtern Min. who dethroned Nepos, and raised Auguſtulus the laſt Weſtern Roman Emp. 30
Origen, of Alexandria, ſirn. *Adamantius*, the Critic, Commentator, *&c.* 25
Orlando, ſirn. *Furioſo*, 36
Orleans, (Joan d'Arc, ſirn. *the Maid of*) 49
Orleans, (Lewis, Duke of) and Min. to Charles VI 49
Orleans, (Philip, Duke of) and Regent of France under Lewis XV 55
Ormond, (James Butler, Duke of) 54
Orodes, K. of Parthia 19
Orœtes, Prefect of Lydia 10
Orontes, Perſian Gen. under Artaxerxes II, ſirn. *Mnemon* 13
Orophernes, the Cappadocian, and pretended Son of Ariarathes I, K. of Cappadocia 17
Oroſius, of Tarraco in Spain, the Hiſtorian 29
Orpheus, of Thrace, the Poet 3
Orthopolis, K. of Sicyon 2
Oſhald, K. of Northumberland 36
Oſbert, K of Northumberland 38
Oſborn, (Thomas) Earl of Danby, and Min. to Charles II 54
Oſiris, Perſian Gen. under Artaxerxes, ſirn. *Longimanus* 12
Oſman, Ottoman Emp. 53
Oſochor, K. of Egypt 4
Oſorius, or Oſorio, (Jerom) Biſhop of Silves, the Hiſtorian and Critic, ſirnamed *the Cicero of Portugal* 52
Oſorthon, K. of Egypt 4
Oſorthon II 5
Oſred, K. of Northumberland 35
Oſred II 36
Oſric, K. of Northumberland 33
Oſric II 35
Oſſat, (Arnaud de) of Caſſagnabere, near Auch, in Gaſcogny, Biſhop of Bayeux, Cardinal, and French Ambaſſador at Rome under Henry IV. *His Letters are a Maſter-piece in the Art of Negotiation* 52
Oſſuna, (Duke de) Miniſter to Philip III 52
Oſterman, (Count) Chancellor and Min. to the Czarina Ann 55
Oſtorius, Rom. Gen. in Britain 21
Oſulph, K. of Northumberland 36
Oſwald, K. of Northumberland 33
Oſwin, K. of Northumberland 33
Oſwy, K. of Northumberland 33
Otànes, the Perſian, and *one of the ſeven who put the Magi to Death* 10
Othniel, the firſt Judge of Iſrael 2
Otho, Roman Emp. 22
Otho, Emp. of Germany, ſirn. *the Great* 39
Otho II, ſirn. *the Bloody* 40
Otho III, ſirn. *the Red* 40
Otho IV 45
Otho Friſingenſis, *the Reſtorer of the Peripatetic Philoſophy in Germany* 43
Otſman, Caliph of the Saracens 33
Ottogar, K. of Bohemia 46
Ottoman, or Oſman, the firſt Emp. of the Turks 46
Ovidius Naſo, of Sulmo, on the Eaſtern Side of the Appenines, near Rome, the Poet 20
Oxenſtiern, Chancellor of Sweden, and Min. to Q. Chriſtina 53
Oxford, (Robert Harley, Earl of) and Min. to Q. Ann 55
Oxyntes, K. of Athens 3

P

PACORUS, Parthian Gen. 20
Pacuvius, (M.) of Brunduſium, the Tragic Poet, and Nephew of Ennius 17
Pætus, (Thraſea) the Rom. Senator 22
Palladio, (Andrew) of Vicenza, the Architect 52
Pallas, Min. to Claudius 21
Palma, Gov. of Syria under Trajan 23
Palmatus, (Julius) Gen. in Armenia under Alexander *Severus* 25
Pancirolus, of Reggio, the Critic, and Profeſſor of Law at Padua 52
Pandion, K. of Athens 2
Pandion II 2
Panætius, Tyrant of Leontium 8
Panætius, of Rhodes, the Stoic Philoſopher 18
Panodorus, of Rhodes, the Monk and Chronologer 29
Pantaleon, K. of Piſa 1
Panyas, K. of Aſſyria 3
Panvinius, (Onuphrius) of Verona, the Critic and Antiquarian 52
Papinianus, the Lawgiver, and Prætorian Prefect under Septimius Severus 25
Pappus, of Alexandria, the Mathematician 28
Papus, (Lucius Emilius) Roman General 16
Para, K. of Armenia 28
Paracelſus, of Einſdeln near Zurich, the great Chymiſt, and *Introducer of Chymical Remedies into Medicine* 51
Paris, (Matthew) the Monk of St. Albans, and Hiſtorian 45
Paris, (William, Bp. of) the Scholaſtic 45
Parma, (Margaret,Ducheſs of) and Gov. of the Netherlands 52
Parma, (Alexander Farneſe, Duke of) Gen. to Philip II 52
Parmenides, of Elea, the Philoſopher 10
Parmenio, Macedonian Gen. under Alexander *the Great* 14
Parrhaſius of Epheſus, the Painter 12
Paryſades, K. of Pontus 14
Paryſades, K. of Cimmerian Boſphorus 15
Paſcal, Pope 37
Paſcal II 42
Paſcal, (Blaiſe) of Clermont in Auvergne, the Mathematician, and Author of *The Provincial Letters, Penſées, &c.* 54
Paſquier, (Stephen) of Paris, the Lawyer, and great Antiquarian 52
Paterculus, (Velleius) of Naples, the Hiſtorian 21
Patinho, (Don Joſeph) Miniſter to Philip V 55
Patrenſis, (Mnaſeas) of Patras in Achaia, the Grammarian and Geographer 18
Paul, St. 21
Paul, ſirn. *the Silentiary*, or Secretary to Juſtinian, the Poet 31
Paul, Pope 36
Paul II 50
Paul III 51
Paul IV 52
Paul V 55
Paul, Conſtable de St. 50
Paul, (Father) of Venice, ſirn. *Sarpi*, the Hiſtorian 55
Paulinus, Min. to Theodoſius II 29
Paulus of Samoſata, the Heretic, and Bp. of Antioch 26
Paulus Patricius, Exarch of Ravenna 35
Pauſanias, Lacedemonian Regent and General 11
Pauſanias, K. of Lacedemon 12
Pauſanias, K. of Macedon 13
Pauſanias, of Cæſarea in Cappadocia, the Critic, Antiquarian, and Geographer 24
Peireſc, (Fabri de) of Bougencier near Toulon, the Hiſtorian, Critic, and great Patron of Learning 53
Peka, K. of Iſrael 5
Pekaiah, K. of Iſrael 5
Pelagius, firſt K. of Leon and the Aſturias 35
Pelagius of Great Britain, the Heretic 29
Pelagius, Eaſtern Patrician 30
Pelagius, Bp. of Rome 32
Pelagius II 32
Pelaſgus, K. of Sicyon 3
Peleg, or Phaleg 1
Pelopidas, Theban Gen. 13
Pembroke, (Richard, ſirn. *Strongbow*, Earl of) 44
Pembroke, (William Marſhal, Earl of) Min. to K. John, and Protector under Henry III 45
Pembroke, (Richard, Earl of) 45
Pembroke, (Adomar de Valentia, Earl of) 46
Pembroke, (Haſtings, Earl of) 48
Penda, K. of Mercia 35
Pepin, Min. to Clotaire II 33
Pepin, ſirnamed *Heriſtel*, Miniſter to Clovis III 34
Pepin, ſirn. *the Little*, K. of France 36
Pepin, K. of Aquitain 37
Pepin II 37
Percy, (Henry) Earl of Northumberland 48
Percy, (Henry, ſirn. *Hotſpur* 48
Perdiccas, K. of Macedon 6
Perdiccas II 11
Perdiccas III 13
Perdiccas, Macedonian Gen. under Alexander *the Great* 14
Perennis, Min. to Commodus 24
Periander, Tyrant of Corinth 8
Pericles, the Athenian Gen. 11
Perozes, K. of Perſia 30
Perperna, (N.) Roman Gen. 18
Perron, (Jaques Davy du) of Cretteville, in Lower Normandy, Bp. of Evreux, and Cardinal 52
Perſæus, the Stoic Philoſopher 15
Perſeus, K. of Mycenæ 2
Perſeus, the laſt K. of Macedon 17
Perſius of Volterra, the Poet 22
Pertarithus, K. of the Lombards 34
Pertinax, Roman Emp. 24

	Nº of Plate.
Petavius Dionyſius, of Orleans, the Chronologer, &c.	53
Peter, St.	21
Peter de Courtenay, French Eaſtern Emperor	45
Peter, K. of Arragon	42
Peter II	44
Peter III	46
Peter IV, ſirn. *the Ceremonious*	47
Peter, K. of Sicily	46
Peter II	47
Peter, K. of Portugal, ſirnamed *the Cruel*	48
Peter II	54
Peter, K. of Caſtile, ſirnamed *the Cruel*	47
Peter, Czar of Muſcovy, ſirn. *the Great*	54
Peter II	55
Peter, Earl of Savoy, ſirn. *the little Charlemagne*	46
Peter, ſirn. *the Hermit*, who by his Preaching gave Riſe to *the Cruſades*	42
Peter of Troyes, ſirn. *Comeſtor*, the Scholaſtic	44
Peter, ſirn. *the Fuller*, the Heretick, and Bp. of Antioch	30
Peter of Blois, Archdeacon of Bath, the Hiſtorian	44
Petrarch, (Francis) of Arezzo, the Italian Poet	48
Petronilla, Q. of Arragon	43
Petronius, 2d Prefect of Egypt	20
Petronius Arbiter, Favorite of Nero	22
Petubaſtes, K. of Egypt	4
Peurbachius, (Georgius) of Bavaria, the Aſtronomer, and Præceptor to Regiomontanus	49
Phæbidas, the Lacedemonian Gen.	13
Phædrus of Thrace, the Poet	21
Phæſtus, K. of Sicyon	3
Phalaris, Tyrant of Agrigentum	9
Phaleg, or Peleg	1
Phanas, the Meſſenian	7
Pharamond, the firſt French King	29
Pharaſmenes, K. of Armenia	23
Pharnabazus, the Perſian Gen.	12
Pharnaces, K. of Pontus	7
Pharoah Necho, K. of Egypt	8
Phaſelites, (Critolaus) the Peripatetic Philoſopher	17
Pherecles, the Archon	4
Pherecydes, of Syros, the Maſter of *Pythagoras*	10
Phidias of Athens, the Statuary	12
Phidon, K. of Argos	4
Philagrius, Gov. of Egypt	27
Philelphus, (Francis) of Ancona, the Poet and Hiſtorian	49
Philemon, of Soli in Cilicia, the Comic Poet, and Rival of *Menander*	14
Philetas, of Cos, the Poet and Grammarian	14
Phileterus, ſirn. *the Eunuch*, King of Pergamus	15
Philibert, Duke of Savoy, ſirn. *the Hunter*	50
Philibert II, ſirn. *the Handſome*	50
Philip, K. of Macedon	8
Philip II, ſirn. *the Son of Amyntas*	13
Philip III, ſirn. *Aridæus*	14
Philip IV	16
Philip, K. of Syria	19
Philip, ſirn. *the Arabian*, Roman Emperor	25
Philip *junior*, Roman Min.	25
Philip, Emp. of Germany	44
Philip, K. of France, ſirnamed *l' Amoureux*	42
Philip II, ſirn. *Auguſtus*	44
Philip III, ſirn. *le Hardi*	46
Philip IV, ſirn. *le Bel*	46
Philip V, ſirn. *the Long*	47
Philip VI, of Valois, ſirn. *the Fortunate*	47
Philip of Auſtria, K. of Spain	51
Philip II	52
Philip III	52
Philip IV	53
Philip V	54
Philip, K. of Sweden	42
Philip, Earl of Savoy	46
Philip, Duke of Savoy, ſirn. *Sans Terre*	50
Philippicus, Roman Gen.	32
Philippicus Bardanes, Eaſtern Emp.	35
Philiſtus of Syracuſe, the Hiſtorian, and Gen. to Dionyſius *junior*	13
Philo, the Dialectic Philoſopher, the Companion of Zeno, and Maſter of *Carneades*	15
Philo, the Philoſopher of the third Academy	19
Philo of Alexandria, ſirn. *Judæus*, the Hiſtorian	21
Philo Biblius, the Grammarian	23
Philochorus, of Athens, the Hiſtorian	16
Philolaus, of Crotona, the Pythagorean Philoſopher	13
Philomelus, the Phocean Gen.	13
Philopæmen, Prætor of the Achæans, ſirn. *the laſt of the Greeks*	16
Philopæmen, Pergamenian Min. under Attalus ſirn. *Philadelphus*	18
Philoponus, (John) of Alexandria, the Grammarian, and Commentator on Ariſtotle	33
Philoſtratus of Lemnos, the Sophiſt	25
Philotas, Macedonian Gen.	14
Philoxenus of Cythera, the Poet, and Critic on the Poems of Dionyſius the Tyrant of Sicily	13
Phineas, the High Prieſt	2
Phintias, Tyrant of Agrigentum	15
Phlegon Trallian, Freedman and Favorite of Adrian, and Hiſtorian	23
Phocas, Eaſtern Emp.	33
Phocas, Eaſtern Gen. under Conſtantin IX	39
Phocas, Eaſtern Gen. under Baſilius II	40
Phocion, the Athenian	14
Phorbas, K. of Argos	2
Phorbas, Archon of Athens	4
Phoroneus, K. of Argos	1
Photius, Patriarch of Conſtantinople	38
Phraates, K. of the Parthians	17
Phraates II	18
Phraortes, K. of Media	8
Phraortes, K. of Parthia	20
Phriapatius, K. of Parthia	17
Phryno, the Athenian	8
Phul, K. of Aſſyria	5
Phylarchus of Athens, or, according to others, of Egypt, the Hiſtorian	16
Phyton, Gen. of the Rhegians	13
Piaſti, Duke of Poland	37
Pictor, (Fabius) *the firſt Roman Hiſtorian*	16
Picus, (Jo.) of Mirandola, ſirn. *the Phœnix of Learning*	50
Pilate, (Pontius) Roman Gov. of Judæa under Tiberius	21
Pilatus, (Leontius) of Theſſalonica, Reſtorer of the Greek Learning in Italy, and Præceptor to *Petrarch*, and *Boccacio*	47
Pindar of Thebes, the Poet	11
Piſander, Lacedemonian Gen.	13
Piſides, (George) of Conſtantinople, the Poet and Hiſtorian	33
Piſiſtratus, Tyrant of Athens	9
Piſo, Favorite to Galba	22
Piſſuthnes, Satrap of Lydia	12
Pithou, (Peter) of Troye in Champagne, the Lawyer and Critic, ſirn. *the Varro of France*	52
Pittacus of Mitylené	8
Pius, Bp. of Rome	23
Pius II, Pope	50
Pius III	51
Pius IV	52
Pius V	52
Placidia, the Empreſs, Regent under Valentinian III	29
Plancus, (Munatius) Roman Senator	20
Platina, of Verona, the Hiſtorian	50
Plato, of Athens, the Comic Poet	11
Plato, of Athens, the Philoſopher, ſirn. *the Divine*, Author of *the Academic Philoſophy*	43
Plautianus, Min. to Septimius Severus	25
Plautus, of Umbria, the Comic Poet	16
Plemneus, K. of Sicyon	2
Pletho, (Geo. Gemiſtus) of Conſtantinople, *the firſt Reviver of the Platonic Philoſophy in Florence*	49
Pliny *ſenior*, of Verona, ſirn. *the Hiſtorian*	22
Pliny *junior*, of Como, and Gov. of Bithynia under Trajan	23
Pliſtarchus, K. of Lacedemon	11
Pliſtoanax, K. of Lacedemon	11
Plotina, the Empreſs, Wife to Trajan	23
Plotinus, of Egypt, the Platoniſt	26
Plutarch, of Cheronea, the Philoſopher, and Hiſtorian	23
Poggio, the Florentine Hiſtorian	49
Pole, (Michael de la) Earl of Suffolk	43
Pole, (William de la) Duke of Suffolk, and Min. to Henry VI	49
Polemon of Oeete, near Athens, the Academic Philoſopher	14
Polignac, Cardinal, and Author of *the Anti-Lucretius*	55
Politian, (Angelo) the Poet, and Greek and Latin Profeſſor at Florence	50
Pollio, (Aſinius) the Orator, and Hiſtorian	20
Pollio (Aſinius) *junior*	21
Pollio, (M. Vitruvius) the Architect	20
Pollio, (Trebellius) the Hiſtorian	27
Pollis, Lacedemonian Gen.	13
Pollux, Julius, of Naucratis in Egypt, the Grammarian	24
Polybius, of Megalopolis, the Hiſtorian	17
Polybus, K. of Sicyon	2
Polycarp, (St.) Bp. of Smyrna	23
Polycrates, Tyrant of Samos	10
Polydectes, K. of Lacedemon	4
Polydorus, K. of Thebes	2
Polydorus, K. of Lacedemon	5
Polyænus, of Macedon, who has left *a Collection of* 833 *different Stratagems of War*	23
Polynices, K. of Thebes	3
Polyphides, K. of Sicyon	3
Polyſperchon, Macedonian Gen.	14
Polyſtratus, the Epicurean Philoſopher	16
Polyxenidas, Syrian Gen. under Antiochus III, ſirn *the Great*	17
Pompeius, Cneius, ſirn. *Strabo*, Rom. General	19
Pompeius, Cneius, ſirn. *Magnus*, the Triumvir	19
Pompeius, Sextus	20
Pompeius, (Trogus) of Vocontii in the Narbonenſian Gaul, the Hiſtorian	20
Pomponatius, (Peter) of Mantua, Author of *a new Sect of Peripateticks*	51
Pomponius, (Marcus) Rom. Prætor	17
Pontanus, (Jo. Jovianus) of Umbria, Maſter of the Records to Ferdinand, K. of Naples, and *one of the great Reſtorers of Claſſic Learning in Italy*	50
Pool, or Pole, (Reynold) of Stoverton-Caſtle, in Staffordſhire, A. Bp. of Canterbury, Cardinal, and Min. to Q. Mary	52
Pope, (Alexander) of Cheapſide, London, the Poet	55
Popiel, Duke of Poland	37
Porphyry, of Tyre, the Platoniſt	26
Portland, (Weſton, Earl of) and Min. to Charles I	53
Portland, (Bentink, Earl of) and Min. to William III	54
Porſenna, K, of Etruria	10
Porus, K. of Babylon	6
Porus, K. of India	14
Poſidonius, of Apamea, the Stoic Philoſopher and Aſtronomer	19
Poſthumius, Tyrant of Gaul	26
Pouſſin, (Nicholas) of Andeli in Normandy, the Painter	53
Prætus, K. of Argos	2
Prat, (Antoine de) Chancellor and Min. to Francis I	51
Praxiteles, of Magna-Græcia, the Statuary	14
Premiſlaus, K. of Poland	46
Priamus, K. of Troy	3
Prideaux, (Dr. Humphry) of Padſtow in Cornwall, the Hiſtorian	54
Primeroſe, Sir Archibald	54
Prior, (Mathew) of London, the Poet	55
Priſcian, of Cæſarea, the Grammarian	51
Priſcus, (Servilius) Roman Dictator	12
Priſcus, (Statius) Rom. Gen.	24
Priſcus, Min. to the Emp. Mauricius	32
Priſcus, Gov. of Syria under Philip ſirn. *the Arabian*	25
Probus, Roman Emp.	26
Probus Anicius, Min. to Valentinian	28
Procas, K. of the Latins	4
Procida, (John de) Min. to Peter III, K. of Arragon	46
Procles, K. of Lacedemon	3
Proclus of Lycia, ſirn. *Diadochus*, the the Platoniſt and Mathematician	31
Procopius, the Tyrant	28
Procopius of Cæſarea, the Hiſtorian, and Secretary to *Beliſarius*	31
Prometheus, the Brother of Atlas	2
Propertius, (Sextus Aurelius) of Mevania in Umbria, the Elegiac Poet	20
Proſper, of Aquitain, the Chronologer	30
Protagoras, of Abdera, the Sophiſt, and Scholar of *Democritus*	12
Protogenes, of Caunus in Caria, the Painter	14
Prudentius, of Saragoſſa, the Poet	28
Pruſias, K. of Bithynia	16
Pruſias II, ſirn. *Venator*	17
Prytanis, K. of Lacedemon	3
Pſammenitus, K. of Egypt	10
Pſammetichus, Tyrant of Corinth	9
Pſammitichus, K. of Egypt	7
Pſammitichus II	12
Pſammus, K. of Egypt	5
Pſammuthis, K. of Egypt	15
Pſellus, (Michael) of Conſtantinople, the Peripatetick Philoſopher, and Hiſtorian	42
Pſeuſennes, or Seſac, K. of Egypt	4
Pſeuſennes II	4
Pſinaches, K. of Egypt	4
Ptolemy, ſirn. *Alorites*, K. of Macedon	13
Ptolemy, ſirn. *Ceraunus*, K. of Macedon	15
Ptolemy, the Son of Lagus, ſirn. *Soter*, K. of Egypt	14
Ptolemy II, ſirn. *Philadelphus*	15
Ptolemy III, ſirn. *Euergetes*	16
Ptolemy IV, ſirn. *Philopator*	16
Ptolemy V, ſirn. *Epiphanes*	16
Ptolemy VI, ſirn. *Philometor*	17
Ptolemy VII, ſirn. *Phyſcon*, or *Euergetes II*	17
Ptolemy VIII, ſirn. *Lathurus*, and *Soter*	18
Ptolemy IX, ſirn. *Alexander III*	19
Ptolemy X, ſirn. *Dionyſius*, and *Auletes*	19
Ptolemy XI, ſirn. *Dionyſius II*	19
Ptolemy XII, ſirn *Junior*	20
Ptolemy, ſirn. *Appion*, K. of Cyrené	18
Ptolemy, ſirn. *Macron*, Syrian Min. to Antiochus ſirn. *Epiphanes*	17
Ptolemy, (Claudius) of Peluſium, the great Aſtronomer	23
Puffendorf, (Samuel) of Fleh near Kemnitz in Upper Saxony, the great Lawyer and Hiſtorian	54
Pulcheria, the Empreſs, and Siſter to Theodoſius II	29
Pulteney, (Sir William) Chairman to the Committee for *the Excluſion Bill*	54
Pupienus, (Maximus) Rom. Emp.	25
Puteanus, (Ericius) of Venloo in Guelderland, the Critic	53
Pylades, the Roman Comedian	20
Pym, (John) of Somerſetſhire, one of the five Members demanded by Charles I, which began *the Civil War*	53
Pyritiades, K. of Aſſyria	4

Nº of Plate.

Pyrrho, of Elis, *the firſt of the Sceptic Philoſophers* 14
Pyrrhus, K. of Epirus 15
Pythagoras, of Samos, the Philoſopher 10
Pythias, of Syracuſe, the Pythagorean Philoſopher 13

Q

QUEVEDO, (Francis) of la Marche in New Caſtile, the Spaniſh Wit 53
Quicelm, K. of Suſſex 33
Quintilian, (Fabius) of Calahorra in Spain, the Rhetorician, and brought to Rome by Galba 22
Quintillus, Min. to Claudius II 26

R

RABANUS Maurus, A. Bp. of Mentz 37
Rabelais, (Francis) of Chinon in the Touraine, ſirn. *the Lucian of France* 51
Rachis, K. of the Lombards 35
Racine, of Ferté Milon near Senlis, the Tragic Poet 54
Radagaiſus, the Goth 29
Radbond, Duke of Frieſland 35
Raginbert, K. of the Lombards 35
Ragnald, K. of Sweden 43
Raimond, Comte de Toulouſe 42
Raimond, K. of Arragon 43
Raintoy, Min. to Dagobert III 35
Raleigh, (Sir Walter) of Hayes in the Pariſh of Budley, near Exeter, the Hiſtorian, *&c.* 52
Ramirus, K. of Leon 37
Ramirus II 39
Ramirus III 40
Ramirus, K. of Arragon 41
Ramirus II, ſirn. *the Monk* 43
Ramſes, K. of Egypt 2
Ramus, (Peter) of Cuth in the Vermandois, *one of the firſt Moderns who attacked the Philoſophy of Ariſtotle* 52
Raphael, of Urbin, the Painter 51
Rapin, (René) of Tours, the Critic 54
Raſchid, Caliph 36
Raſchid II 43
Raymond VI, Count of Toulouſe 45
Raymond VII 45
Recaredus, K of the Viſigoths 32
Recaredus II 33
Recheſwind, K. of Spain 33
Rechiarius, K. of the Suevi 29
Rechila, K. of the Suevi 29
Redowald, K. of Eaſt-Anglia 32
Regillianus, Tyrant of Pannonia 26
Reginon, Abbé of Prum near Treves, the Hiſtorian 38
Regiomontanus, (Jo.) of Franconia, *the great Reſtorer of Aſtronomy in Europe* 50
Regner, K. of Denmark 37
Regulus, (M. Attilius) Rom. Gen. in the 1ſt Punic War 15
Rehoboam, K. of Judah 4
Remi, Peter, Min. to Charles IV, K. of France 47
Remiſmund, K. of the Suevi 30
Retz, (Cardinal de) A. Bp. of Paris, and Head of *the Frondeurs* 53
Reu 1
Reuben 1
Reuchlin, (Jo.) of Pforzeim near Spires, and ſirn. *Capnio, the Reſtorer of the Hebrew and Greek Languages in Germany* 50
Rezin, K. of Syria 6
Rhazes, ſirn. *Abubeter*, the Arabian Phyſician 40
Rhoilas, Gen. of the Nomad Scythians 29
Riccoboni, (Antony) of Rovigo, the Critic 52
Richard, K. of England, ſirn. *Cœur de Lyon* 44
Richard II, ſirn. *of Bourdeaux* 48
Richard III, ſirn. *Crookback* 50
Richelieu, (Armagnac du Pleſſis, Cardinal de) and Min. to Lewis XIII 53
Richemont, (Conſtable de) Gen. to Charles VII 49
Ricimer, Min. to Severus 30
Rigebelus, K. of Babylon 7
Ringo, K. of Denmark 37
Riperda, (Duke de) Min. to Philip V 55
Rivaulx, (Peter de) Treaſurer to Henry III, K. of England 45
Rivers, (Earl of) Min. to Edward IV 50
Robert, French Emp. of the Eaſt 45
Robert, K. of France, ſirn. *the Wiſe* 40
Robert, K. of Scotland 47
Robert II 48
Robert III 48
Robert, K. of Naples, ſirn. *the Wiſe* 47
Robert, ſirn. *le fort*, Min. to Charles *le Chauve* 38
Robert, Comte de Paris, Min. to Charles *the Simple* 39
Rochefoucauld, (Duke de) Author of *the Maxims* 53
Roches, (Peter de) Bp. of Wincheſter, and Regent of England under Henry III 45
Roderic, the laſt K. of the Goths in Spain 35
Roderic, K. of Connaught 44
Rodoaldus, K. of the Lombards 34
Rodolph, of Habſburg, Emp. of Germany, and *firſt of the Auſtrian Family* 46
Rodolph II 52
Rodolph, K. of Burgundy 38
Rodolph II 39
Rodolph III, ſirn. *le faineant* 40
Rodolph, K. of France 39
Rodolph, K. of Italy 39
Rodolph, Duke of Swabia 42
Roger Guiſcard, Duke of Calabria, or Naples 42
Roger II, K. of Naples 43
Roger III 43
Roger, Bp. of Saliſbury, and Min. to Henry ſirn. *Beauclerc*, K. of England 43
Roger de Hoveden, the Hiſtorian 44
Rohan, (Henry, Duke de) Gen. of *the Hugonots* 53
Rollin, (Charles) of Paris, the Critic and Hiſtorian 55
Rollo, ſirn. *the Great*, Duke of Normandy 39
Romano, (Julio) the Painter, and *principal Scholar of Raphaël* 51
Romanus, Exarch of Ravenna 32
Romanus, Eaſtern Emp. 39
Romanus II 40
Romanus III, ſirn *Argyropulus* 41
Romanus IV, ſirn. *Diogenes* 42
Romulus, *1ſt K. of Rome* 5
Ronſard, (Peter) of la Poſſonniere en Vandomois, the French Poet and Favorite of Charles IX 52
Rotgaut, the Lombard Gen. 36
Rotharis, K. of the Lombards 33
Rubens, (Peter Paul) of Antwerp, the Painter 53
Ruffinus, Min. to Honorius 28
Ruffinus, Min. to Anaſtaſius 31
Rufus, P. Rutilius 19
Rufus, P. Sulpicius, the Tribune 19
Rupert, Emp of Germany 48
Ruſſel, (William, Lord) 54
Ruſſel, (Edward) Admiral, and Earl of Orford 54
Rutilius, (C. M.) *the firſt Plebeian Dictator* 13
Ruyter, (Michael Adrian de) the great Dutch Admiral 54

S

SABACON, ſirn. *the Ethiopian*, K. of Egypt 6
Sabert, K. of Eſſex 32
Sabina, the Empreſs, Wife to *Adrian* 23
Sabinianus, Roman Gen. to Anaſtaſius 31
Sabinianus, Bp. of Rome 33
Sabinus, Min. to Maximus 25
Sadyattes, K. of Lydia 8
Saïn, Perſian Gen. under Coſroës II 33
Saladin, Sultan of Egypt 44
Salah 1
Saliſbury, (Roger, Bp. of) Min. to Henry I 43
Saliſbury, (Robert Cecil, Earl of) and Min. to James I 53
Salluſt, Min. to Julian 28
Salluſtius, (C. Criſpus) of Amiternum near Rome, the Hiſtorian 19
Salmanaſar, K. of Aſſyria 6
Salmaſius, (Claudius) of Saumaiſe le Duc in Burgundy, the Critic 53
Samoſatenus, (Paulus) Biſhop of Antioch 25
Samuel, the Prophet 3
Sancho, K. of Leon, ſirn. *the Fatt* 40
Sancho II, K. of Caſtille 42
Sancho III 44
Sancho IV 46
Sancho, K. of Arragon 42
Sancho, K. of Portugal 44
Sancho II, ſirn. *Cappellus* 45
Sannazarius of Naples, the Poet 51
Saoſduchinus, K. of Babylon 7
Sapor, K. of Perſia 25
Sapor II 27
Sappor III 28
Sapor, Gov. of Armenia 34
Sappho of Leſbos, the Lyric Poeteſs 9
Sarah, the Wife of Abraham 1
Sarac, or Sardanapalus II, K. of Aſſyria 8
Sabarus, Perſian Gen. under Coſroës II 33
Sardanapalus, or Tonoſconcoleros, K. of Aſſyria 4
Sardanapalus II, or Sarac, K. of Aſſyria 8
Sarpedon, Syrian Gen. under Diodotus, ſirn. *Tryphon* 18
Sarpi, (Father Paul, ſirn.) of Venice, the Hiſtorian 53
Saturninus, (Sentius) Prefect of Syria under Auguſtus 20
Saturninus, Tyrant of Egypt 26
Satyrus, Tyrant of Heraclea 13
Satyrus, the Peripatetic Philoſopher 18
Saul, K. of Iſrael 3
Savile, (Sir Henry) of Bradley near Halifax in Yorkſhire, the Mathematician and Critic 52
Savill, George, Marquis of Halifax 54
Savonarola of Ferrara, *the Fryer who attacked the Vices of Pope Alexander VI* 50
Saxe, Count, Gen. to Lewis XV 55
Saxo Grammaticus, the Daniſh Hiſtorian 45
Saxony, (John Frederick, Elector of) 51
Saxred, K. of Eſſex 33
Scaliger, (Julius Cæſar) of Ripa near Verona, the Critic 51
Scaliger, (Joſeph) of Agen near Bourdeaux, the great Chronologer, Critic, *&c.* 52
Scamander, K, of Troy 2
Scapula, Proconſul of Africk under Septimius Severus 24
Scarron, (Paul) the French Burleſque Poet, and Huſband to Madam Maintenon 53
Scepſius (Metrodorus) the Philoſopher 19
Scevole de St. Marthe, of Loudun in Poitou, the Lawyer, Antiquarian, *&c.* 52
Schoeffer, (Peter) Aſſiſtant to Guttemberg and Fauſtus on their Diſcovery of *the Art of Printing* 49
Scholaſticus, Exarch of Ravenna 35
Schomberg, (Marſhal and Duke of) and Gen. to William III 54
Scipio Naſica, ſirn. *Corculum Populi Romani* 16
Scipio, (P.) ſirn *Africanus* 16
Scipio, (P. Cornelius) ſirn. *Africanus II* 18
Scipio, (L. Cornelius) ſirn. *Aſiaticus* 17
Scipio Naſica, (P. Cornelius) ſirn. *Serapion* 18
Scopas, Egyptian Gen. under Ptolemy ſirn. *Epiphanes* 17
Scotus, (John) ſirn. *Erigena* 38
Scotus, (Marianus) the Chronologer and Hiſtorian 42
Scotus, (John Duns) ſirn. *Doctor Subtilis*, the Head of a Sect of the Schoolmen called *Scotiſts* 46
Scrope, (Richard) Lord Chancellor to Richard II 48
Scrope, (Sir William) Earl of Wiltſhire, and Min to Richard II 48
Sebaſtian, K. of Portugal 52
Sebbi, K. of Eſſex 34
Secundus, the Hiſtorian of the Lombards 33
Segrave, Min. to Henry III, K. of England 45
Segrave, (Sir Nicholas de) 47
Seguier, Pierre, Chancellor to Lewis XIV 54
Sejanus, Rom. Min. to Tiberius 21
Selden, John, of Salvinton near Terring in Suſſex, the great Lawyer, Antiquarian, Critic, *&c.* 53
Seleucus, K. of Boſphorus 12
Seleucus, ſirn. *Nicator*, K. of Syria 14
Seleucus II, ſirn. *Callinicus* 16
Seleucus III, ſirn. *Ceraunus* 16
Seleucus IV, ſirn. *Philopator* 17
Selim, Ottoman Emp. 51
Selim II 52
Semiramis, Q. of Aſſyria 1
Senacherib, K. of Aſſyria 6
Seneca, of Corduba, the Philoſopher 22
Senlis, (Chancellor de) Min. to Lewis *le gros* 43
Sergius, Pope 34
Sergius II 37
Sergius III 39
Sergius IV 41
Sertorius, Quintus, Tyrant in Spain 19
Servilius Priſcus 12
Servilius, Quintus 12
Servius Tullius, the ſixth King of Rome 9
Servius, the Commentator on Virgil 29
Serug 1
Seſac, K. of Egypt 4
Seſenchoſis, K. of Egypt 4
Seſoſtris, K. of Egypt 2
Seth 1
Sethos, K. of Egypt 2
Severianus, Gov. of Myſia 25
Severianus, Proconſul of Aſia 27
Severinus, Pope 33
Severus, Septimius, Roman Emp. 24
Severus, Alexander, Roman Emp. 25
Severus, Emp. of the Weſt 30
Severus, Cæſar under Conſtantin Chlorus 27
Severus, Julius, Gov. of Britain 23
Severus, Roman Gen. 28
Severus, Sulpicius, of Aquitain, the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtorian 29
Sevicus, K. of Egypt 6
Seward, K. of Eſſex 33
Sexburga, K. of Weſſex 34
Seymour, (Edward) Duke of Somerſet, and Lord Protector under Edward VI 51
Seymour, (Jane) Queen to Henry VIII 51
Seymour, Sir Edward 54
Sforza, Francis, Duke of Milan 49
Sforza, Lewis, ſirn. *the Moor*, Duke of Milan 50
Shaftſbury, Anthony, Earl of 54
Shakeſpear, William, of Stratford upon Avon, the great Engliſh Dramatic Poet 52
Shallum, K. of Iſrael 5
Shem 1
Siagrius, Roman Gov. of Soiſſons 30
Siculus, Diodorus, the Hiſtorian 20
Sicyon, K. of Sicyon 2
Sidney, Sir Phillip, of Penſhurſt in Kent, the Poet 52
Sidney, Algernon 54
Sidonius Apollinaris, of Lyons, and Bp. of Clermont en Auvergne, the Poet 30

INDEX OF THE KINGS, &c. MEN OF LEARNING, STATESMEN, &c.

	Nº of Plate.
Sigebert, K. of Auſtraſia	32
Sigebert II	33
Sigebert, K. of Eaſt-Anglia	33
Sigebert, ſirn. *the Little*, K. of Eſſex	33
Sigebert I I, ſirn. *the Good*	34
Sigebert, K. of Weſſex	36
Sigebert, the Norman	38
Sigebert, Monk of Gemblours in Brabant, the Hiſtorian	42
Sigered, K. of Eſſex	36
Sigeric, K. of Eſſex	36
Sigheri, K. of Eſſex	34
Sigifrid, Comte de Ringelheim, *firſt Marquis of Brandenburgh*	39
Sigiſmond, K. of Burgundy	31
Sigiſmond, Emp. of Germany	49
Sigiſmund, K. of Poland	51
Sigiſmund II, ſirn. *Auguſtus*	51
Sigiſmund III	52
Sigiſmund, K. of Sweden	52
Sigonius, Carolus, of Modena, the Critic and Antiquarian	52
Silius Italicus, of Seville, or according to others of Italy, the Poet	22
Silleri, (Nicholas Brulart de) Chancellor to Henry IV	53
Silo, ſirn. *the Saracen*, K. of Leon	36
Silveſter, Bp. of Rome	27
Silveſter II, Pope	40
Silvius, ſirn. *Poſthumus*, third King of the Latins	3
Simeon	1
Simeon of Durham, the Hiſtorian	44
Simon, ſirn. *the Juſt*, the High-Prieſt	14
Simon II	16
Simon Maccabeus	18
Simonides of Cea, the Poet	10
Simplicius, Bp. of Rome	30
Simplicius of Cilicia, the Peripatetick Philoſopher	31
Sinzendorff, Count, Chancellor to the Emp. Charles VI	55
Siricius, Bp. of Rome	28
Siroes, K. of Perſia	33
Siſebod, K of Spain	33
Siſenaud, K of Spain	33
Siſenna, Lucius, the Roman Hiſtorian	19
Siſinius, Pope	35
Siſyphus, K. of Corinth	2
Sitalces, K. of Thrace	12
Siward, K. of Denmark	37
Siward, Earl of Northumberland	41
Siwaſt, K. of Sweden	37
Sixtus, Bp, of Rome	23
Sixtus II	26
Sixtus III	29
Sixtus IV, Pope	50
Sixtus V	52
Sledda, K. of Eſſex	32
Sleidan, John, of Sleida near Cologne, the German Hiſtorian	51
Slingelandt, Penſionary of Holland	55
Smaragdus, Exarch of Ravenna	32
Smendis, K. of Egypt	3
Smerdis, one of the Magi, King of Perſia	10
Socrates, of Athens, the Scholar of Anaxagoras, and *Parent of the Greek Philoſophy*	12
Socrates, of Conſtantinople, ſirn. *the Scholaſtic*, the Eccleſiaſtic Hiſtorian	29
Sogdianus, K. of Perſia	12
Soliman, Ottoman Emp.	49
Soliman II	51
Soliman III	54
Solinus, the Geographer, ſirn. *the Ape of Pliny*	22
Solomon, K. of Iſrael	4
Solomon, the Eunuch, Rom. Gen.	31
Solon, the Archon, and *Lawgiver of Athens*	9
Solvathius, K. of Scotland	36
Somers, John, Lord Chancellor to William III	54
Somerſet, (Edward Beaufort, Duke of) and Min. to Henry VI	49
Somerſet, Edward, Duke of	50
Somerſet, Edward Seymour, 1ſt Duke of, and Ld. Protector under Edward VI	51
Somerſet, Carr, Earl of, and Min. to James I	53
Sophocles, of Athens, the Tragic Poet, ſirn. *the Attic Siren*, and *the Bee*	11
Soſares, K. of Aſſyria	2
Soſarmus, K. of Aſſyria	3
Soſibius, of Lacedemon, the Critic	15
Soſibius, Egyptian Min.	16
Soſigenes, of Alexandria, the Aſtronomer, and *Author of the Julian Calendar*	20
Soſthenes, Macedonian Gen.	15
Soſtratus, of Cnidus, the Architect	15
Soter, Bp. of Rome	24
Sotion, of Alexandria, the Grammarian	16
Sous, K. of Lacedemon	3
Sozomen, of Salamis, the Eccleſiaſtic Hiſtorian	29
Sparetus, K. of Aſſyria	2
Spartacus, K. of Boſphorus	12
Spartacus II	12
Spartacus III, K. of Cimmerian Boſphorus	14
Spartacus, the Gladiator	19
Spartianus, Ælius, the Hiſtorian	26
Spelman, (Sir Henry) of Cengham near Lynne in Norfolk, the Antiquarian	53
Spencer, Hugh de, *ſenior*, Min. to Edward II	47
Spencer, Hugh de, *junior*, Min. to Edward II	47
Spencer, Edmund, of London, the Poet, and Author of *The Fairy Queen, &c.*	52
Speuſippus of Athens, the Philoſopher, and Succeſſor of Plato	14
Spherus, K of Aſſyria	2
Sphœrus, of Boſphorus, the Stoic Philoſopher, and Hiſtorian	16
Spinola, (Marquis de) General to Philip III	53
Spinoſa, (Benedict de) of Amſterdam, and Son of a Portugueſe Jew. *Author of ſeveral Works tending to Atheiſm*	54
Spoleto, Lambert, Duke of	38
Spurina, L. Taruntius, the Mathematician	19
Stafford, (Henry) Duke of Buckingham, and Min. to Richard III	50
Stair, (James, Earl of) and Secretary of State to William III	54
Stair, (John, Earl of) Ambaſſador in France to George I, and Gen. under George II	55
Stanhope, (James, Earl of) Gen. in Spain to Q. Ann, and Secretary of State under George I	55
Stanly, (Thomas, Lord)	50
Stapleton, Bp. of Exeter, and Min. to Edward II	47
Staremberg, (Guido, Count) and Min. to the Emperors Joſeph, and Charles VI	55
Statius, (P. Papinius) of Naples, the Poet	22
Stauracius, Min. to Nicephorus	37
Steele, Sir Richard, of Dublin, the Critic, &c.	55
Stenchill, K of Sweden	42
Steno Stur, Regent of Sweden	50
Stephen, K. of England, ſirn. *of Blois*	43
Stephen Batori, K. of Poland	52
Stephen, Bp of Rome	26
Stephen II, Pope	36
Stephen III	36
Stephen IV	36
Stephen V	37
Stephen VI	38
Stephen VII	38
Stephen VIII	39
Stephen IX	39
Stephen X	42
Stephen, Gen. againſt the Iconoclaſts	35
Stephens, (Robert) of Paris, the Printer	51
Stephens, (Henry) of Paris, the Printer and Critic	52
Stephinates, K. of Egypt	7
Steſichorus, of Himera in Sicily, the Lyric Poet	9
Sthenelaidas, the Lacedemonian Ephor	12
Sthenelus, K. of Argos	2
Sthenelus, K. of Mycenæ	3
Stilico, Min. to Honorius	28
Stillingfleet, (Dr. Edward) of Cranborn in Dorſetſhire, Bp. of Worceſter, *the great Controverſial Divine, &c.*	54
Stilpo, of Megara, the Philoſopher, and Scholar of Euclid	14
Stobœus, (John) Author of *A Collection of Moral Sentences from many ancient Greek Authors*	29
Strabo, of Amaſia in Pontus, the great Geographer, and Stoic Philoſopher	20
Strada, (Famianus) of Rome, the Hiſtorian and Critic	53
Strafford, (Thomas Wentworth, Earl of) and Min. to Charles I	53
Strato, of Lampſachus, ſirn. Φυσικος, the Peripatetic Philoſopher, and Scholar of Theophraſtus	15
Struthas, Perſian Gen. to Artaxerxes ſirn. *Mnemon*	13
Suefred, K. of Eſſex	34
Sueno, K. of Denmark	40
Sueno II	41
Sueno, K. of Norway	40
Sueno, ſirn. *Greathead*, K. of Denmark	43
Sueno, Regent of Norway	41
Suetonius Paulinus, (C.) Gov. of Numidia, and afterwards of Britain, under Nero	22
Suetonius Tranquillus, the Secretary of the Emperor Adrian, and Hiſtorian	23
Suger, (Abbé) Min. to Lewis *le jeune*	43
Suidas, the Author of *The Hiſtorical Greek Lexicon*	42
Suintilla, K. of Spain	33
Suintilla II	33
Suithred, K. of Eſſex	35
Suleiman, Caliph of the Saracens	35
Sully, (Maximilian de Bethune de Roſni, Duc de) and Min. to Henry IV	52
Sulpicius, (Publius) Roman Gen. in Greece	16
Sunderland, (Robert Spencer, Earl of) and Min. to James II	54
Sunderland, (Charles, Earl of) and Min. to George I	55
Sura, (Licinius) Min. to Trajan	23
Surenas, Parthian Gen.	19
Suſarion, *one of the Inventors of Comedy*	9
Swetcher II, K. of Sweden	43
Swetcher III	44
Swift, (Dr. Jonathan) of Dublin, Dean of St. Patricks	55
Swithelm, K. of Eſſex	34
Swithin, Bp. of Wincheſter, and Min. to Ethelwolf	37
Sydenham, (Dr. Thomas) of Winford Eagle in Dorſetſhire, the Phyſician	54
Syenneſis, or Labynites, Gov. of Cilicia under Nebuchadnezar	9
Sylla, (L. Cornelius) ſirn. *the Dictator*	19
Syloſon, Tyrant of Samos	10
Sylverius, Bp. of Rome	31
Sylvius, (Æneas) or Pius II, Pope	50
Symmachus, Gov. of Rome under Valentinian II	28
Symmachus, Bp. of Rome	30
Symmachus, Prefect of Rome under Theodoric, K. of the Oſtrogoths	31
Syncellus, (Geo.) of Conſtantinople, ſirn. *the Monk*, the Chronologer	36
Syneſius, Bp. of Cyrené, and Platoniſt	29
Syphax, K. of Numidia	16
Syrianus, Roman Gen. in Egypt under Conſtantius II	23
T	
TACELLOTHIS, K. of Egypt	4
Tachos, or Teos, K. of Egypt	13
Tacitus, (Cornelius) the great Roman Hiſtorian, and Son-in-Law of *Agricola*	22
Tacitus, Roman Emp.	26
Taherus, Caliph	45
Taherus, Saracen Gen.	37
Taius Lilla, Caliph	40
Talbot, (John) Earl of Shrewſbury, and Gen. in France under Henry VI	49
Talbot, (Charles, Lord) and Lord Chancellor to George II	55
Tamerlane, Emp. of the Tartars	49
Tancred, K. of Naples, ſirn. *the Baſtard*	44
Tanegui du Chatel, Min. to Charles VII	49
Taracus, K. of Egypt	6
Tarquinius Priſcus, 5th K of Rome	8
Tarquinius, ſirn. *Superbus*, 7th K. of Rome	10
Taruntius Spurina, the Mathematician	19
Taſſilion, Duke of Bavaria	36
Taſſo, (Torquato) of Sorento in the Kingdom of Naples, the Italian Epic Poet	52
Tatian, of Syria, the Rhetorician, and Heretic	24
Tatius, K. of the Sabines	6
Taurus, Prefect of Italy under Auguſtus	20
Tautanes, K. of Aſſyria	3
Tegula, (P. Licinius) of Rome, the Comic Poet	17
Teia, the laſt K. of the Oſtrogoths	32
Telchin, K. of Sicyon	1
Telecles, the Philoſopher of the 2d Academy	16
Teleclus, K. of Lacedemon	4
Teleric, K. of the Bulgarians	36
Teleſphorus, Bp. of Rome	23
Teleſtes, the Dithyrambic Poet	12
Teleſtus, K. of Corinth	5
Temple, (Sir William) of London, Ambaſſador in Holland to Charles II, Critic, Hiſtorian, &c.	54
Temple, (Sir Richard) Lord Viſcount Cobham	55
Tennes, K. of Sidon	13
Terah	1
Terence, of Carthage, the Comic Poet	17
Terentia, Wife of Mæcenas	20
Terpander, of Antiſſa in the Iſle of Leſbos, the Poet	7
Tertullianus, (Q. Septimius Florens) of Carthage, who adopted and defended *the Hereſy of Montanus*	24
Tetricus, Tyrant in Gaul under Aurelian	26
Teucer, K. of Troy	2
Teuta, Q. of Illyria	16
Teutæus, K. of Aſſyria	3
Thales, of Miletus, the Philoſopher and Mathematician, and *who reſtored Aſtronomy in the Greek Colonies in Aſia Minor, which was carried from thence into Greece*	9
Thaleſtris, Q. of the Amazons	14
Thaletas, of Crete, the Lyric Poet, and Friend of Lycurgus	4
Thaletas, the Muſician	7
Thebit, the Arabian Aſtronomer, and Diſcoverer of *the Motion of Trepidation*	46
Thelxion, K. of Sicyon	1
Themiſtius, of Paphlagonia, Prefect of Conſtantinople, and ſirn. *Euphrades*, the Peripatetic Philoſopher, and Sophiſt	28
Themiſtocles, the Athenian Gen.	11
Theoclus, the Meſſenian Bard	7
Theoclytus K. of Sicyon	3
Theocritus, of Syracuſe, the Paſtoral Poet	15
Theodatus, K. of the Oſtrogoths	31
Theodebald, K. of Metz in France	31
Theodebald, K. of the Oſtrogoths	31
Theodebert, K. of Metz in France	31
Theodebert II, K. of Auſtraſia	32
Theodogeſillus, K. of the Viſigoths	31
Theodolinda, Q. of the Lombards	33
Theodora, Empreſs	31

INDEX OF THE KINGS, *&c.* MEN OF LEARNING, STATESMEN, *&c.*

Nº of Plate.

Theodora, Empreſs of the Eaſt 37
Theodora II 42
Theodora, the Roman Courtezan 39
Theodore Comnenus, Prince of Epirus 45
Theodore Laſcaris, Emp. of Nice 45
Theodore Juannowitz, Czar of Muſcovy 52
Theodore II, Boriſſowitz 53
Theodore III, Alexiowitz 54
Theodoret, Bp. of Cyrus, the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtorian 29
Theodoric, K. of the Oſtrogoths 30
Theodoric, K. of the Viſigoths 29
Theodoric II 30
Theodoric, K. of Northumberland 32
Theodorus Calliopas, Exarch of Ravenna 33
Theodorus, Emp. of Nice 46
Theodorus, Pope 33
Theodorus II 39
Theodorus, Min. to Heraclius 33
Theodorus, Min. to Leo V 37
Theodoſius, of Tripoli, the Mathematician 19
Theodoſius, Eaſtern Emp. ſirn. *the Great* 28
Theodoſius *junior*, or II 29
Theodoſius III 35
Theodoſius *ſenior*, Roman Gen. 28
Theodoſius, Brother to Conſtans II 34
Theodoſius, Son to Conſtantin *Monomachus* 42
Theodotion, of Sinope, or of Epheſus, the Interpreter 24
Theodotus, K. of Bactria 16
Theognis, of Megara, the Poet 10
Theon *ſenior*, of Smyrna, the Aſtronomer 23
Theon *junior*, of Alexandria, the Aſtronomer 28
Theonomus, K. of Sicyon 3
Theophane, (Empreſs) Wife to the Emp. Romanus 40
Theophilus, Eaſtern Emp. 37
Theophobus, Min. to Theophilus 37
Theophraſtus, of Ereſos in the Iſle of Leſbos, the Peripatetic Philoſopher and Succeſſor of *Ariſtotle* 14
Theophylactus Simocatta, the Hiſtorian 33
Theophylactus, Exarch of Ravenna 35
Theopompus, K. of Lacedemon 5
Theopompus, of the Iſle of Chios, the Orator, and Hiſtorian 13
Theramenes, Athenian Gen. 12
Thero, Tyrant of Agrigentum 11
Therſippus, the Archon 4
Theſeus, K. of Athens 3
Theſpieus, the Archon 4
Theſpis, of Icaria in Attica, *the Inventor of Tragedy* 10
Theudemirus, K. of the Suevi 32
Theudis, K. of the Viſigoths 31
Thibaud, Comte de Blois, Min. to Lewis VII 44
Thibaud, K. of Navarre 45
Thieri. K. of Metz in France 31
Thieri II, K. of France 32
Thieri III 34
Thieri IV 35
Thieri, the 1ſt Earl of Holland 38
Thimbro, Lacedemonian Gen. 13
Thineus, K. of Aſſyria 3
Thoas, Ætolian Gen. 17
Thomas, Earl of Savoy 44
Thomas, ſirn. *the Slave*, the Saracen Gen. under Almamon 37
Thomas Aquinas, or of Aquinum, the Head of a Sect of Schoolmen called *Thomiſts* 46
Thomſon, (James) of Ednam near Kelſo in Scotland, the Poet, and Author of *The Seaſons, &c.* 55
Thorimond, K. of the Viſigoths 30
Thou, (James Auguſte, Preſident de) of Paris, the Hiſtorian 52
Thraſamond, K. of the Vandals 30
Thraſemond. Gen. to Pope Gregory III 35
Thraſybulus, Tyrant of Miletus 8
Thraſybulus, K. of Syracuſe 11
Thraſybulus, the Athenian Gen. 12

Nº of Plate.

Thucidides, Athenian Gen. 12
Thucidides, of Athens, the Hiſtorian 12
Thuoris, K. of Egypt 3
Thurimachus, K. of Sicyon 1
Thurimas, K. of Macedon 5
Thyeſtes, K. of Mycenæ 3
Thymætes, K. of Athens 3
Tiberinus. K. of the Latins 4
Tiberius, Rom. Min. to Auguſtus, and afterwards Emperor 20, 21
Tiberius II 32
Tiberius, Min. to Conſtans II 34
Tiberius, Tyrant of Sicily 35
Tibullus, of Rome, the Elegiac Poet 20
Tigellinus, Min. to Nero 22
Tiglath Pileſer, K. of Aſſyria 6
Tigranes, K. of Armenia 19
Tigranes II 20
Tillotſon Dr. John) of Sowerby near Hallifax in Yorkſhire, Archbiſhop of Canterbury 54
Tilly, (Count) Gen. to the Emperor Ferdinand II 53
Timagenes, of Alexandria, the Hiſtorian and Rhetorician 19
Timæus, of Sicily, the Hiſtorian 15
Timocharis, of Alexandria, the Aſtronomer 15
Timoleon, of Corinth 14
Tintoret, (Ja. Robuſti, ſirn.) of Venice, the Painter 52
Tiphernas, (Gregoras) of Umbria, *the Reſtorer of the Greek Language in France* 50
Tiribazus, Perſian Gen. under Artaxerxes *Mnemon* 13
Tiſſaphernes, Perſian Min. under Artaxerxes *Mnemon* 12
Tithrauſtes, Perſian Gen. under Artaxerxes *Mnemon* 13
Titian Vecelli. of Venice, the Painter 51
Titianus, Prefect in Gaul under Conſtans 27
Titilus, K. of Eaſt-Anglia 32
Titus, Roman Emp. 22
Tlepolemus, Egyptian Gen. under Ptolemy ſirn. *Philopator* 16
Tobias *ſenior*, the Jewiſh Captive at Niniveh 7
Tolmides, the Athenian Gen. 11
Tomyris, Q. of the Maſſagetæ 10
Tonoſconcoleros, or Sardanapalus, K. of Aſſyria 4
Torquatus, (T. Manlius) 13
Torquatus, (Manlius) Rom. Gen. 14
Torquatus, (T Manlius) 16
Totila, K. of the Oſtrogoths 31
Tournon, Cardinal d' Oſtie, and Min. to Francis I 51
Townſhend, (Charles, Lord Viſcount) Secretary of State to George I 53
Trajan, Roman Emp. 22
Trallian, (Phlegon) of Trallis in Lydia, the Hiſtorian 23
Trapezuntius, (Geo.) of Trebizonde, the Greek Tranſlator, *&c.* 49
Trebellius Pollio, the Hiſtorian 27
Tremouille, (Geo. de la) Min. to Charles VII 49
Tremouille, (Lewis de la) Gen. to Charles VIII 50
Tribonianus, the principal Compiler of *the Juſtinian Codex* 31
Triopas, K. of Argos 2
Triſſino, (J. Geo.) of Vicenza, the Poet 51
Trivulce, Marſhall, and Gen. to Lewis XII 51
Trogus Pompeius, of Gallia Narbonenſis, the Hiſtorian 20
Tromp, (Van) Dutch Admiral 54
Tros, K. of Troy 2
Truſſel, (Sir William) 47
Tucca, of Rome, the Critic, and Editor of *The Æneid* 20
Tulca, K. of Spain 33
Tul us Hoſtilius, 3d K. of Rome 7
Turbo, (Marcius) Roman Gov. in Judæa 23
Turenne, (Henry) Duke de Bouillon 52
Turenne, (Henry, Viſcount and Marquis de) Gen. to Lewis XIV 54
Turgel, Regent of Sweden 46

Nº of Plate.

Turketul, Ld. Chancellor, and Min. to Edmund 39
Turnebus, (Adrian) of Andely near Rouën, the Critic 51
Tuthmoſis, K. of Egypt 2
Tyanæus, (Apollonius) 22
Tycho-Brahe, of Knudſtorp near Elſimburgh, in the Province of Schonen, the great Daniſh Aſtronomer 52
Tyrius, (Maximus) the Philoſopher and Sophiſt 24
Tyrranio, the Grammarian and Peripatetic Philoſopher 19
Tyrrhus, Egyptian Gen. under Alexander and Cleopatra I 19
Tyrtæus, of Athens, the Poet, and Bard to the Lacedemonians in the 2d Meſſenian War 7
Tzetzes, (John) of Conſtantinople, the Critic and Scholiaſt 44

V

VALENS, Cæſar under Conſtantin *the Great* 27
Valens, Eaſtern Emp. 28
Valentin, Pope 37
Valentinian, Weſtern Emp. 28
Valentinian II 28
Valentinian III 29
Valentinois, (Diana de Poitiers, Ducheſſe de) and Favourite to Henry II 51
Valerianus, Roman Emp. 26
Valla, (Laurentius) of Rome, the Critic, and *the great Reſtorer of the Purity of the Latin Tongue in Italy* 49
Valois, (Charles de) Min. to Lewis X, ſirn. *Hutin* 47
Vandyck, (Anthony) of Antwerp, the Painter, and Scholar of Rubens 53
Varanes IV, K. of Perſia 28
Varanes V 29
Varius, the Critic, and Editor of *The Æneid* 20
Varro, (M. Terentius) the moſt learned of the Romans 19
Varro,)P. Terentius) ſirn. *Atacinus*, the Poet 20
Varus, Quintilius, Prefect of Syria under Auguſtus 20
Vauban, Marſhal, Engineer to Lewis XIV 54
Vayer, (Francis de la Mothe le) of Paris, the Critic 53
Vecelli, (Titian) of Venice, the Painter 51
Vega, (Lopez de) of Madrid, the great Spaniſh Comic Poet, who compoſed 1300 *different Pieces, of which* 300 *are publiſhed* 53
Vendome, (Matthew de) Min. to Philip III 46
Ventidius, Roman Gen. 20
Vere, (Robert de) Duke of Ireland, and Min. to Richard II 48
Veremond, ſirn. *the Uſurper*, K. of Leon 36
Veremond II 40
Veremond III 41
Vermandois, (Herbert, Comte de) 39
Vermandois, (Hugh, Comte de) 42
Veroneſe, (Paul Caliari, ſirn.) of Verona, the Painter 52
Verrius Flaccus, the Grammarian, and ſuppoſed *Author of the Capitoline Marbles* 20
Vertot, (René Aubert de) of Bennetot in Normandy, the Hiſtorian 55
Verus, (Ceionius Commodus) 23
Verus, Lucius, Roman Emp. 24
Veſputius, (Americus) firſt Spaniſh Gen. on the Continent of America 50
Uffa, the firſt K. of Eaſt-Anglia 32
Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy 51
Victor Amadeus II 54
Victor, Bp. of Rome 24
Victor II, Pope 42
Victor III 42
Victor, (Aurelius) Gov. of Pannonia under Julian *the Apoſtate*, the Hiſtorian 28

Nº of Plate.

Victorius, of Aquitain, *Inventor of the Paſchal Cycle* 30
Vida, (Hieronymus) of Cremona, and Bp. of Alba, the Poet 51
Vienne, (John de) French Admiral under Charles V 48
Vigilius, Bp. of Rome 31
Vignes, (Peter de) Lord Chancellor to Frederick II 45
Villars, (Lewis, Hector de) Marſhal and Gen. to Lewis XIV 55
Villebeon, (Peter de) Min. to Lewis IX 46
Villeroy, (Nicholas de) Secretary to Henry IV 53
Villiers, Marſhal de l' Iſle Adam, Gen. to Charles VII 49
Villiers, (George, Duke of Buckingham, Min. to James I, and Charles I 53
Villiers, (George) II, Duke of Buckingham 54
Vinci, (Leonardo da) of Florence, the Painter 51
Vindex, (Julius) Gov. of Gaul under Nero 22
Vinius, Min. to Galba 22
Virgil, (Polydore) of Urbin, the Hiſtorian 51
Virgilius Maro, of Mantua, the Rom. Poet 20
Viriathus, Tyrant of Luſitania 18
Vitalianus, Min. to Maximinus 25
Vitalianus, the Goth 31
Vitalianus, Pope 34
Vitellius, Roman Emp. 22
Vitiges, K. of the Oſtrogoths 31
Vitiza, K. of Spain 35
Vitruvius Pollio, of Verona, the Architect 20
Vitus, Roman Gen. 29
Vives, (Ludovicus) of Valentia, the Critic 51
Ulnoth, Thane of Suſſex 41
Ulpian, of Tyre, the Roman Lawyer, and Min. to Alexander *Severus* 25
Ulrica, Queen of Sweden 55
Ulyſſes, of Ithaca, the Grecian Gen. 3
Voiture, (Vincent) of Amiens, the French Poet, *&c.* 53
Vologeſus, K. of Parthia 22
Vologeſus II 24
Volumnius, (Titus) Prefect of Syria under Auguſtus 20
Voluſianus, Rom. Emp. 26
Vopiſcus, (Flavius) of Syracuſe, the Hiſtorian 27
Voragine, (Jacobus de) of a Village near Genoa, Author of *the Golden Legend* 46
Vortigern, K. of Britain 29
Vortimer, Britiſh King 30
Voſſius, (Gerard John) of a Village near Heidelberg, the great Critic, *&c.* 53
Urban, Bp. of Rome 25
Urban II, Pope 42
Urban III 44
Urban IV 46
Urban V 48
Urban VI 48
Urban VII 52
Urban VIII 53
Urraca, Q. of Caſtile 43
Uſher, Dr. James) of Dublin, A. Bp. of Armagh, the great Chronologer, Divine, Antiquarian, Critic, *&c.* 53
Uthred, Earl of Northumberland 41
Uvinomadus, French Min. to Childerick 30
Vulfoald, French Min. to Thierri III 34
Uzzi, the High Prieſt 3
Uzziah, or Azariah, K. of Judah 4

W

WALDECK, (George Frederick, Comte de) 54
Waldemar, K. of Denmark 44
Waldemar II 45
Waldemar III 47
Waldemar, K. of Sweden 45

Walid

INDEX OF THE KINGS, *&c.* MEN OF LEARNING, STATESMEN, *&c.*

Nº of Plate.

Walid, Caliph of the Saracens 35
Walid II 35
Wallace, (Sir William) Regent of Scotland under John Baliol 46
Waller, (Edmund) of Coleſhill in *Hertfordſhire*, the Poet 54
Walleſtein, (Count) Gen. to the Emp. Ferdinand II 53
Wallia, K. of the Viſigoths 29
Wallis, (Dr. John) of Aſhford in Kent, the Mathematician 54
Walpole, (Sir Robert) Earl of Orford, and Min. to George I, and II 55
Walſingham, (Sir Francis) Secretary of State to Q. Elizabeth 52
Walter, of Alſace 36
Walter, of Coventry, the Hiſtorian 45
Waltholff, Earl of Northumberland 42
Wamba, K. of Spain 34
Warwick, (Guy, Earl of) 47
Warwick, (Beauchamp, Earl of) and Regent of France under Henry VI 49
Warwick, (Richard Nevill, Earl of) ſirn. *the King-Maker* 50
Weimar, Duke of Saxe, Swediſh Gen. under Queen Chriſtina 53
Wenceſlaus, Emp. of Germany 48
Wenceſlaus, K. of Poland 46
Wernerus, Reſtorer of *the Civil Law in Germany* 43
Weſſelus, (John) of Groningen, ſirn. *Friſius*, and likewiſe *Lux Mundi*, and *Magiſter Contradictionis*; he was Præceptor to John Reuchlin ſirn. *Capnio* 49
Weſtminſter, (Matthew of) ſirnamed *Florilegus*, the Hiſtorian 48
Wibba, K. of Mercia 32
Wickham, (William) Bp. of Wincheſter 48
Wicliff, (John) Head of *the Lollards* 48

Nº of Plate.

Wiler, Duke of Swabia 35
William, Emp. of Germany 45
William, ſirn. *the Baſtard*, and *the Conqueror*, Duke of Normandy, and King of England 41, 42
William II, ſirn. *Rufus* 42
William III 54
William, K. of Scotland 44
William, K. of Naples, ſirn. *the Wicked* 44
William II, ſirn. *the Good* 44
William III 44
William, of Spires, the Mathematician 42
William, of Malmſbury, the Hiſtorian 43
William de Garlande, Min. to Lewis *le gros* 43
William de Poitiers, Duke of Aquitain 43
William, of Ipres, Min. to Stephen, K. of England 43
William, of Newburgh, the Hiſtorian 44
William, Bp. of Paris, the Scholaſtic Divine 45
William, of Provence, Min. to Henry III, K. of England 45
Williams, A. Bp. of York 53
Wilmington, (Sir Spencer Compton, Earl of) 55
Wincheſter, (Henry, Bp. of) 43
Wincheſter, (Peter de Roches, Bp. of) and Regent of England under Henry III 45
Wincheſter, (William Wickham, Bp. of) 48
Wincheſter, (Henry, Cardinal, and Bp. of) 49
Wincheſter, (Stephen Gardiner, Bp. of) 51
Wit, (John de) Penſionary of Holland 54
Witeric, K. of Spain 33

Nº of Plate.

Witglaph, the laſt K. of Mercia 37
Withred, K. of Kent 31
Witikind, the Saxon Gen. 36
Wolfius, (Hieronymus) from the Territory of the Griſons, *the Tranſlator of many Greek Authors into Latin* 52
Wolſey, (Thomas) of Ipſwich, Cardinal, and Min. to Henry VIII 52
Wren, (Sir Chriſtopher) of London, the Architect, *&c.* 54
Wulfer, K. of Mercia 34
Wulfherd, Engliſh Gen. under Egbert 37

X

XANTHIPPUS, the Lacedemonian Gen in Africk 15
Xenocrates, of Chalcedon, the Philoſopher of the firſt Academy, and *Succeſſor of Speuſippus* 14
Xenophanes, of Colophon, the Philoſopher 10
Xenophon, of Athens, the General, Hiſtorian, and Philoſopher, and ſirn. *the Attic Muſe* 13
Xerxes, or Baleus, K. of Aſſyria 1
Xerxes, ſirn. *the Great*, King of Perſia 11
Xerxes II 12
Ximenes, Cardinal, and Min. to Ferdinand V, K. of Spain 51

Y

YOLAND, (Empreſs) Regent of the Eaſtern Empire 45
York, (Richard, Duke of) and Father to Edward IV 50

Nº of Plate.

Z

ZACHARIAH, K. of Iſrael 5
Zachariah, the Prophet 10
Zachary, Pope 35
Zadok, the High Prieſt 3
Zadok II 5
Zaleucus, the Lawgiver of Locri 12
Zamaſpes, K. of Perſia 30
Zamcis, or Ninyas, K. of Aſſyria 1
Zebulun 1
Zechariah, the High Prieſt 4
Zedekiah, the laſt K. of Judah 9
Zeno, of Cittium, *the firſt of the Stoic Philoſophers* 14
Zeno, of Tarſus, the Stoic Philoſopher 16
Zeno, of Sidon, the Epicurean Philoſopher 19
Zeno, Eaſtern Emp. 30
Zenodotus, the 1ſt Librarian of Alexandria 15
Zephania, the Prophet 8
Zephirinus, Bp. of Rome 25
Zeuxidamus, K. of Lacedemon 6
Zeuxippus, K. of Sicyon 3
Zeuxis, of Heraclea, the Painter 13
Zimri, K. of Iſrael 4
Zipætes, K. of Bithynia 14
Zoe, Empreſs, and Min. to Conſtantin XI 39
Zoe II, Wife to three ſucceſſive Emperors 41
Zoilus, of Amphipolis in Thrace, the Critic, ſirn. *Homero-Maſtix* 15
Zorobabel, the Jewiſh Leader after the Captivity 10
Zoſimus, Bp. of Rome 29
Zoſimus, the Hiſtorian 29
Zuendebald, Duke of Moravia 38
Zuinglius, of Zurich, the Proteſtant Reformer 51

I N D E X

TO THE

REMARKABLE EVENTS

Before the BIRTH of CHRIST.

A	Years bef. Christ.	Nº of Plate.
AARON, the High Prieſt, is born	1575	2
—— begins his Prieſthood in the Wilderneſs	1490	2
Abraham, the Patriarch, is born at Ur, in Chaldæa	1996	1
—— his Covenant with God, May 4. -	1921	1
—— defeats Chedorlaomer and reſcues Lot	1912	1
—— his Faith proved, by offering to ſacrifice his Son Iſaac - - -	1871	1
—— dies, being 175 Years old - - -	1821	1
Achæan Republic begins - -	281	15
—— ends with the Deſtruction of Corinth by Mummius - - -	146	18
Adam and Eve created on Friday, October 28.	4004	1
Æolian Colonies, their Migration from Greece	1124	3
Æra of the Olympiads begins July 23. -	776	5
—— of the Building of Rome begins, according to Varro, April 20. - - -	753	5
—— of Nabonaſſar begins, February 26. -	747	6
—— of the Seleucidæ or Contracts begins, March 13.	312	14
Agathocles carries his army into Africa -	310	14
Agesilaus makes his Expedition againſt the Perſians	396	13
—— carries an army into Egypt -	362	13
Agis King of Sparta, is put to death in attempting an Agrarian law - - -	241	16
Agrarian Law firſt moved in Rome - -	416	12
—— re-eſtabliſhed in Sparta by Cleomenes	225	16
—— attempted at Rome by Tiberius Gracchus	133	18
—— by Caius Gracchus	121	18
Agrippa, M. Vipsanius, adviſes Auguſtus to diveſt himſelf of the Empire - - -	29	20
—— retires to Mitylené from a Grudge with Marcellus - - -	23	20
—— marries Julia, Auguſtus's Daughter	21	20
—— goes into Syria for four Years	16	20
—— dies in Campania, March 19, Æt. 51.	12	20
Alcibiades is recalled from Sicily, and retires to Sparta	415	12
Alexander the Great enters Greece, and deſtroys Thebes, in September - - -	335	14
—— defeats Darius on the Granicus, May 22.	334	14
—— at Iſſus, in October -	333	14
—— takes Tyre, after a Siege of ſeven Months, Auguſt 20. - - -	332	14
—— takes Poſſeſſion of Egypt, and builds Alexandria	332	14
—— defeats Darius at Arbela, October 2, and enters Babylon a few days after - -	331	14
—— his Expedition into India againſt Porus	327	14
——dies, April 21, Ætat. 33. - -	323	14
Alexandria built by Alexander the Great -	332	14
—— taken by Julius Cæſar, January 14.	47	20
—— taken by Octavius, Auguſt 1, or according to others, Auguſt 29. - -	30	20
Annibal takes and deſtroys Saguntum - -	219	16
—— paſſes the Alps, and defeats the Romans at Ticinum and Trebia - - - - - -	218	16
—— at Thraſymené -	217	16
—— at Cannæ, in Apulia, Auguſt 2.	216	16
—— is defeated by Scipio in the Battle of Zama, in October - - -	202	16
——retires from Carthage to the Court of Antiochus	195	17
——dies, having poiſoned himſelf at Libyſſa, in Bithynia, Æt. 64, or according to others, 70.	183	17

	Years bef. Christ.	Nº of Plate.
Anolympiad the Firſt, in which the Piſans, and not the Eleans, preſided - -	748	6
——the Second, in which Pantaleon with his Piſans preſided - - -	644	8
Antiochus the Great, his War with the Romans began	192	17
——defeated by Scipio Aſiaticus, at Magneſia	190	17
——is killed in Media, after plundering the Temple of Jupiter - - -	187	17
Apocrypha, the Hiſtory of it ends - -	135	18
Argonautick Expedition under Jaſon and his Companions	1263	3
Argos, Kingdom of, begins - -	1856	1
Ark of Noah reſts on Mount Ararat, on Wedneſday, May 6.	2348	1
——of the Iſraelites taken by the Philiſtines in Battle	1117	3
——reſtored to the Iſraelites, after ſeven Months Poſſeſſion - - -	1116	3
Aristophanes's Comedy of the Clouds firſt acted againſt Socrates - - -	424	12
Aristotle's Works firſt brought to Rome by Sylla	86	19
Armenian War begins under the young Caius Cæſar	2	20
Arundelian Marbles, their Chronology begins with Cecrops - - -	1582	2
—— ends when they are compoſed	264	15
Asdrubal defeated and killed by Claudius Nero	207	16
Asiatic Luxury firſt brought to Rome -	189	17
Assyria, Kingdom of, begins - -	2059	1
—— ends with Sardanapalus 900, or according to others - -	810	4
—— begins again under Phul, about	777	5
—— ends on the taking of Nineveh, by Cyaxares - - -	606	8
Astronomical Æra of Dionyſius began, June 26.	285	15
Astronomical Observations begin at Babylon, according to Calliſthenes - -	2234	1
The firſt Eclipſe of the Moon, on Record, was obſerved at Babylon, and, being reduced by Ptolemy to the Meridian of Alexandria, happened March 19, three hours 20′ before Midnight -	721	6
The ſecond Eclipſe, as before, was on March 8th, 50′ before Midnight - -	720	6
The third Eclipſe, as before, was on September 1, four hours and 20′ before Midnight -	720	6
The fourth Eclipſe, as before, was on Saturday, April 22, five hours after Midnight -	621	8
The fifth Lunar Eclipſe, as before, was on Wedneſday, July 16th, one hour before Midnight, and above ſix Digits eclipſed on the North part of her Diſk	523	10
The ſixth Lunar Eclipſe, as before, was on Monday, November 19th, 24′ before Midnight, having three Digits eclipſed on the South part of her Diſk - - -	502	10
The ſeventh Lunar Eclipſe, as before, on Wedneſday, April 25th, ten hours and 40′ after Mid-day, having two Digits eclipſed on the South -	491	11
Meton obſerved at Athens the Summer Solſtice, on the 25th of Phamenoth, or June 27, in the Morning	432	12
Timocharis obſerved at Alexandria, March 9, four hours before Midnight, a Conjunction of the Moon with the Spica of Virgo; that Star being, according to him, eight Degrees Weſt from the Equinoctial Point - - -	294	15

	Years bef. Chriſt.	Nº of Plate.
Timocharis obſerved at Alexandria, November 9, three hours and an half after Midnight, a ſecond Conjunction of the Moon with the Spica of Virgo, covering that Star with the North Part of her Diſk	282	15
Hipparchus obſerved at Rhodes the Autumnal Equinox, on Sunday, September 27, about Mid-day	158	17
Hipparchus obſerved there the Autumnal Equinox, on Wedneſday, September 26, about Sun-ſet	143	17
Hipparchus began his Cycle of 304 Years, from the New Moon of September 28; it contained 111035 Days, equal to 3760 Lunations	143	17
Hipparchus obſerved at Rhodes the Vernal Equinox, on Wedneſday, March 24, a little after Midnight	135	17
Hipparchus obſerved there the Vernal Equinox, on Thurſday, March 23, about Sun-ſet	128	17
Hipparchus obſerved, that the Star, called Cor Leonis, was 29° 50′ from the Summer Solſticial Colure	128	17
ATHENIAN Colony to Thurium	444	12
ATHENIANS begin to tyrannize over the reſt of Greece	459	11
ATHENS, Kings of, begin under Cecrops	1556	2
——————— end with Codrus, when the Archons for Life, begin	1070	3
——— governed firſt by Decennial Archons	704	5
——————— by Annual Archons	684	7
——— receives Laws from Draco	623	8
——— receives Laws from Solon	594	9
——— uſurped by Piſiſtratus	560	9
——— freed from the Piſiſtratidæ	510	10
——— taken by Lyſander, April 24.	404	12
——— governed by 30 Tyrants	404	12
——— freed from the 30 Tyrants, by Thraſibulus	401	12
——— governed by Demetrius Phalereus for 10 Years	317	14
——— taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes	296	15
——— taken by Antigonus Gonatas, who retains it 12 Years	268	15
——— taken by Sylla, March 1.	86	19
AUGUSTUS, Octavius, joins in the IId. Triumvirate, November 27.	43	20
——— gains the battle of Philippi againſt Caſſius and Brutus, in October	42	20
——— overpowers Antony's Brother in the Peruſian war	41	20
——— defeats Sextus Pompeius in Sicily	36	20
——— degrades Lepidus from the Triumvirate	36	20
——— defeats Antony and Cleopatra in the Battle of Actium, September 2, by which he becomes Roman Emperor	31	20
——— takes Alexandria, Auguſt 1.	30	20
——— deliberates with Agrippa and Mæcenas about diveſting himſelf of the Empire	29	20
——— receives the different Branches of the Imperial Power, January 13.	27	20
——— reduces the Senate to 300, but afterwards limits them to 600	18	20
——— goes into Gaul for three Years, by which he covered his Intrigue with Terentia, Wife to Mæcenas	16	20
——— aſſumes the office of Pontifex Maximus	13	20
——— corrects and regulates the miſtake of Intercalation in the calendar	8	

B

	Years bef. Chriſt.	Nº of Plate.
BABEL, the Tower of, built	2247	1
BABYLON, Kings of, begin under Nabonaſſar, February 26.	747	6
——— taken by Cyrus	536	10
——— revolts from Darius	512	10
——— is recovered by Zopyrus	510	10
——— entered by Alexander the Great, in October	331	14
——— taken by Seleucus, March 13.	312	14
BATTERING RAM, Teſtudo, and other military Inſtruments invented by Artemones	441	12
BATTLE of Ramoth-Gilead	897	4
——— of Megiddo	608	8
——— on the River Halys, May 28.	585	9
——— of Marathon, September 28.	490	11
——— of Thermopylæ, Auguſt 7.	480	11
——— of Platæa, September 22.	479	11
BATTLE the firſt, of Chæronea	447	12
——— of Delium, about the Beginning of November	424	12
——— of Coronea, in Auguſt	394	13
——— of Allia, July 17.	390	13
——— of Leuctra, July 8.	371	13
——— gained over Alexander of Pheræa, by Pelopidas, who is killed	364	13
——— firſt, of Mantinæa	363	13
——— of Methon	360	13
——— of Philip againſt the Illyrians	359	13
——— of Agrigentum, June 13.	340	14
——— ſecond, of Chæronea, Auguſt 2.	338	14
——— on the River Granicus, May 22.	334	14
——— of Iſſus, in October	333	14
——— of Arbela, October 2.	331	14
——— on the River Himera, July 22.	310	14
——— of Ipſus	301	14
——— of Sardis	262	15
——— in which Regulus is defeated by Xanthippus	256	15
——— of Sellaſia	222	16
——— of Ticinum and Trebia	218	16
——— of Thraſymené	217	16
——— of Cannæ, Auguſt 2.	216	16
——— ſecond, of Mantinæa	208	16
——— in which Aſdrubal is killed by Claudius Nero	207	16
——— of Zama ſoon after an Eclipſe of the Sun, October 19.	202	16
——— of Panius	198	17
——— of Cynoſcephalæ	197	17
——— of Magneſia, in Lydia	190	17
——— in which Philopæmen is defeated and killed by Dinocrates	183	17
——— of Peluſium	171	17
——— of Pydna, June 22.	168	17
——— in which Judas Maccabeus defeats and kills Apollonius	166	17
——— of Azotus	148	18
——— in Spain, where 30,000 Romans were defeated by 4000 Numantines	137	18
——— of Damaſcus	127	18
——— two, in Numidia, where Jugurtha is defeated by Metellus	109	18
——— on the Banks of the Rhone	105	18
——— two of Aquæ Sextiæ	102	18
——— in Noricum	101	18
——— of Antioch	94	19
——— third, of Chæronea	86	19
——— of Præneſte, and at the Porta Collina of Rome	82	19
——— in Armenia, by Lucullus over Mithridates, December 4.	69	19
——— of Jericho, by which Hyrcanus is dethroned	67	19
——— Night one in the Upper Armenia, by Pompey over Mithridates	66	19
——— of Antony over Catiline, in December	63	19
——— of Sinnaca, June 9, in which Craſſus is killed	53	19
——— of Pharſalia, July 20.	48	20
——— of Munda, March 17.	45	20
——— of Mutina, April 15, in which Hirtius and Panſa were killed	43	20
——— of Philippi, about the End of October	42	20
——— of Actium, September 2.	31	20
——— in which Lollius is defeated in Gaul by the Germans	16	20
BITHYNIA bequeathed, by Nicomedes, to the Romans	75	19
BRITAIN firſt entered by Julius Cæſar, from which he returns, in September	55	19
BRUNDUSIUM taken by Julius Cæſar, January 4.	49	20

C

	Years bef. Chriſt.	Nº of Plate.
CADMUS brought the Phenician Letters into Greece	1493	19
CÆSAR JULIUS born, on July 12.	100	19
——— conquers Luſitania, and, on his Return, in Autumn, joins with Pompey and Craſſus in the Iſt. Triumvirate	60	19
——— begins to attack the Helvetii, April 1.	58	19
——— paſſes the Rhine, and ſoon after makes his firſt Expedition into Britain, from which he returns in September	55	19
——— begins the Civil War with Pompey, October 22.	50	20
——— takes Brunduſium, January 4, and Marſeilles, in the Spring	49	20

	Years bef. Chriſt.	Nº of Plate.
Cæsar defeats Pompey at Pharſalia, July 20.	48	20
——— takes Alexandria, January 14.	47	20
——— corrects the Calendar by the Aſſiſtance of Soſigenes	46	20
——— defeats Pompey's Son, and Lieutenants, at Munda, March 17.	45	20
——— is killed in the Senate Houſe, March 15. Æt. 56.	44	20
Canicular Year of the Egyptians firſt began on Saturday, July 20.	1325	2
Caninius Rebilus made Conſul for a few Hours, Dec. 31.	45	20
Captivity of the X Tribes begins on the taking of Samaria by Salmanaſar	721	6
——— of the Jews on the taking of Jeruſalem by Nebuchadnezar	587	9
Cannæ, Battle of, Auguſt 2.	216	16
Carneades's Embaſſy from Athens to Rome	155	17
Carthage built by Queen Dido about	869	4
——— deſtroyed by Scipio	146	18
——— rebuilt by Order of the Roman Senate	123	18
Carnia, the Games of that Name Begun at Sparta and celebrated annually for 9 Days in Auguſt	675	7
Cataline Conſpiracy detected by Cicero in October, and defeated by Antony in December	63	19
Cato junior kills himſelf at Utica, February 3.	46	20
Cecrops comes into Attica 1582, or according to others	1556	2
Censors firſt created at Rome	443	12
Censorship reviv'd at Rome	70	19
Ceres teaches the Athenians how to ſow Corn	1383	2
Christ Jesus our Saviour born on Monday December 25, 4 Years before the common Æra	5	20
Chronological Nail fixed in the Temple of Jupiter at Rome, September 13.	564	13
Cicero, M. Tullius, born on the 3d of the Nones of January	107	18
——— began to plead in the 26th Year of his Age	81	19
——— makes his Orations againſt Verres, being 36 Years old	70	19
——— detects the Cataline Conſpiracy in October	63	19
——— baniſhed Rome by Clodius April 1, and retires to Theſſalonica	58	19
——— is recalled, after a Baniſhment of a Year and 5 Months, in September	57	19
——— is put to Death by the II. Triumvirate, December 7.	43	20
Circumcision is inſtituted	1897	1
Cleomenes, King of Sparta, begins his War with Aratus	227	16
——— kills the Ephori, and reſtores the Agrarian Laws of Sparta	225	16
——— is defeated by Antigonus at Sellaſia, and retires into Egypt	222	16
Coining of Silver at Rome, began 5 Years before the 1ſt Punick War	269	15
Comedy, the firſt acted at Athens by Suſarion and Dolon	562	9
——— prohibited at Athens for 3 Years	440	12
——— firſt acted at Rome, being wrote by Livius Andronicus	240	16
——— the firſt of Terence, viz. the Andria acted	166	17
——— the laſt of Terence, viz. the Adelphi acted at the Funeral of Paulus Æmilius	160	17
Colossus of Rhodes thrown down by an Earthquake	224	16
Corinth, the Race of Kings end there	779	5
——— uſurped by Periander	629	8
——— its Citadel, called Acro-Corinthus, taken by Aratus, Auguſt 12.	243	16
——— deſtroyed by Mummius, which finiſhed the Achæan League	146	18
Coriolanus is baniſhed Rome	491	11
——— withdraws the Volſcian Army from Rome by his Mother's Intreaty	488	11
Creation of the World, at the autumnal Equinox, on Sunday, October 23.	4004	1
Creon the firſt annual Archon at Athens	684	7
Crete conquered by Metellus	60	19
Critics and Grammarians, the firſt regular Body of them began about	276	15
Cycle of Meton of 19 Years, begins from the new Moon of July 15, and 18 Days after the Summer Solſtice, it conſiſted of 6940 Days	432	12
——— of Calippus of 76 Years, begins from July 1, and conſiſted of 27759 Days	330	14
——— of Hipparchus of 304 Years, begins from the new Moon of September 28, it contained 111035 Days, equal to 3760 Lunations	143	17
Cyrene; that Kingdom bequeathed to the Romans	97	19
Cyrus, King of Perſia, defeats Cræſus King of Lydia	548	10
——— takes Babylon	538	10
——— gives an Edict for the Return of the Jews and rebuilding the Temple	536	10
Cyrus junior, his Expedition againſt his Brother Artaxerxes	401	12

D

Daniel the Prophet flouriſhes about	558	9
David the II. King of Iſrael is annointed by Samuel	1063	3
——— retires into the Deſarts of Judah	1062	3
——— retires among the Philiſtines to Ziklag	1056	3
——— ſucceeds Saul in the Kingdom of Iſrael	1055	3
——— takes Jeruſalem from the Jebuſites	1048	3
——— is reproved by Nathan the Prophet	1034	3
——— is rebelled againſt, by his Son Abſalom	1023	3
——— dies Æt. 70.	1015	3
Deborah defeats the Philiſtines under Siſera	1285	3
Decemvirs created at Rome	451	11
Dejoces extends the Median Empire to the River Halys	678	7
Deluge of Noah begins on Sunday December 7.	2349	1
——— of Ogyges 1020 Years before the 1ſt Olympiad	1764	1
——— of Deucalion in Theſſaly	1503	2
Demetrius, Son to Philip king of Macedon, is put to Death by his Father, on a falſe Accuſation of his Brother Perſeus	180	17
Dictator, the firſt created at Rome, who was Lartius	498	11
Dido Queen, builds Carthage about	869	4
Dion expels Dionyſius junior from Syracuſe	357	13
——— is put to Death by the Zacynthian Mercenaries	354	13
Dionysius senior uſurps the Tyranny of Syracuſe	405	12
——— invents the military Catapultæ	398	13
——— makes War againſt the Carthaginians for 5 Years	397	13
——— beſieges Rhegium for 11 Months	388	13
Dionysius junior is expelled Syracuſe by Dion	357	13
——— recovers it for 4 Years	347	14
——— is baniſhed by Timoleon to Corinth	343	14
Division of the Kingdom of Iſrael	975	4
Divorce, the firſt at Rome	231	16
Draco eſtabliſhes his Laws at Athens	623	8

E

Eclipse of the Moon, for the firſt 4 that are on Record, ſee Astronomical Observations.		
——— of the Moon total of about 13 Digits, on Monday Auguſt 27, which terrify'd Nicias and loſt the Athenian Army in Sicily, and began at Syracuſe at 8 o'Clock, 27′ 27″ P. M.	413	12
——— of the Moon total of about 16 Digits, on Tueſday June 21, being the Night before the Battle of Pydna, it began there 59′ after 5 o'Clock at Night, and ended at 5′ after 10 o'Clock; and was the firſt predicted by a Roman Aſtronomer, viz. Gallus.	168	17
——— of the Sun total on the River Halys, on Tueſday May 28, and predicted by Thales, beginning at Sardis 27′ after 5 o'Clock P. M. ending 20′ after 7 o'Clock	585	9
——— of the Sun almoſt total, being 11 Digits 10′, when Agathocles carry'd his Army from Sicily into Africa on Friday, Auguſt 15, about 8 o'Clock A. M.	310	14
Egypt, Kingdom of, begins under Miſraim	2188	1
——— conquer'd by Cambyſes	525	10
——— revolts from the Perſians	414	12
——— conquered by Ochus	350	14
——— taken Poſſeſſion of, by Alexander	332	14
——— receives a new Race of Kings, beginning with Ptolemy the Son of Lagus	323	14
——— reduced by Auguſtus to a Roman Province	30	20
Egyptians of Alexandria fix their Thoth to Auguſt 29.	26	20
Eleusinian Mysteries firſt introduced into Greece	1356	2

	Years bef. Chriſt.	Nº of Plate.
Eli the High Prieſt fell down, broke his Neck and died, on hearing the Ark was taken by the Philiſtines	1117	3
Elias the Prophet taken into Heaven - -	896	4
Embassy, famous one of Scipio, Mummius and Metellus, into Egypt, Syria, and Greece - -	136	18
Ennius is brought to Rome by Cato, and poliſhes their Language - - - -	205	16
Epaminondas defeats the Lacedemonians at Leuctra, July 8.	371	13
———— dies of his Wounds at Mantinæa -	363	13
Ephori five, added to the Government of Sparta by Theopompus - - - -	710	5
Eumenes betrayed to Antigonus - - - -	315	14
Euripides gains firſt the Prize of Tragedy, being 43 Years old	442	12
Ezra is ſent from Babylon with the Captive Jews, which begins the 70 Weeks of Years - -	458	11
F		
FABII, 300 of that Name killed by the Veientes -	477	11
Famine, 7 Years of, begin - - -	1708	1
G		
GAMES, Olympick, firſt celebrated by the Idæi Dactyli	1453	2
———— renewed by Hercules -	1222	3
———— eſtabliſhed by Iphitus and Lycurgus	884	4
———— Succeſſion of them from Corœbus begin	776	5
——— Isthmian, firſt inſtituted - - -	1326	2
———— reſtored - - -	591	9
——— Nemean, reviv'd in Greece - -	568	9
——— Pythian, firſt inſtituted - - - -	1263	3
———— reſtored - - -	591	9
——— Sæcular, celebrated - - -	17	20
Gauls under Brennus cut to Pieces at Delphi -	278	15
H		
HELEN, the Rape of her by Theſus - -	1213	3
——— the Rape of her by Paris - -	1198	3
Heraclidæ their Return into Peloponneſus -	1104	3
Herodotus reads his Hiſtory in the Council at Athens	445	12
Hesiod the Poet flouriſh'd about - -	910	4
Hipparchus the Tyrant of Athens put to Death -	513	10
Hipparchus of Rhodes the Aſtronomer, begins his Obſervations and continúes them for 34 Years -	162	17
See Astronomical Observations.		
History of the Old Teſtament ends - -	430	12
——— of the Apocrypha ends - -	135	18
Homer wrote his Poems about - - -	907	4
Horatii and Curiatii their Combat - - -	667	7
I		
JACOB the Patriarch born - - -	1836	1
——— goes to his Uncle Laban - -	1759	1
——— returns into Canaan after 20 Years ſervitude	1739	1
——— goes into Egypt with his Family - -	1706	1
——— dies in Egypt Æt. 147. - - -	1689	2
Jephtha defeats the Canaanites and raſhly makes a Vow	1188	3
Jerusalem taken by King David from the Jebuſites, and made the Capital of his Empire -	1048	3
——— taken by Abſalom in his Rebellion - -	1023	3
——— taken by Seſac King of Egypt - -	941	4
——— taken by Nebuchadnezar - -	587	9
——— taken by Antiochus Epiphanes and the Temple polluted by Swine, 25th of Kiſleu, or December 15.	170	17
——— its Caſtle taken by Simon Maccabeus - -	142	18
——— taken by Pompey, who reſtores it to Hyrcanus	63	19
——— taken by Antigonus and the Parthians - -	40	20
——— taken by Soſius and Herod, January 1. - -	37	20
Jesus Christ our Saviour, born on Monday, December 25, four Years before the vulgar Æra - -	5	20
Interview at Samos, betwixt Caius Cæſar and Tiberius	1	20

	Years bef. Chriſt.	Nº of Plate.
Invention of Letters by Memnon the Egyptian -	1822	1
——— of Scales and Meaſures by Phidon -	869	4
——— of the Ships called Triremes by the Corinthians	786	5
——— of the Battering-ram, Teſtudo, and other Inſtruments of War, by Artemones -	441	12
——— of the 19 Years Cycle by Meton -	432	12
——— of the Catapultæ by Dionyſius of Syracuſe	398	13
Ionian Colonies, their Migration from Greece -	1044	3
Joseph ſold into Egypt by his Brethren -	1728	1
——— interprets Pharaoh's Dreams and is promoted	1715	1
——— diſcovers himſelf to his Brethren -	1706	1
——— collects all the Money in Egypt and Canaan	1704	1
——— buys the Property of all the Lands in Egypt	1702	1
——— dies Æt. 110. - - -	1635	2
Joshua paſſes Jordan, and enters Canaan on Friday, April 30.	1451	2
——— finiſhes his Conqueſt of Canaan - -	1445	2
——— dies at Timnath-Serah, Æt. 110. -	1426	2
Isaiah begins to Prophecy - - -	757	5
——— is cut aſunder by a Saw - -	696	6
Judges of Iſrael begin - - -	1405	2
Jugurtha begins his War with the Romans -	111	18
——— is defeated in two Battles by Metellus -	109	18
——— is deliver'd up to Marius by Bocchus -	106	18
Julia baniſh'd to Pandatarium for her Adulteries -	2	20
L		
LACEDEMON, Kingdom of, begins under Euryſthenes and Procles - -	1102	3
———— ends with Cleomenes - -	220	16
———— joined to the Achæan League by Philopæmen	191	17
Latins, Kingdom of, begins under Æneas -	1182	3
Laws of Minos given to the Cretans - -	1406	2
——— of Lycurgus eſtabliſhed at Sparta -	884	4
———— abrogated by Philopæmen, -	188	17
——— of Draco at Athens - - -	623	8
——— of Solon eſtabliſh'd at Athens - -	594	9
——— of the XII Tables compiled at Rome -	451	11
Learning encouraged at Athens by Hipparchus about	526	10
——— reviv'd at Alexandria by Ptolemy Phyſcon -	137	18
Letters invented by Memnon the Egyptian -	1822	1
——— Phenician brought by Cadmus into Greece	1493	2
Lepidus joins in the IId Triumvirate, Nov. 27. -	43	20
——— is degraded from it by Octavius -	36	20
Library, the firſt erected at Rome by Paulus Æmilius	167	17
——— of Apellicon, brought to Rome by Sylla, in which were the original Manuſcripts of Ariſtotle's Works	86	19
Lollius defeated in Gaul by the Germans -	16	20
Lusitania conquer'd by Dolabella - -	99	19
——— by Julius Cæſar in the Summer of - -	60	19
Lycurgus the Spartan Law-giver born - -	926	4
——— eſtabliſhes his Laws in Sparta after 10 Years travelling	884	4
——— joins with Iphitus in reſtoring the Olympick Games	884	4
Lydia, Kingdom of, begins - - - -	797	5
——— ends with the Conqueſt of Cræſus by Cyrus	548	10
Lyre improved by Terpander, who added three Strings	673	7
M		
MACCABEUS, Judas, defeats and kills Apollonius	166	17
——— the Government of Judæa in that Family begins and continues 126 Years -	163	17
——— ends with the Death of Antigonus, Jan. 1. -	37	20
Macedon, Kingdom of, begins under Caranus -	814	4
——— ends with the Battle of Pydna, June 22. -	168	17
——— is uſurp'd by Andriſcus - -	152	17
Mæcenas adviſes Auguſtus not to lay down the Empire	29	20
Manuscripts, the Original of Æſchylus, Euripides and Sophocles, lent to Ptolemy by the Athenians	233	16
Marius impriſons Metellus the Conſul - -	119	18
——— has Jugurtha deliver'd to him by Bocchus -	106	18
——— defeats the Teutones and Cimbri in 102, and in	101	18
——— engages in a civil War againſt Sylla -	88	19
Measures and Scales invented by Phidon -	869	4

	Years bef. Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
Mesopotamia occupyed by the Parthians	97	19
Messenians return into Peloponneſus after 300 Years Baniſhment	370	13
For the 1st, 2d and 3d Meſſenian Wars, ſee War.		
Meton invents his Cycle of XIX Years	432	12
Military Tribunes, with a conſular Power, created at Rome	444	12
Minos gives Laws to the Cretans	1406	2
Moses born, and expos'd three Months after	1571	2
—— kills an Egyptian and flies into Midian	1531	2
—— begins the Exodus May 5, and miraculouſly paſſed the Red Sea on Monday May 11.	1491	2
—— receives from God the X Commandments and the Law	1490	2
—— writes the V firſt Books of the Old Teſtament in the Land of Moab	1452	2
—— dies Æt. 110	1451	2

N

	Years bef. Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
Naval Triumph, the firſt at Rome	260	15
Navigation round Africa by the Phænicians about	604	8
Nineveh taken by Arbaces and Beleſis in	820	4
—— according to others	900	4
—— taken and deſtroyed by Cyaxares and Nabopolaſſar	606	8
Numa inſtitutes the Salii or Order of XII Prieſts	709	6
—— ſome Books of his found in a Stone Coffin and burnt	179	17
Numantia taken and deſtroyed by Scipio	133	18

O

	Years bef. Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
Olympiads begin from Corœbus, and were celebrated, according to Scaliger, July 23, that Year being	776	5
For Olympick Games, ſee Games.		

P

	Years bef. Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
Painting, Statues, &c. firſt brought to Rome on the taking of Syracuſe in Autumn	212	16
—— the firſt fine ones, brought from Corinth by Mummius	146	18
Panathenæa firſt celebrated	1495	2
Parthenians expell'd Sparta	708	6
Parthians revolt from the Macedonians and begin the Race of the Arſacidæ	250	16
Peace of Antalcidas	387	13
Peloponnesian War begins May 7, and continues 27 Years	431	12
Pergamus, Kingdom of, begins under Philæterus	283	15
—— is annex'd to the Roman Empire	133	18
Pericles ſubdues Samos	441	12
Perseus ſends Embaſſadors to Carthage	175	17
Pharos of Alexandria built	284	15
Philip, King of Macedon, defeats the Athenians at Methon	360	13
—— gains his ſecond Battle over the Illyrians	359	13
—— defeats the Phoceans under Onomarchus	353	13
—— conquers the Phoceans, which finiſhes the IId ſacred War	348	14
—— defeats the Athenians and Thebans at Cheronæa, Aug. 2.	338	14
—— is killed by Pauſanias at Ægeæ in Auguſt	336	14
Philopæmen defeats Machanidas at Mantinæa	208	16
—— joins Lacedemon to the Achæan League	191	17
—— abrogates the Laws of Lycurgus at Sparta	188	17
—— is defeated and kill'd by Dinocrates	183	17
Philosophers and Rhetoricians firſt baniſh'd Rome	161	17
Phocion unjuſtly put to Death by the Athenians	318	14
Phraortes, King of the Medes, kill'd by the Aſſyrians	625	8
Pisistratus uſurps the Tyranny of Athens	560	9
Plague at Athens begins and continues 5 Years	430	12
Plato's firſt Voyage into Sicily	389	13
—— ſecond Voyage into Sicily about	360	13
Plays firſt acted at Rome wrote by Livius Andronicus	240	16
Plebeian Conſuls firſt admitted at Rome	367	13
Plenty, VII Years of, begin	1715	1
Polycrates, Tyrant of Samos, put to Death	522	10
Pontifical Books burnt by Auguſtus	13	20
Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, comes into Italy	280	15

R

	Years bef. Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
Rape of Helen by Theſeus	1213	5
—— of Helen by Paris	1198	3
—— of the Sabine Women by the Romans	750	5
Red Sea and the Nile endeavour'd to be join'd by Necho	610	8
Regulus defeated by Xanthippus	256	15
Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks	401	12
Roman Populace retire to the Mons Sacra	493	11
Romans ſend to Athens for Solon's Laws	454	11
—— paſs under the Samnite Yoke at Furcæ Caudinæ	321	14
—— firſt croſs the Po, purſuing the Gauls	224	16
—— firſt enter Aſia	190	17
—— 30,000 of them under Mancinus defeated by 4000 Numantines in	137	18
Rome, Kings of, begin, it being built April 20.	753	5
—— Conſuls of, begin on the Expulſion of Tarquin, February 24.	509	10
—— taken and burnt by the Gauls, July 17.	390	13
—— Emperors of, begin with Auguſtus from the Battle of Actium, Sept. 2.	31	20
Romulus begins his Reign, April 20.	753	5
—— triumphs over the Camerini	738	6
—— triumphs over the Veientes	732	6

S

	Years bef. Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
Saguntum taken and deſtroyed by Annibal	219	16
Salii, or the Order of XII Prieſts inſtituted by Numa	709	6
Samaria made the Seat of the Kingdom of Iſrael	924	4
—— taken by Salmanazar	721	6
Sampson kills a Thouſand Philiſtines, &c.	1136	3
Samuel the Prophet defeats the Philiſtines at Ebenezer	1096	3
—— anoints Saul to be King of Iſrael	10 5	3
—— anoints David to be King after Saul	1063	3
Sardis taken by Cyrus	548	10
—— taken and deſtroyed by the Athenians, which gave Riſe to the Perſian Invaſion of Greece	504	10
Saul, the firſt King of Iſrael, defeats the Philiſtines, &c.	1093	3
—— conſults the Witch of Endor, and the next Day is defeated on Mount Gilboa and kills himſelf	1055	3
Scythians invade Media for 28 Years	624	8
—— are expell'd by Cyaxares	596	9
Sea Fight, the firſt in Greece, betwixt the Corinthians and Corcyræans	664	7
—— of Salamis, October 28.	480	11
—— of Cyzicum	410	12
—— of Ægos Potamos, Dec. 13.	405	12
—— of Cnidus, in Auguſt	394	13
—— of Naxus, September 20.	377	13
—— firſt of the Romans under Duilius againſt the Carthaginians	260	15
—— of Drepanum	249	16
—— at the Iſles of Ægates	242	16
—— of Actium, Sept. 2.	31	20
Seleucus takes Babylon, March 13.	312	14
—— defeats Antigonus in the Battle of Ipſus	301	14
—— built 40 new Cities in Aſia	291	15
—— defeats and kills Lyſimachus in Phrygia, and ſo remains the laſt of the 36 Captains of Alexander	281	15
Senacherib's Army deſtroyed by an Angel	710	6
Senate of Rome reduced by Auguſtus to 300, but that being complained of, was limited to 600	18	20
Septuagint Tranſlation of the Old Teſtament made about	284	15
Ship, the firſt that appear'd in Greece, brought by Danaus from Egypt	1485	2
Sicyon, Kingdom of, begins	2089	1
—— ends	1088	3
Sidonians burn their City and themſelves to Death	351	13
Socrates put to Death by the Athenians	400	13
Sodom and Gomorrha deſtroyed by Fire from Heaven	1897	1

	Years bef. Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
Solomon the 3d King of Iſrael ſucceeds David in -	1015	3
——— begins building the Temple - -	1012	3
——— dedicates the Temple on Friday, October 30.	1004	3
——— finiſhes the building of his Palace -	992	4
Solon, the Lawgiver of Athens, eſtabliſhes his Laws -	594	9
Sophocles gains the Prize of Tragedy over Æſchylus -	469	11
Sphere, the celeſtial, brought from Egypt into Greece by Eudoxus about - - -	368	13
Statues of Mercury at Athens thrown down, May 9. -	415	12
——— and Paintings firſt brought to Rome from Syracuſe	212	16
Sumptuary Law, the famous one call'd Lex Licinia, made at Rome - - - -	110	18
Sun Dial, the firſt erected at Rome by Papirius Curſor	293	15
Sybaris deſtroyed by the Inhabitants of Crotona -	508	10
Sylla begins the Civil War againſt Marius -	88	19
——— defeats Archelaus General to Mithridates at Cheronæa	86	19
——— takes Athens, March 1. - -	86	19
——— defeats Carbo and Marius junior at Præneſte, and at the Porta Collina of Rome - - -	82	19
——— proſcribes 40 Senators and 1600 Equites, and is made Dictator - - -	82	19
——— reſigns the Dictatorſhip - - -	79	19
Syracuse built by the Corinthians - -	732	5
——— uſurp'd by Gelo - - -	491	11
——— uſurp'd by Dionyſius ſenior - -	405	12
——— deliver'd from Dionyſius junior by Dion -	357	13
——— recover'd by Dionyſius junior - -	347	14
——— deliver'd by Timoleon, who baniſhes Dionyſius to Corinth - - -	343	14
——— uſurp'd by Agathocles - -	317	14
——— taken by Marcellus, upon the Feſtival of Diana in Auguſt - - -	212	16
Syria, Kingdom of, ends with the Seleucidæ, who are conquer'd by Pompey - - -	65	19

T

TARQUIN the Proud is expell'd Rome, Feb. 24.	509	10
Temple of Jeruſalem the firſt, finiſhed and ſolemnly dedicated by Solomon on Friday, Oct. 30.	1004	3
——— the ſecond, finiſh'd after the Captivity, and dedicated March 10. - - -	515	10
——— of Janus firſt ſhut after Numa - -	235	16
Terence's firſt Play called Andria acted - -	166	17
——— laſt Play called Adelphi, acted at the Funeral of Paulus Æmilius - -	160	17
Theban War of the ſeven Heroes - -	1225	3
Thebes deſtroy'd by Alexander in September - -	335	14
Themistocles retires into Aſia to Xerxes - -	471	11
Theseus ſettles the Democracy of Athens - -	1234	3
——— his Rape of Helen - - -	1213	3
Tiberius retires to Rhodes for 7 Years -	6	20
Time firſt meaſured at Rome by a Sun Dial -	293	15
——— firſt meaſured at Rome by Water - -	159	17
Timocharis makes his Obſervations at Alexandria, - ſee Astronomical Observations.	294	15
Tragedy, the firſt acted at Athens by Theſpis -	536	10
——— the Prize of it gain'd by Æſchylus -	486	11
——— the Prize gained by Sophocles over Æſchylus	469	11
——— the Prize gained by Euripides -	442	12
Triremes invented by the Corinthians - -	786	5
Triumph, the firſt at Rome of Romulus over the Camerini	738	5
——— the leſſer called Ovation, firſt at Rome -	503	10
——— Naval, the firſt at Rome - -	260	15
Triumvirate, the 1st betwixt Cæſar, Pompey, and Craſſus began at the End of Autumn - -	60	19
——— the IId betwixt Octavius, Antony and Lepidus, began, Nov. 27. - - -	43	20
Troy, Kingdom of, begins - - -	1546	2
——— taken and burnt by the Greeks betwixt the 23d and 24th of Thargelion, or the Night betwixt the 11th and 12th of June - - -	1184	3
Tyre taken by Nebuchadnezar after 13 Years Siege	572	9
——— taken by Alexander after 7 Months Siege, Aug. 20.	332	14

W

	Years bef. Chriſt.	N° of Plate
WAR, Theban, of the ſeven Heroes, begins - -	1225	3
——— Trojan, of 10 Years, begins - -	1193	3
——— ends with the taking of Troy betwixt the 11th and 12th of June - -	1184	3
——— Ist Messenian of 19 Years, begins - -	743	5
——— IId Messenian of 14 Years, begins - -	685	7
——— IIId Messenian of 10 Years, begins - -	465	11
——— Lydian, betwixt Cyaxares and Halyattes, begins	590	9
——— ends with the Eclipſe of the Sun, May 28.	585	9
——— Ist Persian of Darius againſt Greece - -	490	11
——— IId Persian of Xerxes againſt Greece - -	480	11
——— betwixt the Athenians and Perſians at Sea -	450	12
——— Ist Sacred, begins - - -	448	12
——— Peloponnesian of 27 Years, begins May 7. -	431	12
——— Decelean, begins - - -	414	12
——— Corinthian againſt the Lacedemonians, begins	395	13
——— IId Sacred of 9 Years, begins - - -	357	13
——— finiſh'd by King Philip - -	348	14
——— Samnite of 71 Years, begins - -	343	14
——— Hetruscan, begins - - -	312	14
——— Tarentine, of 10 Years, begins - -	281	15
——— Ist Punick of 23 Years, begins - -	264	15
——— Lybian, of the Carthaginians againſt their Mercenaries, finiſhed - - -	238	16
——— Sardinian, of 5 Years, begins - -	234	16
——— Illyrian, begins - - -	229	16
——— betwixt Cleomenes and Aratus, begins - -	227	16
——— Social in Greece, begins - -	220	16
——— IId Punick of 17 Years, begins - - -	218	16
——— Ist Macedonian of 4 Years, begins - -	200	17
——— of Antiochus with the Romans of 3 Years, begins	192	17
——— IId Macedonian of 3 Years, begins - -	171	17
——— ends with the Battle of Pydna, June 22.	168	17
——— IIId Punick of 3 Years, begins - -	149	18
——— ends with the Deſtruction of Carthage	146	18
——— Achæan, of one Year, begins - -	147	18
——— ends with the Deſtruction of Corinth -	146	18
——— Lusitanian of 5 Years, begins - -	145	18
——— Numantine of 8 Years, begins - -	141	18
——— ends with the Deſtruction of Numantia	133	18
——— Servile in Sicily of 3 Years, begins - -	135	18
——— Balearean, begins - - -	123	18
——— Jugurthine of 5 Years, begins - -	111	18
——— of the Teutones and Cimbri of 8 Years, begins	109	18
——— Social or Marsic of 3 Years, begins - -	91	19
——— Mithridatick of 26 Years, begins - -	89	19
——— Civil betwixt Marius and Sylla of 6 Years, begins	89	19
——— Servile, with the Gladiators of 2 Years, begins	73	19
——— againſt the Pirates finiſh'd by Pompey - -	67	19
——— Cretan finiſh'd by Metellus - -	66	19
——— againſt Cataline began in Oct. and finiſh'd in Dec.	63	19
——— IId Civil betwixt Cæſar and Pompey, begins Oct 22.	50	20
——— of Alexandria, in January - - -	47	20
——— of Africa, in January - - -	46	20
——— againſt Caſſius and Brutus, ends at Philippi in October	42	20
——— Perusian, betwixt Octavius and Antony's Brother	41	20
——— betwixt Octavius and Antony, begins - -	32	20
——— ends at Actium, Sept. 2. -	31	20

X

XERXES's Expedition againſt Greece, begins -	481	11

Y

YEAR of Confuſion conſiſted of XV Months, or 445 Days - - - -	46	20

INDEX

TO THE

REMARKABLE EVENTS

After the BIRTH of CHRIST.

A

	Years of Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
ABBAS, the Race of, become Caliphs of the Saracens; and encourage Learning - -	749	35
Academy of Sciences at Paris begins -	1666	54
Acceſſion of George I. to the Crown of Great-Britain, Aug. 1. - - - - -	1714	55
——— of George II. June 11. - -	1727	55
——— of George III. October 25. - -	1760	56
Adrian ſucceeds Trajan, by the Favour of Plotina, Aug. 10.	117	23
——— builds his Wall from Carliſle to Newcaſtle -	121	23
——— builds the famous Theatre at Nimes, in Honour of Plotina - - - -	122	23
——— goes into Aſia and Egypt for ſeven Years -	126	23
——— rebuilds Jeruſalem, giving it the Name of Ælia Capitolina, and raiſes there a Temple to Jupiter	130	23
——— baniſhes all the Jews, and raiſes Temples to Venus, &c. in all their holy Places, which continued 180 Years	135	23
——— dies at Baiæ, July 10. Æt. 72. - -	138	23
Æra of Diocleſian begins, Aug. 29 - -	284	26
——— the Christian, firſt applied to the meaſuring of Time, by Dionyſius the Monk, ſirnamed the Little	516	31
Aetius, ſirnamed Defender of the Empire, defeats the French - - - -	428	29
——— receives the famous Complaint of the Britons	446	29
——— defeats the Hunns in the Battle of Chalons -	451	30
Africa, Charles Vth's Expedition thither ends, Aug. 14.	1535	51
Agrippina brought the Aſhes of Germanicus to Rome in March - - - - -	20	21
Aix, Iſle of, taken September 23. - -	1757	56
Alans enter Spain by the Conceſſion of Honorius -	406	29
——— are extirpated by the Viſi Goths - - -	417	29
Alexandria taken by Diocleſian - -	296	26
——— taken by the Perſians - -	615	33
——— taken by the Saracens - -	640	33
Alfred, K. of Eng. defeated by the Danes at Wilton, in May	872	38
——— conceals himſelf in the Iſle of Athelney -	878	38
——— defeats the Danes in the Battle of Edington -	878	38
——— compoſes his Body of Laws - -	890	38
——— dies at Wincheſter, Oct. 28. - -	900	38
Alliance, the quadruple, ſigned in May - - -	1718	55
Almageſt of Ptolemy tranſlated into Arabick, by Order of Almamon - - - -	827	37
——— tranſlated from the Arabick into Latin, by Order of Frederick II. - - -	1231	45
Almamon encourages Learning among the Arabians, about	816	37
——— obſerves the Sun's greateſt Declination, and found it to be 23° 34′, about - - -	816	37
——— ordered his Aſtronomers to meaſure a Degree of Latitude on the Plains of Sinjar near Babylon, and found it to be $56\frac{2}{3}$ Arabian Miles - -	819	37
——— orders the Almageſt of Ptolemy to be tranſlated into Arabick - - - -	827	37
Amboiſe, Conſpiracy of, in March - -	1560	52
America diſcovered by Columbus in the End of the Year	1492	50
Andrew of Hungary is ſtrangled and hanged at Averſa near Naples, by a Conſpiracy of his Wife Joan Queen of Naples, September 18. - -	1345	47
Ann, Queen of Great-Britain, dies, Aug. 1. Æt. 50.	1714	55
Antioch recovered from the Saracens, by Nicephorus	967	40
——— taken by the Cruzaders, in June - -	1098	42
Antoninus Pius ſtops the Perſecution againſt the Chriſtians	152	24

	Years of Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
Antoninus Pius dies March 7. Æt. 75. - -	161	24
Antoninus, M. Aurelius, dies at Sirmium, in Pannonia, March 17. Æt. 59. - - -	180	24
Architecture, a new Manner of, introduced in rebuilding the old Churches about - - -	1005	41
Ariſtotle's Works, imported into France from Conſtantinople, are condemned in the Council of Paris	1209	45
——— Diſputes about them occaſion ſeveral murders at Paris - - - -	1230	45
Arithmetick, Figures of, brought into Europe by the Saracens - - - -	991	40
Arles, kingdom of, begins - - -	879	38
——— is bequeathed to the Emperor Conrad -	1032	41
Armada, Spaniſh, deſtroyed by the Engliſh, July 27.	1588	52
Aſſaſſination Plot diſcovered, Feb. 14. -	1696	54
Aſtronomical Obſervations.		
Agrippa obſerved, in Bithynia, a Tranſit of the Moon over the Pleiades, Nov. 29, 7 o'Clock, P. M.	92	22
Menelaus obſerved, at Rome, a Tranſit of the Moon over the Spica of Virgo, Jan. 11, 5 o'Clock, A. M.	98	22
Ptolemy obſerv'd, at Alexandria, an Eclipſe of the Moon, on Tueſday, May 6, 11 Hours, 15′, P. M.	133	23
Ptolemy obſerved, at Alexandria, the Vernal Equinox, March 22, about 1 o'Clock, P. M. -	140	23
Aimoin, the Monk, mentions an Eclipſe of Jupiter by the Moon, obſerved in France, Jan. 31, three hours after Midnight, being both in 2° 27′ of Libra	807	37
Almamon, Caliph of the Saracens, obſerved the Sun's greateſt Declination, and found it to be 23° 34′, about	816	37
Albategni obſerved, at Aractus, the Autumnal Equinox, Sept. 19, one hour, 15′ after Midnight -	882	38
Albategni obſerved, that the firſt Star of Aries was 18° 2′ from the Equinoctial Point, about -	883	38
Arzachel, of Toledo, obſerved the Sun's Declination, and found it to be 23° 34′ - -	1070	42
The great Conjunction of all the Planets in Libra happened on Sept. 14. - -	1186	4
Nicephoras Gregoras obſerved the firſt Comet, whoſe Courſe is deſcribed with an aſtronomical Exactneſs, and appeared in the Beginning of June -	1337	47
The great Comet was firſt obſerved, Nov. 3, 1680, and diſappeared, March 9. - -	168.	54
Aſtronomical Tables compoſed under the Direction of Alfonſo XI. King of Caſtile, at the Expence of 400,000 Crowns, about - - -	1253	46
Atterbury Dr. Biſhop of Rocheſter, baniſhed, June 22.	1723	55
Auguſta, Princeſs married to the Prince of Brunſwick, Jan. 16. - - -	1764	56
Auguſtine, the Monk, came into England with 40 Monks	597	32
Auguſtus dies at Nola, in Campania, Aug. 19, Æt. 76.	14	21
Aurelian defeats Zenobia, at Edeſſa - -	273	26
——— is killed near Byzantium, Jan. 29. -	275	26
Auſtrian Family begins under Rodolph of Habſburgh	1273	46
Azincourt, Battle of, by Henry V. over Charles VI. Oct. 25.	1415	49

B

	Years of Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
BAGDAD built by Almanſor, and made the Seat of the Saracen Empire - - -	762	36
——— taken by the Tartars, which finiſhes the Saracen Empire	1258	46

INDEX TO THE REMARKABLE EVENTS

	Years of Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
Battle of Bedriacum, in April, where Otho's Army is defeated by that of Vitellius	69	22
——— of Cremona, Oct. 29, by Mucianus over Vitellius	69	22
——— the ſecond, of Iſſus, by Severus over Niger	194	24
——— of Lyons, Feb. 19, by Severus over Albinus	198	24
——— of Edeſſa, by Aurelian over Zenobia	273	26
——— of Rome, Sept. 24, by Conſtantin over Maxentius	312	27
——— of Adrianople, July 3, by Conſtantin over Licinius	324	27
——— of Chalcedon, Sept. 18, by Conſtantin over Licinius	324	27
——— firſt, of Aquileia, in March, of Conſtantin jun. over Conſtans	340	27
——— in Gaul, of Julian over Chonodomarus	357	28
——— ſecond, of Lyons, Aug. 25, by Andragathius over Gratian	383	28
——— ſecond, of Aquileia, July 28, by Theodoſius over Maximus	388	28
——— third, of Aquileia, Sept. 26, by Theodoſius over Eugenius	394	28
——— in Africa, by Maſcezeles over Gildo	398	28
——— of Feſulæ, by Stilicho over Radagaiſus	405	29
——— in Gaul, by Aëtius over the French	428	29
——— of Chalons, by Aëtius over Attila and the Hunns	451	30
——— on the River Ebro, on Friday, Oct. 5, by Theodoric over the Suevi	456	30
——— of Crayford in Kent, by Hengiſt over Vortimer	457	30
——— in Gaul, by Ecdicius over Evaric and the Goths	466	30
——— near Rome, Aug. 23, by Odoacer over Oreſtes	476	30
——— of Soiſſons, by Clovis over Siagrius	485	30
——— by Ella over Ambroſius and Prince Arthur	487	30
——— of Sontium, March 28, by Theodoric over Odoacer	490	30
——— of Verona, by the ſame	490	30
——— of Abdua, by the ſame	490	30
——— of Vouillé near Poitiers, by Clovis over Alaric	507	31
——— of Badon-hill or Bath, by Prince Arthur over the Saxons	511	31
——— of Charford, by Cerdic, over Prince Arthur	519	31
——— of Voiron, by Gondemar over Clodomir	524	31
——— in Africa, in Nov. by Beliſarius over Gilimer and the Vandals	533	31
——— in Cornwall, betwixt Prince Arthur and Modred, in which they are both mortally wounded	542	31
——— in Tuſcany, in July, by Narſes over Totila	553	32
——— of Cumæ, in Feb. by Narſes over Teia, which finiſhes the Oſtrogoths in Italy	554	32
——— of Wanborough, in Wiltſhire, by Ceolric over Ceaulin	592	32
——— of Retford, by Edwin over Ethelfrid	617	33
——— of Merga, on Tueſday, June 16, by which the Perſians were conquered by the Saracens under Abubecher	632	33
——— of Hatfield, by Penda over Edwin	633	33
——— of Damaſcus, by the Saracens over Theodorus, in Aug.	634	33
——— of Leeds, by Oſwy over Penda	655	34
——— by Juſtinian II. over the Bulgarians	706	35
——— in Spain, Sept. 3, by the Saracens under Muça, who defeats Roderic, and conquers Spain	713	35
——— betwixt Tours and Poitiers, in Oct. by Charles Martel over the Saracens	732	35
——— in the Alps, by Charlemagne over Deſiderius and the Lombards	774	36
——— of Ronçevaux, by the Gaſcons over the Rear of Charlemagne's Army	778	36
——— in Saxony, of three Days, by Charlemagne over Witikind	784	36
——— by Egbert over the other Saxon Kings	828	37
——— ſix fought in one Day, by which Kenneth, King of Scotland, totally extirpated the Picts	838	37
——— of Fontenai, June 25, by Charles le Chauve over Lotharius	841	37
——— in Spain, by Ramirus over Abdurrahman	844	37
——— in Aquitain, June 7, by Pepin over Charles le Chauve	844	37
——— of Wilton, in May, by the Danes over Alfred	872	38
——— of Edington, by Alfred over the Danes	878	38
——— betwixt the Rhine and the Meuſe, in Sept. by Arnolph over the Normans	891	38
——— in Spain, in April, by Ordonno II. over the Saracens	916	39
——— of Placentia, by Rodolph over Berenger	922	39
Battle ſecond, of Verona, by Hugh King of Italy over Arnolph	932	39
——— in Spain, in July, by Ramirus II. over the Saracens	939	39
——— of Bar le Duc, Sept. 17, by Conrad over Eudes	1037	41
——— in Naples, June 18, by the Normans over Pope Leo IX.	1053	42
——— of Haſtings, on Saturday Oct. 14, by William the Conqueror over Harold	1066	42
——— of Neuſtadt, June 9, of Henry IV. over the Saxons	1075	42
——— of Gleicha, in Saxony, Dec. 24, by Egbert over Henry IV.	1088	42
——— near Antioch, June 27, by Godfrey and the Cruzaders over Corbagat, the Turkiſh General	1098	42
——— of Tinchbray, in Normandy, by Henry I. over Robert	1106	43
——— of the ſeven Counts near Badaios, by Joſeph King of Morocco over the *Spaniards*	1109	43
——— of Brenneville, by Henry I. over Lewis le Gros	1119	43
——— of Ouriques, by Alfonſo over the Saracens	1139	43
——— firſt, of Lincoln, Feb. 2, by Maud over King Stephen	1140	43
——— of Aſcalon, by King Richard over Saladin	1192	44
——— in Spain, July 19, by the Saracens over Alfonſo	1195	44
——— ſecond, of Adrianople, by the Scythians over Baldwin	1205	45
——— of Naves de Toloſe, July 12, by the Kings of Caſtile, Arragon, and Navarre over the Moors	1212	45
——— of Bouvines, July 25, by the French over Otho	1214	45
——— ſecond, of Lincoln, May 19, by the Earl of Pembroke over the French	1217	45
——— of Taillebourg, by Lewis IX. over Henry III. and the Earl of March	1242	45
——— in Egypt, April 5, where Lewis IX. is taken priſoner	1250	45
——— of Lewes, May 14, where Henry III. is taken priſoner by the Earl of Leiceſter	1264	46
——— of Eveſham, Aug. 4, by Prince Edward over the Earl of Leiceſter and the Barons	1265	46
——— of Beneventum, Feb. 26, where Manfred, Tyrant of Sicily, is defeated and killed by Charles of Anjou	1266	46
——— of Celano, Aug. 23, by Charles of Anjou over Conradin	1268	46
——— in Moravia, Aug. 26, by Rodolph over Ottogar	1278	46
——— of Llandweir, in Wales, Dec. 11, where Lewellyn is defeated and killed by King Edward	1282	46
——— of Spires, July 2, by Albert over Adolphus of Naſſau	1297	46
——— of Banock-Burn, July 25.	1314	47
——— of Mount-Caſſel, Aug. 23, by Philip over the Flemings	1329	47
——— of Creſſy, on Saturday Aug. 26, by Edward III. over Philip VI. of Valois, ſirnamed the Fortunate	1346	47
——— of Poitiers, on Monday Sept. 19, when Edward the Black Prince, with 8000 Engliſh, defeated 50,000 French, and took John II. King of France, priſoner	1356	48
——— of Cocherel, May 6, by Gueſclin over Charles, ſirnamed the Wicked, King of Navarre	1364	48
——— of Avrai, Sept. 29, by Sir John Chandos over Gueſclin	1364	48
——— of Neiara, in Caſtile, April 4, by Peter the Cruel, over Henry the Baſtard	1367	48
——— of Roſebeck, Nov. 17, by the Duke of Burgundy over the Flemings	1382	48
——— of Otterburn, July 31, betwixt Hotſpur and the Earl of Douglas	1388	48
——— of Nicopolis, Sept. 28, by Bajazet over Sigiſmond, King of Hungary	1395	41
——— of Halidown-Hill, May 7.	1402	49
——— of Angoria, on Friday July 28, where Bajazet is taken Priſoner by Tamerlane	1402	49
——— of Shrewſbury, July 22, in which Hotſpur is killed	1403	49
——— of Azincourt, on Friday Oct. 25, by Henry V. King of England, over Charles VI. King of France	1415	49
——— of Beaugé, April 3, by the Earl of Buchan over the Duke of Clarence	1421	49
——— of Crevant, in June, by the Earl of Saliſbury over the French	1423	49
——— of Verneuil, Aug. 16, by John Duke of Bedford over the French	1424	49
——— of Herrings, Feb. 12.	1429	49

AFTER THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

	Years of Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
Battle of Patay, in June, where Talbot, Earl of Shrewſbury, is taken Priſoner by Richemont	1429	49
——— of Varnes, Nov. 10, by the Turks over Ladiſlaus	1444	49
——— of Fourmigni, April 18, by which the French recover Normandy	1450	49
——— of Caſtillon, July 7, where Talbot, Earl of Shrewſbury, is killed, which ends the Engliſh Government in France	1453	50
——— firſt, of St. Albans, May 31, where Henry VI. is defeated and taken Priſoner by Richard Duke of York, which is the firſt Battle betwixt the Houſes of York and Lancaſter	1455	50
——— of Northampton, July 19, where Henry VI. is defeated and taken Priſoner by the Duke of York and Earl of Warwick	1460	50
——— of Wakefield, Dec. 31, by Queen Margaret over the Duke of York, who is killed	1460	50
——— ſecond, of St. Albans, Feb. 15, by Queen Margaret over Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick	1461	50
——— of Towton, March 29, by Edward IV. over Queen Margaret	1461	50
——— of Banbury, July 26, by the Earl of Warwick over the Earl of Pembroke	1469	50
——— of Stamford, in the Beginning of March, by Edward IV. over Sir Robert Wells	1470	50
——— of Barnet, on Eaſter-day April 14, by Edward IV. over Richard Earl of Warwick, ſirnamed the Kingmaker, who was killed	1471	50
——— of Tewkſbury, May 4, by Edward IV. over Queen Margaret, &c.	1471	50
——— of Granſon, April 5, by the Swiſs over Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy	1476	50
——— of Morat, June 20, by the ſame	1476	50
——— of Nancy, Jan. 5, by the ſame, in which Charles is killed	1477	50
——— of Boſworth, Aug. 22, by Henry VII. over Richard III. which finiſhes the War betwixt the Houſes of York and Lancaſter	1485	50
——— of St. Aubin, June 28, by Anne, ſirnamed Dame de Beaujeu, over the Duke of Orleans, who is afterwards Lewis XII.	1488	50
——— of Fornova, July 6, by Charles VIII. over the Italian Allies, under the Marquis of Mantua	1495	50
——— of Seminaro, on Friday April 21, by Antony de Leva over d'Aubigni	1503	51
——— of Cerignole, on Friday April 28, by Gonſalvo over the Duke de Nemours	1503	51
——— of Aignadel or Giuradadda, May 14, by the League over the Venetians, which brought on the Loſs of their Territories on the Continent	1509	51
——— of Ravenna, on Eaſter-day, April 11, by the French over the Pope's Troops and his Allies	1512	51
——— of Novarro, June 6, by the Swiſs over la Trimouille	1513	51
——— of the Spurrs, at Guiengaſt, in Aug. by Henry VIII. over the French	1513	51
——— of Flowden, Sept. 9.	1513	51
——— two of Marignan, on the 13th and 15th of Sept. by Francis I. over the Swiſs	1515	51
——— of Pavia, Feb. 24, where Francis I. was defeated and made Priſoner by Charles V.	1525	51
——— of Ceriſolles, April 14, by the Count d'Anguien over the Emperor's Army	1544	51
——— of Mulberg, April 24, by Charles V. over the Elector of Saxony, who is taken Priſoner	1547	51
——— of Pinkie, Sept. 10.	1547	51
——— of St. Quintin, Aug. 10. by Emmanuel Ironhead, Duke of Savoy, over Ann Conſtable de Montmorency	1557	52
——— of Dreux, Dec. 19, by the Duke of Guiſe over the Prince of Condé	1562	52
——— of St. Denis, Nov. 10, betwixt the Prince of Condé and the Conſtable de Montmorency, who is killed	1567	52
——— of Glaſgow, May 13, by the Earl of Murray over Queen Mary	1568	52
——— of Jarnac, March 13, by Henry Duke of Anjou over the Prince of Condé, who is killed	1569	52
——— of Moncontour, Oct. 3, by Henry over Admiral de Coligni	1569	52

	Years of Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
Battle of Alcazar, Aug. 4, by the Moors over Don Sebaſtian	1578	52
——— of Ivry, March 4, by Henry IV. which ruined the League.	1590	52
——— of Newport, July 2, by Prince Maurice over Albert	1000	52
——— of Prague, Oct. 29, by the Duke of Bavaria over the Elector Palatine	1620	53
——— of Leipſick, Aug. 28, by Guſtavus Adolphus over Count Tilly	1631	53
——— of Lutzen, Nov. 6, over Count Walleſtein, by Guſtavus Adolphus, who is killed	1632	53
——— of Nortlinghen, Nov. 26, by the Imperialiſts over the Swedes	1634	53
——— two, of Rheinfeldt, on the 18th and 21ſt of Feb. by the Duke of Weimar over John de Wert	1638	53
——— of Edgehill, on Sunday Oct. 23.	1642	53
——— firſt, of Newbury, Sept. 20.	1643	53
——— of Marſton-Moor, July 2.	1644	53
——— ſecond, of Newbury, Oct. 27.	1644	53
——— of Naſeby, June 14.	1645	53
——— of Lens, Aug. 10, by the Prince of Condé over Leopold	1648	53
——— of Dunbar, Sept. 3.	1650	53
——— of Worceſter, Sept. 3.	1651	54
——— of Dunkirk, June 4, by Marſhal Turenne with 6000 Engliſh, over the Prince of Condé and Don John	1658	54
——— of St. Godart, July 22, by Montecuculli over the Turks	1644	54
——— firſt, of Villa Vicioſa, June 7, by the Portugueſe over the Spaniards	1665	54
——— of Senef, Aug. 1, betwixt the Prince of Condé and the Prince of Orange	1674	54
——— of Turkeim, Dec. 27, by Turenne over the Elector of Brandenburgh	1674	54
——— of Altenheim, July 22, by Montecuculli over the Comte de Lorges	1675	54
——— of Sedgemore, July 6.	1685	54
——— of Flerus, June 21.	1690	54
——— of the Boyne, July 1.	1690	54
——— of Aghrim, July 12.	1691	54
——— of Steenkirk, July 24.	1692	54
——— of Landen, July 19.	1693	54
——— of Marſiglia, Sept. 24.	1693	54
——— of Zentha, Sept. 1.	1697	54
——— of Hochſtet or Blenheim, Aug. 2.	1704	55
——— of Ramillies, May 12.	1706	55
——— of Turin, Aug. 27.	1706	55
——— of Almanza, April 14.	1707	55
——— of Oudenarde, June 30.	1708	55
——— of Pultowa, June 30.	1709	55
——— of Malplaquet, Sept. 11.	1709	55
——— of Saragoſſa, Aug. 9.	1710	55
——— ſecond, of Villa Vicioſa, Nov. 29.	1710	55
——— of Franca Villa, June 9.	1719	55
——— of Parma, June 18.	1734	55
——— of Guaſtalla, Sept. 8.	1734	55
——— of Molwitz, March 30.	1741	55
——— of Czaſlow, May 6.	1742	55
——— of Campo Santo, Jan. 17.	1743	55
——— of Dettingen, June 16.	1743	55
——— of Fontenoy, April 30.	1745	55
——— of Friedberg, May 24.	1745	55
——— of Culloden, April 16.	1746	55
——— of Rocoux, Sept. 30.	1746	55
——— of Laffeldt, June 21.	1747	55
——— near Fort Du Queſne, July 9.	1755	56
——— near Lake George, Sept. 8.	1755	56
——— at Sea off Minorca, May 20.	1756	56
——— of Lowoſchitz, Oct. 1.	1756	56
——— of Prague, May 6.	1757	56
——— of Kollin, June 18.		
——— of Plaiſſy, June 23.		
——— of Haſtenbeck, July 26.		
——— of Jagerſdorf, Auguſt 30.		
——— of Roſbach, Nov. 5.		
——— of Breſlau, Nov. 22.		
——— of Liſſa, December 5.		

	Years of Chriſt.	Nº of Plate.
Battle at Sea off Madraſs, April 29.	1758	56
——— of Crevelt, June 23.		
——— of Ticonderoga, July 8.		
——— a Second at Sea off Madraſs, Auguſt 3.		
——— of Zorndorf, Auguſt 25.		
——— near St. Cas, September 11.		
——— of Hochkirken, October 14.		
——— of Bergen, April 13.	1759	56
——— of Zuſicau, July 23.		
——— of Minden, Auguſt 1.		
——— of Cunnerſdorf, Auguſt 12.		
——— at Sea off Lagos, Auguſt 18.		
——— third at Sea near Pondicherry, Sept. 10.		
——— of Quebec, Sept. 13.		
——— at Sea by Sir Edward Hawke over M. Conflans, Nov. 20.		
——— of Wondivaſh, Jan. 22.	1760	56
——— ſecond near Quebec, April 28.		
——— of Warbourgh, July 31.		
——— of Pfaffendorf, Auguſt 15.		
——— of Campen, October 16.		
——— of Torgau, November 3.		
——— of Kirch-Denckern, July 15.	1761	56
——— of Graebenſtein, June 24.	1762	56
——— of Freyberg, October 29.	1762	56
——— of Buxar, October 23.	1764	56
——— of Corah Jehanabad, May 3.	1765	56
Belisarius begins the Perſian War againſt Cabades	529	31
——— conquers the Vandals, and takes Carthage, in Dec.	534	31
——— takes Rome from the Oſtrogoths, Dec. 10.	536	31
——— takes Vitiges Priſoner, in Ravenna	540	31
——— is diſgraced by Juſtinian, Nov. 5.	561	32
——— is reſtored to Favour, in	562	32
Bellisle taken from the French, June 7.	1761	56
Bengal eſtabliſhed by Lord Clive under the Britiſh Government, in May	1765	56
Boadicea, the Britiſh Queen, defeats the Romans; but is ſoon after defeated by Suetonius	61	22
Bombs invented, in	1588	52
Book, the firſt, printed, was the Vulgate Bible, in two Volumes, Folio	1462	50
—— the ſecond, printed, was Cicero de Officiis, in	1466	50
Bretagne re-united to France	1492	50
Bristol ſurrenders to Prince Rupert, July 26.	1643	53
Britain, Claudius's Expedition thither	43	21
——— recovered by Diocleſian, after ten Years Uſurpation	296	26
——— left by the Romans, who never return	426	29
——— firſt entered by the Saxons	449	29
British Forces ſeparated from the Allies, July 5.	1712	55
——— Gentlemen, XLIX. murdered at Patna, Oct. 6.	1763	56
Bulgarians defeated, by Juſtinian	706	35
Burgundians begin their Kingdom, in Alſace	413	29
——— conquer'd, by Childebert	532	31
Burgundy, Charles the Bold, Duke of, kill'd at Nancy, Jan. 5.	1477	50
Byzantium beſieged by Severus for three Years	194	24
——— becomes the Seat of the Roman Empire, under the Name of Conſtantinople	328	27

C

CADIZ taken by the Engliſh, June 21.	1596	52
Cæsar Caius dies at Limyra, in Lycia, Æt. 23.	3	21
Cæsar Lucius dies at Marſeilles, Æt. 19.	2	21
Calais taken by Edward III. Aug. 4.	1347	47
——— retaken by the French, under the Duke of Guiſe, Jan. 8.	1558	
Calcutta taken by the Nabob of Bengal, June 20.	1756	52
——— retaken by Admiral Watſon, Jan. 2.	1757	56
Caligula put to Death, by Chæreas, Jan. 24, Æt. 29.	41	56
Cambridge, Learning is revived at that Univerſity	1110	21
Candia. See Crete.		43
Canicular Year, the ſecond great Egyptian, begins, July 20.	136	23
Cantons of Swiſſerland begin	1307	47
Cape Breton taken, June 17.	1745	55
——— taken a ſecond time, July 26.	1758	56
Capitoline Games inſtituted by Domitian, Jan. 12, and continued every fourth Year	86	22

	Years of Chriſt.	Nº of Plate.
Caracalla kills his Brother Geta, &c. March 28.	212	25
——— is killed by Macrinus, near Edeſſa, April 8, Æt. 43.	217	25
Caractacus brought in Chains to Rome	51	22
Cardinals ſet Fire to the Conclave, and ſeparate	1314	47
Caroline, Princeſs, married to the King of Denmark, Oct. 1.	1766	56
Carthage taken by Genſeric, Oct. 19, which begins the Kingdom of the Vandals there	439	29
——— taken by Beliſarius in Dec. which finiſhes that Kingdom	534	31
Castile and Arragon, Kingdoms of, begin	1035	41
Chandenagore taken by Admiral Watſon, March 23,	1757	56
Chevalier de St. George dies, Dec. 31.	1765	56
Charlemagne takes Pavia, and conquers the Lombards	774	36
——— defeats Witikind, in a Battle of three Days	784	36
——— is made Emperor of the Weſt, or Germany, Dec. 25.	800	36
——— dies at Aix-la-Chapelle, Jan. 28, Æt. 72.	814	37
Charles V. defeats, and takes Priſoner Francis I. at Pavia, Feb. 24.	1525	51
——— his Army takes Rome, May 6.	1527	51
——— his Expedition into Africa ends, Aug. 14.	1535	51
——— paſſes through France, to quell a Rebellion at Ghent, in Nov.	1539	51
——— defeats, and takes Priſoner the Elector of Saxony, in the Battle of Mulberg, April 24.	1547	51
——— grants the Interim to the Proteſtants, May 15.	1548	51
Charles I. King of Great-Britain, is beheaded, Jan. 30, Æt. 49.	1649	53
Charles II. King of Great-Britain, dies, Feb. 6, Æt. 55.	1685	54
Charles II. King of Spain, dies, Oct. 21.	1700	54
Charles VI. Emperor of Germany, dies, Oct. 9, which begins the General War in Germany	1740	55
Cherburgh taken from the French, Auguſt 8.	1758	56
Christ Jesus, our Saviour, being twelve Years old, diſputes with the Jewiſh Doctors in the Temple, in April	8	21
——— is baptized by John, in the Beginning of the Year	27	21
——— is crucified, on Friday April 3, at 3 o'Clock, P. M.	33	21
——— his Reſurrection, on Saturday April 5.	33	21
——— his Aſcenſion, on Thurſday May 14.	33	21
Christian Æra, firſt applied to the computing of Time, by Dionyſius the Monk, ſirnamed the Little	516	31
Christians, that Appellation firſt given at Antioch	40	21
Christianity embraced by the French under Clovis	496	30
Circuits firſt appointed in England	1176	44
Circulation of the Blood diſcovered by Harvey	1619	53
Claudius I. dies, Oct. 13, Æt. 63.	54	22
Claudius II. defeats and kills 300,000 Goths	269	26
Clocks firſt brought to Conſtantinople from Venice	872	38
Codex, the Gregorian and Hermogenian, publiſhed	290	26
——— the Theodosian, publiſhed, Feb. 15.	435	29
——— reformed by Anien, Chancellor to Alaric	506	31
——— the Juſtinian, publiſhed, April 16.	529	31
Colberg ſurrendered to the Ruſſians Dec. 17.	1761	56
Colossus of Rhodes cut to pieces by the Saracens	653	34
Commodus put to Death, Dec. 31, Æt. 31.	192	24
Commons of England firſt ſummoned to Parliament	1264	46
——— nine Members of that Houſe impriſoned for their Speeches, March 4.	1629	53
——— five Members of that Houſe demanded by King Charles I. Jan. 4, which begins the Civil War	1642	53
Complaint, the famous one, made by the Britons to Aëtius againſt the Incurſions of the Scots and Picts	446	29
Computation of Years by the Birth of Chriſt, began to be uſed in Hiſtory about this Time	748	35
Conquest of England, by William the Baſtard, Duke of Normandy, in the Battle of Haſtings, on Saturday Oct. 14.	1066	42
Constable de St. Paul beheaded at Paris, Dec. 19.	1475	50
Constans killed in Spain, by Magnentius, Jan. 18.	350	27
Constantin, the Great, defeats Maxentius, at Rome, Sept. 24.	312	27
——— begins to favour the Chriſtians	319	27
——— gives them full Liberty	323	27
——— defeats Licinius at Adrianople, July 3.	324	27
——— defeats him at Chalcedon, Sept. 18, and baniſhes him to Theſſalonica	324	27

	Years of Chriſt.	Nº of Plate.
Constantin, the Great, calls the firſt Council of Nice, June 19.	325	27
———— makes Conſtantinople the Seat of the Empire	328	27
———— dies on Whitſunday, May 22, Æt. 66. -	337	27
Constantinople made the Seat of the Roman Empire, and its Name changed from Byzantium -	328	27
———— ſolemnly dedicated to Conſtantine, May 11.	330	27
———— beſieged by the Goths, under Vitalianus	673	34
———— beſieged by the Saracens -	717	35
———— beſieged by the Saracens, under Thomas the Slave - - - - - -	822	37
———— taken by the French and Venetians, July 20.	1204	45
———— recovered by the Greek Emperors, in July	1261	46
———— taken by the Turks, under Mahomet II. May 29.	1453	50
Constantius quarrels with Julian - -	360	28
———— dies at Tarſus, Nov. 3. - -	361	28
Consulship of Baſilius, the laſt at Rome - -	542	31
Convention of Cloſter Seven, Sept. 8. - -	1757	56
Corduba, Saracen Kingdom of, begins, when they revolted from the Family of Abbas - - -	756	36
——— ends, being ſeized by Joſeph, King of Morocco	1091	42
Cosmo de Medici recalled from Baniſhment, which is the Riſe of that Family, in Florence - -	1434	49
Council of the Apoſtles, at Jeruſalem - -	52	22
——— of Nice, the Ist General, began, June 19, and ended Aug. 25, and conſiſted of 318 Biſhops -	325	27
——— of Conſtantinople, the IId General, began in May, and continued to the End of July -	381	28
——— of Epheſus, the IIId General, began, June 22, and continued to the End of July - - -	431	29
——— of Chalcedon, the IVth General, began, Oct. 8, and ended, Nov. 1. - - - -	451	30
——— of Conſtantinople, the Vth General, began, May 5.	553	32
——— of Conſtantinople, the VIth General, ſirnamed *in Trullo*, began, Nov. 7th 680, and ended, Sept. 16.	681	34
——— the ſecond of Nice, began Sept. 24, and ended the middle of Oct. - - - - -	787	36
——— of Sutrium, in Oct. where three uſurping Popes are depoſed - - - - -	1046	41
——— of Clarendon, in England, againſt Becket, Jan. 25.	1164	44
——— of Lyons, for renewing the Cruzades - -	1245	45
——— of Piſa, begins, March 25. - -	1409	49
——— of Conſtance, begins, Nov. 16, in which there ſat three depoſed Popes - - -	1414	49
——— of Trent, begins, Dec. 13. - -	1545	51
———— ends, Dec. 4. - - - -	1563	52
Creſſy, Battle of, Aug. 26, by Edward III. over Philip VI.	1346	47
Crete taken by the Saracens, who call it Candia -	823	37
—— retaken from the Saracens, by Nicephorus -	961	40
—— became the Share of the Venetians, when the French and they took Conſtantinople, July 20, by a Treaty ſigned Aug. 12. - - - -	1204	45
—— taken by the Turks, Sept. 6th, after a War of 24 Years	1669	54
Crusade, the Ist to the Holy Land begins by the preaching of Peter the Hermit - - -	1096	42
———— the IId by the preaching of St. Bernard -	1147	43
———— the IIId begins from a Reſolution taken in the Diet of Mentz - - - -	1188	44
———— the IVth ſets out from Venice and arrives at Chalcedon, June 24. - - - -	1203	45
———— the Vth under Lewis IX. begins Friday June 12.	1248	45
———— all of them finiſh'd by the taking of Ptolemais by Sultan Melec, May 19. - - - -	1291	46
Cumberland, William Auguſtus, Duke of, dies Oct. 31.	1765	56
Cycle, the Paſcal of 532 Years invented by Victorius -	463	30
Cyprus taken by the Saracens under Muavias - -	648	33
Czarina, Elizabeth Petrowna, dies, Jan. 5. - -	1762	56
Czar, Peter III. dethroned, July 9. - -	1762	56

D

	Years of Chriſt.	Nº of Plate.
DACIA given to the Barbarians by Aurelian -	274	26
Damascus taken by the Saracens, Auguſt 23. -	634	33
Danby, Earl of, impeach'd, Dec. 31. - - -	1678	54
Danes conquer Northumberland - - - -	867	38
——— Maſſacre of them in England by Ethelred II. on Sunday Nov. 13. - - -	1002	41
Danes take Poſſeſſion of all England under Sueno -	1013	41
Decius defeated in Mœſia and periſhes in a Bog, in December	251	26
Denain, Action of, July 13. - - - -	1712	55
Digest of Juſtinian publiſhed, Dec. 30. - -	533	31
Dioclesian and Maximianus reſign the Empire, April 1.	304	27
Discovery of Madeira by the Portugueze - -	1420	49
———— of America by Chriſtopher Columbus, in the End of the Year - - - - -	1492	50
———— of the Paſſage to the Eaſt Indies round the Cape of Good Hope, by Vaſques di Gama, Nov. 20.	1497	50
———— of the Satellites, about the Planets, by Galileo Galilei	1608	53
———— of the Circulation of the Blood by Harvey	1619	53
Dispute betwixt the Pope and the Venetians -	1605	53
Dissidents in Poland have their Privileges eſtabliſhed, Nov. 21.	1767	56
Dominions of Charles le Gros divided into five Kingdoms	888	38
Domitian put to Death, Sept. 18. Æt. 45. - -	96	22
Doomsday Book begun to be compiled, from a Survey of all the Eſtates in England - -	1080	42
Dort, Synod of, begins Nov. 1. - - - -	1618	53
———— ends April 26. - - - -	1619	53
Dosso, James, the Son of a Cobler, choſe Pope by his ſingle Vote, Sept. 8. - - - - -	1316	47
Dunkirk delivered to the Engliſh, June 17. -	1658	54
———— ſold to the French, Nov. 17. - -	1662	54
Dutch, their Republick begins from the Union of Utrecht Jan. 22. - - - - - -	1579	52
——— have Fluſhing, the Brille and Ramekens reſtored to them by King James, in May - -	1616	53
——— Guards of King William, ſent back to Holland in March - - - -	1699	54

E

	Years of Chriſt.	Nº of Plate.
EARTHQUAKE ruins 12 Cities in Aſia	17	21
———— ruins 150 Cities in Aſia and Greece	358	28
———— of 40 Days, beginning Sept. 24, which threw down great Part of Conſtantinople	480	30
East Indies, Paſſage thither by the Cape of Good Hope diſcovered by Vaſquez di Gama, Nov. 20.	1497	50
Eastern Empire uſurp'd by Bardas for 10 Years -	967	40
———— uſurp'd by John Cantacuzenes for 17 Years	1341	47
———— ends by the Turks taking Conſtantinople, May 29. - - - -	1453	50
Ecelinus takes Poſſeſſion of Trent, Verona and Padua, for 34 Years - - - - -	1226	45
Eclipse of the Sun obſerv'd at Conſtantinople, Dec. 22d about 10 o'Clock, A. M. - - - -	968	40
———— of the Sun obſerv'd in France about Mid-day June 29. - - - -	1033	41
Edict the perpetual, compil'd by Salvius Julianus, under Adrian - - - - -	132	23
——— of Pacification in France in May, which gave Riſe to the League - - - - -	1576	52
——— of Nantes granted by Henry IV. in April -	1598	52
———— revoked by Lewis XIV. Oct. 12.	1685	54
Edward, Prince, gains the Battle of Eveſham over the Earl of Leiceſter and the Barons, Aug. 4. -	1265	46
———— goes to the Holy Land in May -	1270	46
———— being King, defeats Lewellyn in the Battle of Llandweir in Wales, Dec. 11. -	1282	46
———— conquers Wales, and unites it to England	1283	46
Edward III. begins his War againſt France, July 15.	1338	47
———— defeats the French Fleet near Helvoetſluys, June 23. - - - -	1340	47
———— renews the War againſt France - -	1344	47
———— defeats Philip VI. at Creſſy, Aug. 26. -	1346	47
———— takes Calais, Aug. 4. - - -	1347	47
———— inſtitutes the Order of the Garter, April 23.	1349	47
Edward, the Black Prince, defeats and takes Priſoner King John, in the Battle of Poitiers, Sept. 19. -	1356	48
Edward VI. dies July 6. Æt. 16. - -	1553	52
Egypt becomes independent of the Caliphs of Bagdad	868	38
——— ſeiz'd by a Saracen Family call'd Fatimides	969	40
Elizabeth, Queen of England, dies March 24. Æt. 70.	1603	53
Embargo laid on the Exportation of Corn, Sept. 26.	1766	56

INDEX TO THE REMARKABLE EVENTS

	Years of Chriſt.	Nº of Plate.
EMPERORS of Germany begin with Charlemagne, Dec. 25.	800	36
ENGLAND, Kingdom of, begins under Egbert -	828	37
——— taken Poſſeſſion of, by the Danes under Sueno	1013	41
——— conquer'd by William Duke of Normandy, in the Battle of Haſtings, Oct. 14. - -	1066	42
——— join'd with Scotland, under the Title of Great-Britain, as being both under the ſame King, James I. March 24. - -	1603	53
——— the Union betwixt the two Kingdoms ſign'd July 22.	1706	55
ENGLISH GOVERNMENT ends in France with the Battle of Caſtillon, July 7. - - -	1453	50
ENGLISH LORDS, many of them drown'd with Prince William near Barfleur, Nov. 26. - - -	1120	43
ESSEX, Earl of, his Army ſurrenders in Cornwall, Sept. 2.	1644	53
——— Kingdom of, begins under Erchenwin -	527	31
——— ends under Sigered, who is conquer'd by Egbert - - -	823	37
EXARCHS OF RAVENNA begin under Longinus -	569	32
——— conquer'd by the Lombards -	752	36
EXCLUSION BILL firſt moved in Parliament on Sunday April 27.	1679	54

F

FAMINE ſevere in Great Britain - -	1318	47
FIEFS firſt eſtabliſh'd in France - -	923	39
FIESQUES Conſpiracy in Genoa, Jan. 1. - -	1547	51
FIGURES of Arithmetick brought into Europe by the Saracens	991	40
FIRE of London, Sept. 2. - - - - -	1666	54
FLANDERS united to the Dukedom of Burgundy -	1284	48
FRANCE and Spain firſt occupy'd by the Vandals, Alans and Suevi - - - - - -	406	29
——— Kings of, begin under Pharamond on the Lower Rhine	420	29
——— MEROVINGIAN, or firſt Race ends -	750	35
——— CARLOVINGIAN, or ſecond Race begins	751	36
——— CAPETIAN, or third Race, begins July 3.	987	40
FREDERICK Prince of Wales dies March 20, Æt. 44.	1751	56
FRENCH Emperors of Conſtantinople, begin July 20.	1204	45
——— end in July -	1261	46
——— begin Hoſtilities in America, April 17. -	1754	56
FRONDEURS, their Civil War at Paris, begins Aug. 16.	1648	53

G

GALBA put to Death, Jan. 16. - - -	89	22
GALLIENUS kill'd at Milan, Feb. 21. Æt. 50. -	268	26
GAMES, THE CAPITOLINE, inſtituted by Domitian, Jan. 12, and continued every fourth Year -	86	22
——— THE SÆCULAR celebrated - - -	88	22
——— under Severus celebrated in June	204	25
GEORGE I. King of Great-Britain, dies June 11. Æt. 68.	1727	55
GEORGE II. King of Great-Britain, dies Oct. 25. Æt. 77.	1760	56
GEORGE III. King of Great-Britain, married Sept. 8. -	1761	56
——— crowned Sept. 22.		
GERIAH ſurrenders to Admiral Watſon, Feb. 13. -	1756	56
GERMANICUS dies at Antioch, being poiſon'd by Piſo in December - - - - -	19	21
GERMANY, the Empire made elective by Otho III. -	996	51
——— divided into ſix Circles by Maximilian -	1500	50
——— divided by him into ten Circles in -	1512	51
GIBRALTAR taken by Admiral Rook, July 24. -	1704	55
——— beſieged by the Spaniards, May 20. -	1727	55
GILDO defeated by Maſcezeles - - -	398	28
GINGISKAN, with his Tartars, overruns all the Saracen Empire	1227	45
GLOUCESTER, the Siege of it rais'd by the Earl of Eſſex, Sept. 5. - - - - -	1643	53
GOREE taken from the French, Dec. 29. - -	1758	56
GOTHS have an annual Tribute from the Romans -	222	25
——— ſettle in Thrace - - - -	376	28
GRANADA, &c. taken from the French, March 4. -	1762	56
GRAND CAIRO built by the Saracens - -	969	40
GRATIAN defeated and kill'd by Andragathius, Aug. 25.	383	28
GREEK LANGUAGE brought into France by Tiphernas -	1473	50
——— brought into England by William Grocyn	1491	50
——— brought into Germany by Reuchlin, ſirnamed Capnio - -	1493	50
GUADALOUPE taken from the French, May 1. -	1759	56
GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, kill'd in the Battle of Lutzen, Nov. 6. Æt. 39. - - - - -	1632	53

H

HAMBDEN, Mr. his Trial for the Ship Money began in November 1637, and ends June 12. -	1638	53
HANOVER, Dutchy of, made the IXth Electorate of Germany, Dec. 9. - - - - -	1692	54
HAVANNA taken from the Spaniards, Auguſt 12. -	1762	56
HEIDELBERG taken by the Emperor Ferdinand II. Sept. 16.	1622	53
HELIOGABALUS put to Death, March 10. Æt. 18. -	222	25
HENGIST, King of Kent, maſſacres 300 Britiſh Nobles, May 1. - - - - -	475	30
HENRY IV. Emperor of Germany, goes barefooted to the Pope at Canuſio in January - - - -	1077	42
——— takes Rome on Friday June 2. - -	1083	42
——— is defeated by Egbert at Gleicha, Dec. 24.	1088	42
HENRY III. King of France, murder'd by Clement, at St. Cloud near Paris, July 22. Æt. 39. - -	1589	52
HENRY IV. King of France, murder'd by Ravaillac at Paris, in the Street call'd la Feronnerie, on Friday May 4th, at 4 o'Clock, P. M. Æt. 57. - -	1610	53
HEPTARCHY, Saxon, united under Egbert King of Weſſex, who becomes Monarch of England - -	828	37
HERCULANEUM and Pompeii buried by an Eruption of Mount Veſuvius in Autumn - - -	79	22
HOLLAND, Republick of, begins by the Union of Utrecht, Jan. 22. - - - - -	1579	52
——— overrun by Lewis XIV. who takes Utrecht, June 10.	1672	54
HONORIUS dies, Aug. 15. Æt. 49. - - -	423	29
HOSTILITIES renewed betwixt the Allied Army and the French, Dec. 29. - - -	1757	56

I

JAMAICA taken by the Engliſh under Admiral Penn, May 7. - - - - - -	1655	54
JAMES I. King of Great-Britain, dies at Theobalds, March 27. Æt. 59. - - - - -	1625	53
JAMES II. King of Great-Britain, abdicates and retires to France, Dec. 23. - - - - -	1688	54
JERUSALEM taken and deſtroy'd by Titus, on Saturday Sept. 8.	70	22
——— rebuilt by Adrian, under the Name of Ælia Capitolina - - - - - -	130	23
——— Temple of, endeavour'd in vain to be rebuilt by Julian - - - - - -	263	28
——— taken in June by the Perſians, who carry off the Croſs of Chriſt - - -	614	33
——— taken by the Saracens - - -	637	33
——— beſieged by Godfrey and the Cruzaders, June 9th, and taken July 15th, which begins that Kingdom	1099	42
——— taken by Saladin, October 2d, which finiſhes that Kingdom - - - -	1187	44
JESUS, ſee CHRIST.		
JESUITS expell'd France for 9 Years, Dec. 19. -	1594	52
——— again expelled from France in - -	1763	56
——— expelled from Spain, March 31. - -	1767	56
——— expelled from Naples, November 21. - - -	1767	56
IMAGES, the great Controverſy about them begins by the Iconoclaſts - - - -	726	35
——— deſtroyed by Leo through the Empire -	736	35
——— occaſion'd the IId Council of Nice, which began Sept. 24th, and ended about the Middle of October	787	36
——— occaſion'd the baniſhing of the Painters and Statuaries out of the Eaſtern Empire by Theophilus -	832	37
INDICTIONS began Sept. 24. - - -	312	27
INQUISITION firſt introduced againſt the Albigenſes -	1204	45
——— intruſted to the Dominicans - -	1233	45
INSURRECTION of Wat Tyler in July - -	1381	48
——— in Spain, which obliged their King to leave Madrid, March 25. - - -	1766	56
INTEREST on the Publick Funds in Great-Britain reduced to 3 *per Cent.* Feb. 28. - - -	1750	55
INTERIM granted to the Proteſtants by Charles V. May 15.	1548	51
INVENTION of the Paſchal Cycle of 532 Years by Victorius	463	30

	Years of Chriſt.	Nº of Plate.
INVENTION of a Speculum of Braſs for burning Ships, by Proclus - - - - -	514	31
—— of the Greek Fire, by Callinicus -	673	34
—— of the Mariners Compaſs, by Flavio -	1302	47
—— of the Art of Printing at Mentz, by John Guttemberg and John Fauſtus, which was gradually improving for 22 Years before the printing of the firſt Book, which was the Vulgate Bible in two Volumes Folio in 1462; this Art was then firſt diſcover'd in - - -	1440	49
—— of Teleſcopes in Holland, by Metius -	1608	53
—— of Logarithms, by Napier of Merchiſtoun	1614	53
JOHN THE BAPTIST begins his Miniſtry Oct. 9. -	26	21
—— is put to Death - -	32	21
JOVIAN dies of a Surfeit of Prunes at Dadaſtana, on the Confines of Bithynia, Feb. 19, Æt. 33. -	364	28
IRELAND, an Army ſent thither by Egfrid King of Northumberland, which is defeated - -	684	34
—— is conquer'd and taken Poſſeſſion of by Henry II.	1172	44
IRENE the Empreſs depos'd and baniſh'd to Leſbos, Oct. 31.	802	37
IRRUPTION of the Northern Nations, who take poſſeſſion of ſeveral large Provinces of the Roman Empire, and begin ſo many new Kingdoms -	406	29
ISABELLA, Queen, lands an Army in England againſt her Huſband Edward II. Sept. 22. - -	1326	47
ISDEGERDES, King of Perſia, appointed Guardian to Theodoſius II. - - - - -	408	29
ITALY, Kingdom of, begins Aug. 23, under Odoacer King of the Heruli - - - - -	476	30
—— paſſes from the Heruli to the Oſtrogoths, by the taking of Ravenna, Feb. 27. - - -	493	30
—— conquer'd by Narſes when he defeated Teia at Cumæ in February - - - - -	554	32
—— occupy'd by the Lombards, who were invited by Narſes - - - - - -	568	32
—— conquer'd by Charlemagne when he took Pavia	774	36
—— is erected into a new Kingdom by Guido and Berenger, at the Diviſion of Charles le Gros's Dominions into five Kingdoms - - -	888	38
—— conquer'd by Otho I. ſirnamed the Great, who unites it to the Empire of Germany - -	964	40
JULIAN defeats and brings Chonodomarus Priſoner to Rome	357	28
—— quarrels with Conſtantius - - -	360	28
—— endeavours in vain to rebuild the Temple of Jeruſalem	363	28
—— dies in an Expedition in Perſia near Cteſiphon, June 26, Æt. 32. - - - - -	363	28
JUPITER eclips'd by the Moon, January 31, 3 Hours after Midnight, being in 2° 27′ of Libra -	807	37
JUSTIN writes his firſt Apology for the Chriſtians -	139	23
JUSTINIAN publiſhes his Codex, April 16. - -	529	31
—— publiſhes his Digeſt, Dec. 30. - -	533	31
—— dies Nov. 13. Æt. 83. - - -	565	32

K

KENT, that Kingdom begins under Hengiſt -	455	30
—— waſted and weaken'd by the Weſt Saxons -	688	34
—— conquer'd by Egbert King of Weſſex -	823	37
KILLICRANKIE, Action of, July 27. - - - -	1689	54

L

LATIN, that Language is ſo corrupted by the Irruption of the Lombards, that it ceaſed to be ſpoken in Italy about - - - - -	581	32
LATINS in Conſtantinople all murder'd by Andronicus	1184	44
LAURENCE de Medici is expell'd Florence -	1478	50
LAW. The perpetual Edict of Adrian compiled by Salvius Julianus - - - - -	132	23
The Gregorian and Hermogenian Codexes publiſh'd	290	26
The Theodoſian Codex publiſh'd, Feb. 15. -	435	29
—— reform'd by Anien, Chancellor to Alaric	506	31
Burgundian Codex, call'd La Loy Gombette, publiſh'd by Gondebaud - - - - -	501	31
Codex of Juſtinian, compiled by Tribonianus, with 9 other Lawyers, and publiſh'd April 16. - -	529	31

	Years of Chriſt.	Nº of Plate.
LAW. Digeſt of Juſtinian, compiled by Tribonianus, with 16 other Lawyers, and publiſh'd Dec. 30. -	533	31
Laws of the Weſt Saxons publiſh'd by Ina -	709	35
Alfred compoſes his famous Body of Laws -	890	38
Riſe of the Tenure of Fiefs in France - -	923	39
Doomſday Book compiled from a Survey of all England, and begun - - - - -	1080	42
Civil Law reviv'd at Bologna by Wernerus, being the firſt Reſtorer after Juſtinian - -	1150	43
The Canon Law compoſed by Gratian after 24 Years Labour - - - - -	1151	44
Diſpenſing of Juſtice by Circuits begins in England	1176	44
Laws of England digeſted by Glanville - -	1181	44
Magna Charta ſign'd by King John and the Barons at Runing Mede, betwixt Windſor and Stanes, June 15.	1215	45
Gloſſes on the Civil Law begin to be in high Reputation under Accurſius about - - -	1216	45
The Franchiſing of all the Slaves in France by Lewis VIII. - - - - - -	1223	45
Mortmain Act in England paſſes in November -	1279	46
Law Pleadings in England changed from French to Engliſh by Edward III. as a Favour to the People	1362	48
Pragmatic Sanction ſettled in France - -	1439	49
LEARNING endeavour'd to be reſtor'd at Conſtantinople by Theodoſius II. - - - -	425	29
—— encouraged amongſt the Saracens by Almamon about - - - -	816	37
—— Reſtoration of it in Europe, is properly dated from the Diſcovery of Printing in 1440, or from the taking of Conſtantinople by the Turks, May 29. - - - - -	1453	50
LEAGUE againſt Lewis XI. called La Guerre du Bien Public	1464	50
—— of Cambray againſt the Venetians, ſign'd Dec. 10.	1505	51
—— of the Catholicks in France begins upon ſigning the Edict of Pacification in May - -	1576	52
—— of the Swedes, Dutch, and Proteſtant Princes of Germany againſt Ferdinand II. - -	1626	53
LEICESTER, Earl of, ſent by Queen Elizabeth to aſſiſt the Dutch in January - - -	1586	52
LEWIS XII. takes Poſſeſſion of the Milaneſe - -	1499	50
LEWIS XIV. dies Auguſt 21, Æt. 77. - -	1715	55
LIBRARY of Alexandria burnt by the Saracens -	640	33
—— of Heidelberg ſent to Rome - -	1622	53
LISBON taken from the Saracens by Alfonſo, from which the Kingdom of Portugal properly begins -	1139	43
—— ruin'd by an Earthquake, Nov. 1. - -	1755	50
LIVIA the Empreſs dies, upon which Tiberius became more cruel and abandoned - - -	29	21
LOGARITHMS invented by Napier of Merchiſton -	1614	53
LOMBARDS firſt leave Scandinavia, and occupy Pannonia or Hungary - - -	379	28
—— are invited by Narſes into Italy, and begin their Kingdom there under Alboinus - -	568	32
—— are conquer'd, and their Kingdom finiſh'd by Charlemagne on the taking of Pavia. -	774	36
LOUISBOURG taken from the French, June 17. -	1745	55
—— taken from them again, July 26. -	1758	56
LUTHER, Martin, began the Reformation - -	1517	51

M

MADEIRA, Iſland of, diſcover'd by the Portugueze	1420	49
MAHOMET'S HEGIRA begins on Friday July 16. -	622	33
MAGNA CHARTA ſign'd by King John and the Barons at Runing Mede, betwixt Windſor and Stanes, June 15.	1215	45
MANILA taken from the Spaniards, October 6. -	1762	56
MARINERS COMPASS invented or improved by Flavio -	1302	47
MARTINICO taken from the French, Feb. 4. -	1762	56
MARY, Queen of England, dies, Nov. 17, Æt. 44. -	1558	52
MARY, Queen of Scotland, defeated in the Battle of Glaſgow, May 13. - - - - -	1568	52
—— retires into England in June - -	1568	52
—— is beheaded at Fotheringhay-Caſtle, Northamptonſhire, Feb. 8. Æt. 45. - - -	1587	52
MARY, Queen Conſort to William III. dies Nov. 28. Æt. 33.	1694	54
MASSACRE of 300 Britiſh Nobles by Hengiſt, May 1. -	475	30

	Years of Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
Massacre of the Danes in England by Ethelred II. on Sunday Nov. 13.	1002	41
—— of the Latins in Conſtantinople by Andronicus	1184	44
—— of the French in Sicily, call'd the Sicilian Veſpers, by Peter of Arragon, on Eaſterday, March 30.	1282	46
—— of the Proteſtants at Paris, by Charles IXth on Sunday Aug. 24.	1572	52
—— of the Proteſtants in Ireland, begins Oct. 23.	1641	53
Maud, the Empreſs, defeats King Stephen at Lincoln, Feb. 2.	1140	43
—— retires out of England	1146	43
Mauricius put to Death by Phocas, Nov. 23.	602	33
Mayres du Palais firſt introduced into France	613	33
Medici Family, their Riſe in Florence, when Coſmo de Medici was recall'd from Baniſhment	1434	49
Messalina's Marriage with Caius Silius	48	21
Milan deſtroyed by the Emperor Frederick Barbaroſſa	1162	44
Ministry changed by Queen Anne, Auguſt 8.	1710	55
—— changed July 10.	1765	56
—— changed July 30.	1766	
Minorca taken by General Stanhope, Sept. 13.	1709	55
—— ſurrender'd to the French, June 29.	1756	56
Mississippi Scheme at its Height in France in Nov. and Dec.	1719	55
Monasteries diſſolv'd in the Eaſt by Conſtantine VI.	770	36
Money, Vote for new coining it in England, Dec. 10.	1695	54
Monks, their Power in England is very high about	959	40
Montreal ſurrenders to General Amherſt, Sept. 8.	1760	56
Moors, 900,000 of them expell'd Spain in March	1610	53
Mortmain Act paſſes in England in November	1279	46
Musick, a new Species of it under ſix Notes, introduced by Aretin the Monk	1022	41

N

NAMUR taken by King William III. July 25.	1695	54
Naples, Kingdom of, taken by the Eaſtern Emperors	942	39
—— Kingdom of, begins under Roger Guiſcard the Norman	1102	43
—— taken Poſſeſſion of by Henry VI.	1196	44
—— Expedition thither by Charles VIII.	1494	50
—— Kingdom of, begins under Don Carlos	1734	55
Narses, the Eunuch and Roman General, defeats Totila in Tuſcany in July	553	32
—— defeats Teia at Cumæ in February, which finiſhes the Oſtrogoths in Italy	554	32
—— calls in the Lombards from Pannonia into Italy	568	32
Nepotism firſt avow'd at Rome	1277	46
New Stile introduced by Pope Gregory XIII. the 5th of Oct. being counted the 15th	1582	52
—— introduced by the Dutch and Proteſtants of Germany, who leave out the laſt 11 Days of February	1700	54
—— introduced into Great Britain, the 3d of September, being counted the 14th	1752	56
Nero puts his Mother Agrippina to Death	59	22
—— goes into Greece, and has different Trials of Skill with Tragedians, Muſicians, and Charioteers	66	22
—— dies June 10. Æt. 32.	68	22
Netherlands, the Commotions there firſt begin in April	1566	52
Nerva dies Jan. 27. Æt. 72.	98	22
Normandy reunited to France after near 300 Years Separation	1204	45
Normans firſt get Footing in France	853	38
—— eſtabliſh themſelves in France under Rollo	912	39
—— firſt enter Italy	1018	41
—— defeats Pope Leo IX. in the Kingdom of Naples, June 18.	1053	42
Northern Nations begin their Irruptions into the Roman Empire	406	29
Northumberland, Kingdom of, begins under Ida	547	31
—— ends, being conquer'd by Egbert	828	37

O

	Years of Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
ODOACER, King of the Heruli, defeated by Theodoric	488	30
Olmutz, Siege of, raiſed July 1.	1758	56
Omar kill'd in the Temple of Jeruſalem, which he had turn'd into a Moſque	644	33
Orange, William Prince of, murder'd at Delft by Balthazar Gerard, June 30.	1584	52
Orange, William III. Prince of, made Stadtholder Aug. 12.	1672	54
—— William IV. Prince of, made Stadtholder, May 2.	1747	55
Order of the Knights of St. John inſtituted	1099	42
—— take Rhodes, and ſettle there	1310	47
—— diſpoſſeſs'd of Rhodes by the Turks, Dec. 25.	1522	51
—— have Malta given them by Charles V.	1530	50
—— of the Knights Templars, begins	1118	43
—— are extinguiſh'd in the Council of Vienna in April	1312	47
—— their grand Maſter Molay burnt alive at Paris, March 11.	1313	47
—— the Teutonick, begins	1164	44
—— ſettle in Pruſſia	1331	47
—— of the Garter, inſtituted in England by Edward III. April 23.	1349	47
Orleans, Duke of, afterwards Lewis XII. defeated and taken Priſoner by Anne, ſirnamed Dame de Beaujeu, in the Battle of St. Aubin, June 28.	1488	50
Orleans, Siege of, begins Oct. 12.	1428	49
—— ends May 12.	1429	49
Ostend, Siege of, begins June 25.	1601	53
—— ends, being taken by the Spaniards, Sep. 10.	1604	53
Ostrogoths, their Kingdom in Italy begins Aug. 23.	476	30
—— conquer'd by Narſes at Cumæ in February	554	32
Oswego taken by the French, Auguſt 14.	1756	56
Otho being defeated at Bedriacum kills himſelf April 20.	69	22
Ovid baniſhed to Tomi in the beginning of October	9	21
Oxford, Univerſity of, founded by Alfred	886	38

P

PAINTERS, Statuaries, &c. baniſh'd the Eaſtern Empire by Theophilus, in the Controverſy about Images	832	37
Palmyra, Odenatus King of, governs the Eaſtern Empire for Gallienus	264	26
—— Zenobia, Queen of, takes Poſſeſſion of Egypt	269	26
—— is defeated at Edeſſa by Aurelian, who puts to Death her Prime Miniſter Longinus, the great Critick, and carries her Priſoner to Rome	273	26
Paris made the Capital of France	510	31
—— beſieged by the Normans and defended by Goſlin	887	38
—— the Police of, eſtabliſh'd by Stephen Boileau about	1267	46
—— retaken from the Engliſh by the French, on Friday April 30.	1436	49
Parliament, the Commons of England are firſt ſummoned to it	1264	46
—— the regular Succeſſion of them in England begins	1293	46
—— of England depoſe Edward II. in January	1327	47
—— the 5th of Charles I. under which the Civil War began, met Nov. 3.	1640	53
Parthians, their Empire and Family, ſirnamed Arſacides, conquer'd by Artaxerxes King of Perſia	229	25
Partition Treaty, the Iſt ſign'd Auguſt 19.	1698	54
—— the IId ſign'd February 12.	1700	54
Party Names of Guelfs and Gibbelines begin in Italy	1154	44
—— of Neri and Bianchi begin in Tuſcany	1294	46
Patna taken November 6.	1763	56
Pavia taken by Charlemagne, which finiſh'd the Kingdom of the Lombards	774	36
Peace of Cambray, Aug. 5.	1529	51
—— of Cateau Cambreſis, in February	1559	52
—— of Vervins, June 2.	1598	52
—— of Weſtphalia	1648	53
—— of the Pyrenées, Oct. 28.	1659	54
—— of Breda, July 21.	1667	54
—— Iſt of Aix-la-Chapelle, April 22.	1668	54
—— of Nimeguen, July 31.	1678	54
—— of Ryſwick, Sept. 11.	1697	54
—— of Carlowitz, Jan. 26.	1699	54
—— of Utrecht, March 30.	1713	55
—— of Baden, Aug. 27.	1714	55
—— of Paſſarowitz	1718	55
—— of Vienna, Nov. 7.	1738	55

AFTER THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

	Years of Chriſt.	Nº of Plate.
Peace IId of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 7.	1748	55
——— of Peterſburgh betwixt Ruſſia and Pruſſia, May 5.	1762	56
——— of Paris betwixt Great Britain and France, Feb. 10.	1763	56
——— of Hubertſberg betwixt Pruſſia, Auſtria and Saxony, Feb. 15.	1763	56
Pentland Hills, Action of, Nov. 27.	1666	54
Pepin Heristel ingroſſes the Power of the French Monarchy	690	34
Perpetual Edict of Adrian, compiled by Salvius Julianus	132	23
Persecution the Iſt againſt the Chriſtians by Nero	64	22
——— the IId by Domitian of ten Months begins in Nov.	95	22
——— ends with Domitian's Death, Sept. 18	96	22
——— the IIId under Trajan	107	23
——— the IVth under Adrian	118	23
——— the Vth under S. Severus of 2 Years, begins in April	202	25
——— the VIth under Maximinus	235	25
——— the VIIth under Decius, begins in April	250	25
——— the VIIIth under Gallienus	257	26
——— the IXth under Aurelian	272	26
——— the Xth under Diocleſian of 10 Years began at Nicomedia, Feb. 23.	303	27
——— ended June 13.	313	27
——— againſt the Chriſtians in Perſia by Sapor	343	27
——— againſt the Albigenſes begins	1209	45
Persia, Empire of, conquer'd by the Saracens in the Battle of Merga, on Tueſday June 16.	632	33
——— occupy'd by the Turks	1049	41
Pertinax kill'd, March 28.	193	24
Pestilence, a great one over the Roman Empire	25	26
——— another which riſes in Egypt and ſpreads all over the World	543	31
——— it returns with greater Virulence, deſolating Africa, Aſia and Europe, and continues fifty Years	558	32
——— over Europe and Aſia for 3 Years	746	35
——— over Europe for 3 Years	1006	41
——— over Europe in	1348	47
——— rages in London in July	1665	54
Peter Pence firſt introduced into Weſſex by Ina their King, for ſupporting a College at Rome	727	35
——— firſt introduced into Mercia by Offa, as an Attonement for his Villainy in murdering Ethelbert King of Eaſt Anglia	794	36
Philosophers expell'd Rome	73	22
Philosophy, **Platonick**, a School for it, is open'd at Alexandria by Ammonius	232	25
——— **Peripatetick**, introduced into Germany by Otho Friſingenſis	1144	43
——— condemn'd in the Council of Paris	1209	45
——— occaſions ſeveral Murders in the Univerſity of Paris	1230	45
Phocas put to Death by Heraclius, Oct. 5.	610	33
Picts defeated, and their Nation extirpated, by Kenneth King of Scotland	838	37
Pliny junior, ſends Trajan his famous Account of the Chriſtians	102	23
Plot, the Gunpowder, diſcover'd, Nov. 5.	1605	53
——— **the Popish**, diſcover'd by Oates, Sept. 6.	1678	54
——— **the Assassination**, diſcover'd Feb. 14.	1696	54
Poitiers, Battle of, Sept. 19th, by Edward the Black Prince, over John II. King of France	1356	48
Pondicherry taken from the French, Jan. 15.	1761	56
Poniatowsky, Count Staniſlaus, unanimouſly elected King of Poland, Sept. 6.	1764	56
Popes, their Power begins by the Conceſſions of Phocas	606	33
——— remove to Avignon for 70 Years	1308	47
——— return to Rome from Avignon, Jan. 17.	1377	48
——— Schiſm of double Popes, begins	1377	48
——— continues to the Council of Conſtance	1414	49
Pope Boniface VII. depos'd and baniſh'd for his Crimes	975	40
Portugal, Earldom of, begins	1088	42
——— Kingdom of, begins from the taking of Liſbon	1139	43
Poyning's Act paſſes in Ireland	1494	50
Pragmatick Sanction ſettled in France	1439	49
Preston, Surrender of, Nov. 13.	1715	55
Preston Pans, Action of, Sept. 21.	1745	55
Prince of Wales, George, born Aug. 12.	1762	56

	Years of Chriſt.	Nº of Plate.
Printing, Art of; diſcover'd at Mentz by Guttemberg and Fauſtus	1440	49
Probus put to Death at Sirmium, Nov. 2.	282	26
Protestants, Name of, begins from the Diet of Spires	1529	51
Prussians ſurpriſed at Maxen, Nov. 21.	1759	56
Ptolemais taken by the Cruzaders under Baldwin, King of Jeruſalem	1104	43
——— retaken by Sultan Melec, May 19, which finiſh'd the Cruzades	1291	46

Q

Quarrel betwixt Philip the Fair and the Pope	1301	47
——— betwixt the Venetians and the Pope	1605	53

R

Rebellion of Avidius Caſſius againſt Marcus Aurelius	175	24
——— begins in September	1715	55
——— begins in July	1745	55
Reformation begun by Luther	1517	51
——— takes Place in England, March 30.	1534	51
Regency Bill paſſed, May 15.	1765	56
Request of the 400 to the Dutcheſs of Parma, Governeſs of the Netherlands, in April	1566	52
Restoration of Charles II. King of Great Britain, May 29.	166[illegible]	54
Revolution in Great Britain, began Nov. 5	1688	54
Rhodes taken by the Saracens	653	34
——— taken by the Knights of St. John	1310	47
——— taken by the Turks, Dec. 2[illegible]	1522	51
Rienzi's Uſurpation at Rome, as an ancient Tribune to the People	1347	47
Rochelle taken by Lewis XIII. Oct. 18.	1628	53
Roman Empire divided into the Eaſtern and Weſtern, Feb. 19.	364	28
——— extinguiſh'd by the Turks when they take Conſtantinopble, May 29.	1453	50
Rome taken by Alaric, Aug. 24.	410	29
——— taken by Genſeric, in July	455	30
——— taken by Beliſarius, Dec. 10.	536	31
——— taken by Totila, and barbarouſly pillaged	546	31
——— taken by Arnolph from Guido	896	38
——— taken by the Emperor Henry IV. on Friday June 2.	1088	42
——— taken and plunder'd by Charles Vth's Army, May 6.	1527	51
Royal Society eſtabliſh'd by Charter, July 15.	1662	54
Russel, William Lord, beheaded July 21. Æt. 44.	1683	54

S

Sacheverel, Dr. ſentenc'd, March 23.	1710	55
St. Davids, Fort, taken by the French, June 2.	1758	56
St. Johns in Newfoundland, taken by the French, June 27.	1762	56
——— retaken by Colonel Amherſt, Sept. 18.		
St. Mark writes his Goſpel	44	21
St. Matthew writes his Goſpel	39	21
St. Paul converted	36	21
——— ſent in Bonds to Rome in the beginning of Winter, and ſhipwreck'd at Malta	62	22
——— put to Death, June 29.	67	22
St. Peter put to Death, June 29.	67	22
Saladin, Sultan of Egypt, defeated before Jeruſalem on Friday Nov. 25.	1177	44
——— takes Aleppo, June 5.	1184	44
——— defeats the Cruzaders, May 1.	1187	44
——— takes Jeruſalem, Oct. 2. which finiſhes that Kingdom	1187	44
——— is defeated by Richard II. King of England, in the Battle of Aſcalon	1191	44
——— dies	1193	44
Saracens begin their Conqueſts	622	33
——— conquer the Perſians in the Battle of Merga, on Tueſday June 16, from which begins the Æra of Iſdegerdes	632	33
——— take Damaſcus, Aug. 23.	634	33
——— take Jeruſalem	637	33
——— take Alexandria, and burn the Library there	640	33
——— take Rhodes	653	34

INDEX TO THE REMARKABLE EVENTS

	Years of Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
SARACENS conquer Spain, by a Battle gain'd by Muça over Roderick, Sept. 3. - - - -	713	35
—— beſiege Conſtantinople - - -	717	35
—— defeated by Charles Martel, betwixt Tours and Poitiers, in a great Battle fought on a Saturday in October, which ſtops their Progreſs in Europe	732	35
—— their Empire goes to the Race of Abbas, who encourage Learning - - -	750	35
—— their Kingdom of Corduba in Spain begins, as revolting from the Houſe of Abbas -	756	36
—— take Crete, and call it Candia - - -	823	37
—— their Empire in the Eaſt divided into ſeven Kingdoms	936	39
—— their Empire finiſh'd by the Tartars taking Bagdad	1258	46
SATELLITES firſt diſcover'd about the Planets, by Galileo	1608	53
SAXONS firſt come into Britain, invited by Vortigeren -	449	29
SAXON KINGDOM of KENT, begins under Hengiſt -	455	30
—— ends under Baldred, who is conquer'd by Egbert - - - -	823	37
SAXON KINGDOM OF SUSSEX, begins under Ella - -	491	30
—— ſubdued by Ceadwalla, King of Weſſex - - - - - -	686	34
SAXON KINGDOM OF WESSEX, begins under Cerdic -	519	31
—— conquers the reſt of the Heptarchy under Egbert - - -	828	37
SAXON KINGDOM OF ESSEX, begins under Erchenwin -	527	31
—— conquer'd by Egbert -	823	37
SAXON KINGDON OF NORTHUMBERLAND, begins under Ida	547	31
—— conquer'd by Egbert	828	37
SAXON KINGDOM OF EAST ANGLIA, begins under Uffa	575	32
—— treacherouſly ſeiz'd by Offa King of Mercia - - - - -	792	36
SAXON KINGDOM OF MERCIA, begins under Crida -	582	32
—— conquer'd by Egbert -	828	37
SCHWEIDNITZ ſurpriſed by the Auſtrians, Oct. 1. -	1761	56
SCOTLAND, Kingdom of, reviv'd under Fergus -	404	29
—— joined with England under the Name of Great Britain, as having the ſame King, James I. and VI. which begins March 24. - -	1603	53
—— Union with the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland, ſign'd July 22. - - -	1706	55
SEA FIGHT in the Bay of Crotona by the Saracens over the Venetians - - - - - -	848	37
—— near Naples, June 5, by Roger de Lauria over Charles of Anjou - - - -	1284	46
—— near Helvoetſluys, June 23, by Edward III. over the French - - - - -	1340	47
—— of Bocca Negra over the Earl of Pembroke, June 23.	1372	48
—— of Lepanto, Oct. 7, by Don John of Auſtria over the Turks - - - - -	1571	52
—— off Harwich, June 3, by the Engliſh over the Dutch	1665	54
—— betwixt the Engliſh and Dutch, of June 1st and July 25th - - - - -	1666	54
—— off La Hogue, May 19, by Admiral Ruſſel, Earl of Orford, over the French - -	1692	54
—— off Malaga, Aug. 13. - - - -	1704	55
—— off Paſſaro in Sicily by Admiral Byng over the Spaniſh Fleet, July 31. - - - -	1718	55
—— off Toulon, Feb. 10. - - - -	1744	55
—— by Admiral Anſon over the French Fleet, May 3.	1747	55
—— by Admiral Hawke over the French Fleet, Oct. 14.	1747	55
SEJANUS diſgraced by Tiberius, and executed - -	31	21
SENECA, Lucan, &c. put to Death - - - -	65	22
SENEGAL taken from the French, May 1. - -	1758	56
SEPTUAGINT found in a Caſk - - -	217	25
SERAPIS, the Worſhip of him introduced at Rome by Antoninus Pius - - - - - - -	146	23
SEVERUS, Septimius, defeats Niger at Iſſus - -	194	24
—— beſieges Byzantium for 3 Years - -	194	24
—— defeats Albinus at Lyons, Feb. 19. - -	198	24
—— goes into the Eaſt for 3 Years - -	200	24
—— goes into Britain for 4 Years - -	207	25
—— builds his Wall acroſs Britain from the Firth of Forth	209	25
—— dies at York, Feb. 4. Æt. 66. - -	211	25
SFORZAS ſucceeds to the Dukedom of Milan - -	1447	49
SHERIFF MUIR, Action of, Nov. 13. - -	1715	55
SICILIAN VESPERS, or Maſſacre in Sicily, on Eaſterday, March 30.	1282	46
SILK, Manufacture of, brought into Europe from India by ſome Monks - - - - -	551	32
SLAVES in France all franchis'd by Lewis VIII. - -	1223	45
SMALCALD, Union of, in the End of December -	1530	51
SOISSONS, Congreſs of, began May 14. - -	1728	55
SOUTH SEA SCHEME begins April 7, was at its Height about the End of June, and was quite ſunk Sept. 29.	1720	55
SPAIN firſt enter'd by the Goths, Alans and Suevi - -	406	29
—— conquer'd by the Saracens under Muça, Sept. 3.	713	35
SPECULUM of Braſs invented by Proclus, for burning the Gothic Fleet before Conſtantinople - -	514	31
STAMP ACT, the American repealed, March 18. -	1766	56
STANHOPE, General, takes Minorca, Sept. 18. - -	1708	55
—— taken Priſoner at Brihuega, Nov. 26.	1710	55
STEPHEN, King of England, taken Priſoner in the Battle of Lincoln, by Maud the Empreſs, Feb. 2. -	1140	43
—— exchanged for the Earl of Glouceſter -	1141	43
SUEVI begin their Kingdom in Spain - -	409	29
—— defeated by Theodoric in a Battle on the River Ebro, on Friday Oct. 5. - - - -	456	30
—— conquer'd by the Viſigoths - -	583	32
SUSSEX, Kingdom of, begins under Ella - -	491	30
—— ſubdued by the Weſt Saxons - -	686	34
SWISS Cantons begin their Aſſociation - -	1307	47

T

	Years of Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
TACITUS the Emperor dies at Tarſus, April 13. -	276	26
TAMERLANE, Emperor of Tartary, defeats Bajazet I. Ottoman Emperor, in the Battle of Angoria in Galatia, on Friday July 28. - - -	1402	49
TELESCOPES invented in Holland by Metius - -	1608	53
TEMPLE of Jeruſalem endeavour'd in vain to be rebuilt by Julian	363	28
TEMPLES of the Heathen all deſtroy'd by Conſtantine -	331	27
THEODOSIUS the Great defeats Maximus in the ſecond Battle of Aquileia, July 28. - - - -	388	28
—— defeats Eugenius and Arbogaſtes in the third Battle of Aquileia, Sept. 6. - -	394	28
—— dies January 17. Æt. 60. - - - -	395	28
THEODOSIUS II. endeavours to reſtore Learning at Conſtantinople	425	29
—— publiſhes his Codex of Laws, Feb. 15. -	435	29
—— dies July 29, Æt. 49. - - - -	450	29
THUROT defeated by Captain Elliot, Feb. 29. - -	1760	56
TIBERIUS is permitted to return to Rome from Rhodes -	2	21
—— ſucceeds Auguſtus in the Empire, Aug. 19. -	14	21
—— retires to the Iſland of Caprea near Naples, where he continues for 11 Years - -	26	21
—— dies at Miſenum near Baiæ, March 16, Æt. 78.	37	21
TITUS takes Jeruſalem on Saturday Sept. 8. - -	70	22
—— dies Sept. 13. Æt. 41. - - - -	81	22
TOLEDO taken from the Saracens, and made the Capital of the Kingdom of Caſtile - - - -	1085	42
TRAJAN ſucceeds Nerva, Jan. 27. - - - -	98	22
—— his Expedition into the Eaſt againſt the Parthians	106	23
—— erects his famous Column at Rome in Autumn	114	23
—— dies at Selinus in Cilicia, Aug. 10, Æt. 64. -	117	23
TREATY of Wincheſter in November - :	1153	44
—— of Troyes, May 21. - - -	1420	49
—— of Arras, Sept. 22. - - -	1435	49
—— of Noyon, Aug. 16. - - -	1516	51
—— of Nuremberg, Aug. 2. - - - -	1532	51
—— of Nice - - - - - -	1538	51
—— of Creſpi, Sept. 18. - - -	1544	51
—— of Paſſau, July 31. - - - - -	1552	52
—— of XII. Years betwixt the Spaniards and Dutch, April 4.	1609	53
—— of Temeſwar, Sept. 7. - - - -	1664	54
—— Ist of Partition, Aug. 19. - - - -	1698	54
—— IId of Partition, Feb. 21. - - - -	1700	54
—— of Union betwixt England and Scotland, July 22.	1706	55
—— of the Quadruple Alliance in May - -	1718	55
—— Ist of Vienna, April 30. - - -	1725	55
—— of Hanover, Sept. 3. - - -	1725	55
—— of Seville, Oct. 29. - - - - -	1729	55
—— IId of Vienna, March 16. - - -	1731	55
—— Subſidy of Peterſburgh, Sept. 30. - -	1755	56
TYRANTS, thirty of them ſucceſſively haraſs different Provinces of the Roman Empire, and begin. - -	258	26

VALE.

V

	Years of Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
VALERIANUS taken Priſoner by Sapor, and flea'd alive	260	26
VANDALS begin their Kingdom in Spain	412	29
—— paſs into Africa in May	427	29
—— take Carthage, Oct. 19, which begins that Kingdom	439	29
—— finiſh'd by Beliſarius	534	31
VARUS, with three Legions, cut to Pieces in Germany	10	21
VENICE, the Beginning of that City, as a Retreat from the Irruption of the Northern Nations, particularly the Hunns, under Attila, who was ſirnamed the Scourge of God	452	30
VESPASIAN begins the Iſt Jewiſh War in May	66	22
—— defeats Vitellius, by his Army under Mucianus, in the Battle of Cremona, Oct. 29.	69	22
—— takes Jeruſalem by his Son Titus, on Saturday Sept. 8.	70	22
—— dies at Reate, near Rome, *June* 24, *Æt.* 69.	79	22
VIENNA, the Siege of, rais'd by the Turks, Sept. 2.	1683	54
VIGO taken by the Engliſh and Dutch, Oct. 12.	1702	55
—— taken by Lord Cobham, Oct. 10.	1719	55
VILLIERS, George Iſt, Duke of Buckingham, murder'd at Portſmouth by Felton, Aug. 23. Æt. 36.	1628	53
VISCONTI FAMILY created Dukes of Milan	1295	46
—— end in Milan	1447	49
VISIGOTHS begin their Kingdom of Toulouſe	414	29
—— conquer and extirpate the Alans	417	29
—— conquer and extirpate the Suevi	583	32
—— are conquer'd by the Saracens under Muça, in a Battle fought Sept. 3.	713	35
ULSTAN, St. Biſhop of Worceſter, is deprived of his Biſhoprick for his not underſtanding the French Language	1095	42
ULUGH Beigh Emperor of Samarcand, the Aſtronomer, put to Death by his Son	1449	49
UNION betwixt England and Scotland, ſign'd July 22.	170[illegible]	55
VORTIGERN the Britiſh King, invites the Saxons into Britain	449	55

W

	Years of Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
WALES conquer'd by Edward Iſt, and united to England	1283	46
WAR the Iſt Jewiſh, begins under Nero by Veſpaſian in May	66	22
—— ends with the Deſtruction of Jeruſalem by Titus, on Saturday Sept. 8.	70	22
—— of Dacia of XV Years begins	88	22
—— the IId Jewiſh of IV Years, by Adrian, begins	131	23
—— againſt the Moors, Germans and Dacians, by Antoninus	145	23
—— againſt the Parthians of 3 Years by Marcus Aurelius	162	24
—— againſt the Marcomani by Marcus Aurelius	169	24
—— in Britain, under Commodus, ended by Marcellus	183	24
—— betwixt the three Competitors for the Roman Empire	194	24
—— of Decius with the Goths in	251	26
—— of the thirty Tyrants with the Roman Emperors, in the different Provinces of the Empire, begins	2[illegible]8	26
—— of Valerianus with the Perſians	260	26
—— of Claudius II. againſt the Goths	269	26
—— of Aurelian againſt Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra	273	26
—— of Conſtantin the Great againſt Maxentius	312	27
—— of Conſtantin the Great againſt Licinius	324	27
—— of Conſtantin junior, who is kill'd by his Brother Conſtans	340	27
—— of Julian againſt Chonodomarus	357	28
—— of Julian againſt the Perſians	363	28
—— of Andragathius againſt Gratian	383	28
—— of Theodoſius the Great againſt Maximus	388	28
—— of Theodoſius the Great againſt Eugenius and Arbogaſtes	394	28
—— of Maſcezeles in Africa againſt Gildo	398	28
—— of the Viſigoths, Vandals, Alans, Suevi, Burgundians, French and Hunns, who begin their Irruptions into the Roman Empire	406	29
—— of the Viſigoths againſt the Alans	417	29
—— of the Saxons under Hengiſt againſt the Britons	455	30
—— of the Viſigoths againſt the Suevi	456	30
—— of the Heruli againſt the Weſtern Empire	476	30
—— of the Oſtrogoths againſt the Heruli	488	30
—— of the French againſt the Viſigoths	507	31
—— of the Vandals with the Moors	522	31
—— of the French againſt the Burgundians	524	31
—— the Perſian with the Roman Empire, which laſted near 100 Years, and begins under Juſtinian, by Beliſarius	529	31
—— of Beliſarius againſt the Vandals, begins	533	31
WAR of Beliſarius againſt the Oſtrogoths in Italy	536	31
—— of Narſes againſt the Oſtrogoths	553	32
—— of the Lombards when they ſettle in Italy, againſt the Eaſtern Roman Empire	568	32
—— of the Saracens againſt the Perſians	632	33
—— of the Saracens againſt the Roman Empire, which continued by Intervals for ſeveral 100 Years, and begins about	634	33
—— of Weſſex againſt Suſſex	686	34
—— of Weſſex againſt Kent	688	34
—— of Juſtinian II. againſt the Bulgarians	706	35
—— of the Saracens againſt the Viſigoths in Spain	713	35
—— of Charles Martel, Mayre du Palais in France, againſt the Saracens in Spain	732	35
—— of the Lombards againſt the Exarchs of Ravenna	752	36
—— of Charlemagne againſt the Lombards	774	36
—— of Charlemagne againſt the Saxons	784	36
—— of Mercia againſt Eaſt Anglia	792	36
—— Civil among the Saracens in the Eaſt	810	37
—— of Crunnus King of Bulgaria, againſt Michael I.	811	37
—— of Egbert, King of Weſſex, againſt Kent and Eſſex, which he conquers	823	37
—— of Egbert, King of Weſſex, againſt Mercia and Northumberland, when he unites the Heptarchy	828	37
—— of the Sons of Lewis le Debonnaire, againſt their Father	833	37
—— of the Scots, under Kenneth, againſt the Picts, who are extirpated	838	37
—— of the Emperor Lotharius, againſt Charles le Chauve and Lewis	841	37
—— of the Saracens, againſt the Venetians	848	37
—— of the Normans, againſt the French	853	38
—— Civil, among the Saracens in the Eaſt	865	38
—— of the Danes againſt Ethelred, when they firſt landed in England, and occupy'd Northumberland	867	38
—— of Alfred againſt the Danes	878	38
—— of Arnulph againſt the Normans	891	38
—— of the Danes in England againſt Edward, ſirnamed the Elder, which laſted 12 Years	910	39
—— of Bardas againſt the Bulgarians, who are extirpated	971	40
—— of Otho II. againſt the Bohemians	977	40
—— of the Danes in England, which begins from their Maſſacre on Sunday Nov. 13.	1002	41
—— Civil, among the Saracens in Spain	1009	41
—— of the Normans in Apulia, againſt the Greek Emperors	1031	41
—— of the Normans againſt Pope Leo IX. in Apulia	1053	42
—— of the Normans againſt the Saracens in Sicily	1058	42
—— of the Normans under William the Conqueror, againſt Harold II.	1066	42
—— of the Turks againſt Romanus	1071	42
—— of the Emperor Henry IV. againſt Pope Gregory VII. ſirnamed Hildebrand	1076	42
—— of the Cruzades againſt the Saracens, which laſted 195 Years, to the taking of Ptolemais, and began	1096	42
—— of Henry I. againſt Lewis le Gros	1119	43
—— of Pope Honorius II. againſt Roger II. King of Sicily	112[illegible]	43
—— of the Empreſs Maud againſt Stephen King of England	1140	43
—— of Henry II. againſt Ireland, when it is conquer'd	1171	44
—— of the French and Venetians againſt the Greek Emperors	1204	45
—— of the Barons under Montfort Earl of Leiceſter, againſt Henry III.	1263	46
—— of Edward I. againſt Lewellyn Prince of Wales	1282	46
—— of Edward I. againſt Scotland	1296	46
—— of Edward II. againſt Scotland	1314	47
—— of Philip VI. of Valois, againſt the Flemings	1329	47
—— of Edward III. againſt Philip VI. of Valois	1338	47
—— betwixt the French and Flemiſh	1382	48
—— of Tamerlane Emperor of the Tartars, againſt Bajazet, Ottoman Emperor	1402	49
—— of Henry Percy, ſirnamed Hotſpur, againſt Henry IV.	1403	49
—— of Henry V. of England, againſt Charles VI. of France, begins in July	1415	49
—— of the Turks under Amurat II. againſt Ladiſlaus King of Hungary	1444	49
—— of the Turks under Mahomet II. againſt the Eaſtern Emperors, who are conquer'd and extinguiſh'd by the taking of Conſtantinople, May 29.	1453	50

INDEX TO THE REMARKABLE EVENTS

	Years of Chriſt.	Nº of Plate.
War, Civil, in England, betwixt the Houſes of York and Lancaſter, begins - - - - -	1455	50
———————— ends with the Battle of Boſworth, Auguſt 22. - - - - - -	1485	50
—— of Charles the Bold, Comte de Charolois, afterwards Duke of Burgundy, with the Dukes of Bretagne, Bourbon, Berri, &c. againſt Lewis IX. King of France, it was ſirnamed La Guerre du Bien Public, and began - - - -	1464	50
—— of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, againſt the Swiſs, by whom he was defeated in three Battles, which were fought at Granſon April 5, at Morat, June 20, both in 1476, and kill'd in the laſt at Nancy in Lorraine, Jan. 5. - -	1477	50
—— of Charles VIII. King of France, againſt Naples	1494	50
—— of the League of Cambray againſt the Venetians -	1509	51
—— of the Turks againſt the Knights of Rhodes -	1523	51
—— of the Emperor Charles V. againſt Francis I. -	1525	51
—— of the Turks under *Soliman*, againſt Lewis King of Hungary - - - - - -	1526	51
—— of Charles V. againſt Barbaroſſa in Africa -	1535	51
—— of Charles V. againſt the Proteſtants of Germany	1547	51
—— of the Spaniards, againſt the French -	1556	52
—— Civil, in France, againſt the Proteſtants there, commonly called the Huguenots, begins from the Conſpiracy of Amboiſe, in March - -	1560	52
—— Civil, in Flanders, being the grand Revolt of the Netherlands, from the Spaniards, begins from the famous Requeſt of the 400, ſirnamed the *Gueuſſen* or Beggars, preſented to Margaret, Dutcheſs of Parma, and Governeſs of the Netherlands, in April - - - - - -	1566	52
—— of Philip II. and other Chriſtian Powers, againſt the Turks - - - - -	1571	52
—— Civil, in France, being the famous *League* of the Catholicks, againſt Henry III. and the Proteſtants, and began from the Edict of Pacification, which was ſign'd in May - - - -	1576	52
—— of Philip IId's Spaniſh Armada, againſt Queen Eliſabeth, which was deſtroy'd by the Engliſh Fleet, July 27. - - - - -	1588	52
——— of 30 Years in Germany, begins Aug. 26. -	1619	53
—— Civil, in France, againſt the Huguenots, begins	1621	53
———————— ends, with the taking of Rochelle by Lewis XIII. Oct. 18. - -	1628	53
—— Civil, in England, begins, from Charles I. demanding the five Members of the Houſe of Commons, Jan. 4.	1642	53
—— Iſt betwixt the Engliſh and Dutch, begins May 19.	1652	54
———————————————— ends April 5. -	1654	54
—— IId betwixt the Engliſh and Dutch, begins in Nov.	1664	54
———————————————— ended by the Peace of Breda, July 21. - - - -	1667	54
—— of France and England againſt the Dutch, proclaim'd March 28. - - - - -	1672	54
———————————— ends with the Peace of Nimeguen, July 31. - - -	1678	54
—— General in Europe, of France, againſt the Emperor, Great Britain, Dutch, &c. began in - -	1688	54
———————— ends with the Peace of Ryſwick, Sept. 11.	1697	54
War, General, in Europe, of the Allies againſt France and Spain, May 4. - - - -	1702	65
———————— ends, partly by the Peace of Utrecht, March 30. - - - - -	1713	55
———————— is quite finiſh'd by the Peace of Baden, Aug. 27. - - -	1714	55
—— The Polish, begins in October, and ſpreads into Germany and Italy - -	1733	55
———————— ends, with the Peace of Vienna, Nov. 7.	1738	55
—— of Great-Britain againſt Spain, begins Oct. 23. -	1739	55
—— General in Germany, begins from the Death of the Emperor Charles VI. Oct. 9. - -	1740	55
—— of Great-Britain, againſt France, begins March 31.	1744	55
—— the three laſt are ended by the IId Peace of Aix la Chapelle, Oct. 7. - -	1748	55
—— of Great-Britain, againſt France, declared May 17.	1756	56
—— of Great-Britain, againſt Spain, declared Jan. 3. -	1762	56
—— declared by Portugal againſt Spain, May 23. -	1762	56
Wessex, Kingdom of, begins under Cerdic - -	519	31
——— conquers Suſſex - - - -	686	34
——— waſtes and enfeebles Kent - -	688	34
——— conquers Kent and Eſſex - -	823	37
——— conquers Mercia and Northumberland, and ſo unites the Heptarchy under Egbert - -	828	37
Western Roman Empire, begins, under Valentinian, from the Subdiviſion at the Death of Jovian, Feb. 19.	364	28
———————————— uſurp'd, by John, ſirnamed the Notary, Aug. 15. - -	423	29
———————————— finiſh'd, on the Defeat of Oreſtes, by Odoacer, Aug. 23. - -	476	30
William, ſirnamed the Baſtard, Duke of Normandy, defeats Harold II, in the Battle of Haſtings, on Saturday Oct. 14. - - - - - -	1066	42
——— compiles Doomſday Book - -	1080	42
——— dies at Rouen Sept. 9, Æt. 64. - -	1087	42
William III. Prince of Orange made Stadtholder Aug. 12.	1672	54
——— lands in Great Britain and begins the Revolution, Nov. 5. - - - -	1688	54
——— is proclaim'd King of England, with his Conſort Mary, Feb. 16. - - - -	1689	54
——— dies March 8, Æt. 52. - -	1702	55
Wit, John de, put to Death by the Populace in Holland, Aug. 12. - - - -	1672	54
Wynnendale, Action of, Sept. 28. - -	1708	55
Y		
York, Edward Auguſtus Duke of, dies at Monaco Sept. 17, Æt. 29. - -	1767	56
Z		
Zeno, Emperor of the Eaſt, being ſeiz'd with an Epilepſy, is buried alive, April 6. - -	491	30
Zebobia, Queen of Palmyra, takes Poſſeſſion of Egypt	269	26
——— is defeated at Edeſſa, by Aurelian, who puts to Death, her Prime Miniſter, Longinus, the great Critic, and carries her Priſoner to Rome -	273	26

F I N I S.